

ROYAL  
COLONIAL INSTITUTE



REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS















ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.



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Royal Empire Society

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Edited by the Secretary.

VOLUME XXI.

1889-90.

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J. S. O'HALLORAN,

*Secretary.*

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,  
Northumberland Avenue,  
18th July, 1890.

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### LONDON, W.C.

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# THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

FOUNDED 1868.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1882.

MOTTO—"UNITED EMPIRE."

## Objects.

"To provide a place of meeting for all Gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character." (Rule I.)

## Membership.

There are two classes of Fellows, Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £3, and an annual subscription of £2; the latter an entrance fee of £1 1s., and an annual subscription of £1 1s. (which is increased to £2 when temporarily visiting the United Kingdom). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscription on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *Non-Resident* annual subscription on payment of £10.

## Privileges of Fellows whose Subscriptions are not in Arrear.

The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear include the use of the Institute building, which comprises Reading, Writing, and Smoking Rooms, Library, Newspaper Room, &c. All Fellows, whether residing in England or the Colonies, have a report of each Meeting, and the Annual Volume of Proceedings forwarded to them.

To be present at the Evening Meetings, and to introduce one visitor.

To be present at the Annual Conversazione, and to introduce a lady.

The support of all British subjects, whether residing in the United Kingdom or the Colonies—for the Institute is intended for both—is earnestly desired in promoting the great objects of extending knowledge respecting the various portions of the Empire, and in promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

Contributions to the Library will be thankfully received.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Secretary.





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# ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

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SESSION 1889-90.

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## FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held on Tuesday, November 12, at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole.

The Right Hon. the MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G., presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting (June 18, 1889) were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that meeting 231 Fellows had been elected, viz., 46 Resident and 184 Non-Resident.

### Resident Fellows ;—

*James D. Adamson, Carrol W. Ansdell, David T. Arnot, F. Baring-Gould, H. F. Billinghamurst, H. R. Fox-Bourne, James Buchanan, P. F. Campbell-Johnston, Alexander Cowan, Thomas W. Davies, Frederick William Donkin, Arthur Dudgeon, William Dudgeon, John M. Fairfax, John Girdwood, Hon. Albert H. G. Grey, Sir John A. Hanham, Bart.; Dr. Arthur Harrison, Capt. Thomas R. Harry, Cuyler A. Holland, Thomas Jackson, Thomas R. Jordan, James Meccredy, William Meudell, Arthur Miller, C. A. Duff Miller, Alexander Myers, William D. Nestle, Alick Osborne, Capt. James L. Parfitt, Henry Parker, Sir William C. Plowden, K.C.S.I., M.P.; Harry Pullen, Eugene T. Randall, G. Crossland Robinson, Charles J. Royds, Arthur Russell, Sydney Sparkes, John S. Sprent, George H. Sykes, M.A., M. Inst. C.E.; Arthur D. Thursby, Ernest Tidey, John Tosh, Thomas S. D. Wallace, Edmund M. Young, Edward G. Young.*

## Non-Resident Fellows :—

David Abbott (Victoria), William Trail Anderson (Griqualand West), Duncan C. Andrew (Cape Colony), Abe Bailey (Transvaal), A. W. Beck (Orange Free State), Charles P. Beck (Orange Free State), George Beveridge (Cape Colony), William Biden (Cape Colony), Alfred L. Blackburn (Cape Colony), Sir C. Frederick Blaine (Cape Colony), R. N. Bland (Straits Settlements), M. P. Blundell (Victoria), Charles S. Botsford (Canada), John L. Brown (New South Wales), Thomas L. Browne (South Australia), George Bruce (Cape Colony), John S. Brunskill (Transvaal), A. D. Buckeridge (Transvaal), William Butterson, M.Inst.C.E. (Natal), William R. Cave, J.P. (South Australia), Gowan C. S. Clark (Cape Colony), Cornelius Cock, J.P. (Cape Colony), Edwin C. Connor (British Honduras), William Cooley (Natal), Colonel W. Jesser Coope (Cape Colony), John T. Coulthard (Transvaal), R. Lewis Cousens (Transvaal), Charles Cowen (Transvaal), Alexander Cowie (Cape Colony), Hon. Robert Craig, M.L.C. (Jamaica), Robert Davidson (Cape Colony), Major J. G. Davies, M.H.A. (Tasmania), H. E. Henderson Davis (Jamaica), Dr. R. St. Mark Dawes (South Australia), F. W. Ramsay Denny (Cape Colony), Thomas Denny (Victoria), Abraham De Smidt (Cape Colony), Adam G. De Smidt, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), Henry De Stedingk (Transvaal), A. W. Dobbie (South Australia), John M. Donald (Transvaal), Alfred Dowling (Transvaal), Geoffrey Drage (Cape Colony), Robert Duff (British Guiana), Frank C. Dumat (Natal), John S. Duncan (Natal), Ernest Ebert (Cape Colony), F. Eckstein (Transvaal), Wellesley M. Edenborough (Cape Colony), Emil William Engelken (Cape Colony), Edward England (Victoria), Hon. W. B. Espeut, M.L.C. (Jamaica), Dr. J. E. A. Ferguson (British Guiana), Hon. T. A. Finlayson, M.L.C. (Trinidad), Charles M. Fisher (Victoria), Vivian Folkes (Natal), James P. Ford (Cape Colony), James Fowler (South Australia), Hugh Fraser (Ceylon), Alfred William Fuller (Transvaal), Dougald Gardner (Griqualand West), Charles L. Garland, M.P. (New South Wales), Dr. David Gill, F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal, Cape Colony), Joseph A. Gittens (Barbados), William Goddard (Transvaal), A. H. W. Gordon (British Guiana), George Gordon (Cape Colony), W. Gordon Gordon (Trinidad), Hon. Morgan S. Grace, M.L.C. (New Zealand), Henry E. W. Grant (Trinidad), James Grant (Tasmania), John E. Green (Transvaal), Edward M. Greene (Natal), Thomas G. Griffiths (Cape Colony), R. L. Gurden (Victoria), Adam W. Guthrie (Cape Colony), Mark J. Hammond, J.P. (New South Wales), John T. Hamilton (Western Australia), John Hampton (Griqualand West), Edward Hancock (Transvaal), Viggo J. Hansen (Cape Colony), Harry H. Hards (Cape Colony), Morgan H. Harding (Trinidad), W. A. Harper (New South Wales), Dr. F. M. Harricks (Victoria), Dr. David Harris, J.P. (Griqualand West), Charles S. Hazell (Cape Colony), Samuel Henderson (Trinidad), Tom Hills (Victoria), Thomas Hobbs (Transvaal), Richard R. Hollins (Transvaal), L. E. B. Homan



(Transvaal), Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G. (Governor of Victoria), J. Mc. A. Howden (Victoria), David Hunter (Natal), Edward O. Hutchinson (Transvaal), T. A. F. Inglis (Victoria), Hon. Hubert E. H. Jerningham, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary, British Honduras), Charles T. Jones, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), Evan H. Jones, J.P. (Griqualand West), George Just (Griqualand West), Thomas H. Keigwin (New South Wales), John T. Keith (Cape Colony), John Kemsley (Transvaal), Percy L. Krone (Victoria), Henry R. Kuhr (Cape Colony), Cools T. Sartigue (St. Lucia), Dr. H. W. Chambre Leech (Straits Settlements), J. H. Leslie (Transvaal), John W. Leuchars (Natal), David L. Levy (New South Wales), Lewis Lloyd (New South Wales), Matthew M. Loubser (Cape Colony), David Lumsden (Cape Colony), James G. Macfarlane (Cape Colony), Alexander McCulloch, Jun. (South Australia), Robert J. McGowan (British Guiana), John McIlwraith (Cape Colony), Alfred B. Malleson (Victoria), John E. Matcham (Cape Colony), Theodore E. Mavrogordato (Cyprus), Captain J. G. Maynard (Transvaal), Gustave E. Michaelis (Griqualand West), Charles G. Miles (Cape Colony), Arthur C. Milton (Cape Colony), Albert Moore (Cape Colony), Samuel H. Morris (Jamaica), Sydney Morris (Transvaal), Donald Munro (Victoria), George J. Nathan (Cape Colony), Charles Newberry (Orange Free State), William Norrie, M.A. (Griqualand West), Henry Pain (New South Wales), William H. Paling, J.P. (New South Wales), Herbert Palmer (Transvaal), Augustus G. Pawley (Cape Colony), Philip F. Payne (Natal), A. W. H. Peacocke (Transvaal), Dr. Alexander Pentland (South Australia), Robert Pettit (Cape Colony), Theodore C. Pile (Trinidad), L. E. Pitot (Seychelles), Charles E. Pope, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), George E. Porter (Victoria), Herbert Power (Victoria), Dr. J. Numa Rat (Dominica), Charles L. Redwood (Natal), August Reniers (Cape Colony), Charles J. Richardson (Victoria), Alfred G. Robertson, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), Arnold E. Robinson (Transvaal), David B. Rush (Transvaal), Sir J. Russell, C.M.G. (Chief Justice of Hong Kong), Arthur F. B. Rutherford (Transvaal), Frank Sadler (Cape Colony), F. J. de Saram, J.P. (Ceylon), Walter H. Scholefield (Cape Colony), John E. Scott (Transvaal), James Shepherd (Griqualand West), James Simpson (Cape Colony), Charles G. Smith (Natal), R. Tottenham Smith (Cape Colony), Richard Solomon (Griqualand West), William Sommers (Victoria), Henry Stone (Queensland), Dr. George Stuart (India), Walter Sully (New South Wales), Frederick Tate (Victoria), Edward R. Thompson (Transvaal), Hon. Edward G. Todd, M.E.C. (St. Kitts), Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Trinidad, Dr. Duncan Turner (Victoria), Edward William Underwood (Victoria), John S. Van Reesema, J.P. (India), John E. Vardy (Cape Colony), Hugh A. Vickers (Jamaica), George Vincent (Western Australia), Albert Walsh (Cape Colony), Albert P. Walshe (Griqualand West), Henry J. Watts (Natal), Alfred Webb (Cape Colony), William Robert Wilson (Victoria), Rev. Dr. Wirgman (Cape Colony), Frederick Y. Wolseley (New South Wales).

It was also announced that the Library had been enriched by donations from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, Proprietors of various Magazines and Newspapers, and by Fellows of the Institute, and others.

The CHAIRMAN: I need hardly remind you that this is the opening night of the twenty-second session of the Royal Colonial Institute, and, as our Secretary has just informed you when reading the report of elections since the last meeting, the Institute is in a most flourishing condition as regards membership, and consequently as to finance. I may mention that Sir Frederick Young, who, as you know, has just come back from South Africa, tells me he had the opportunity while there of enrolling a large number of life members, and the total membership, I am informed, is now over 3,500—a most satisfactory evidence of the appreciation the Institute enjoys. We flatter ourselves, as you know, that we form a useful means of increasing the good relations between the Mother Country and her Colonies. In regard to financial matters, I may mention that the debt which—owing to the purchase of the fine building which the Institute now occupies—still exists, is being steadily paid off, and the Council have been able here and there to make some purchases for the Library. One of the most interesting of the recent acquisitions, I think you will agree, is a collection of original pencil and water-colour drawings of scenery on the south, east, and north coasts of Australia, from King George's Sound to the Gulf of Carpentaria, made by William Westall, A.R.A., during the memorable voyage of discovery and survey by Captain Flinders in H.M.S. *Investigator* in 1801-3. They form a unique collection of the greatest historical interest, many of these sketches depicting places visited by Europeans for the first time. The series includes a few South African views taken in the vicinity of Cape Town, the vessel having touched at Table Bay and Simon's Bay on her way to the Antipodes. I may mention, in reference to the collection, a fact of which the gentleman who is to read the paper to-night has told me—namely, that when the sketches were being laid out to dry on the coral sand of Wreck Reef, after having been partially submerged in the *Porpoise*, two "middies," who wished to play a practical joke, drove some sheep that had been saved from the wreck over the sketches, and one of those "middies" was no less a person than Franklin, the great Arctic explorer. We have to-night to wel-



come Sir Frederick Young, and to thank him for opening the session by consenting to read the present paper. I will not call him the Father of the Institute—that would be making him too old—but he is one of the elder brethren, at all events, and I am sure you will listen to him with the greatest interest in speaking of so important a country as South Africa. I will now call upon Sir Frederick Young to read his paper.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG : Before commencing to read my paper, will you permit me to say, in a single sentence, that in the course of my paper I express myself somewhat strongly—I hope not too strongly—in regard to certain matters—political matters—connected with South Africa. I wish it to be distinctly understood that these are my own personal opinions, and that the Royal Colonial Institute is in no way responsible for them.

## A WINTER TOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The annals of the Royal Colonial Institute afford ample proof of the anxious efforts which have always been made to endeavour to impart the most complete information possible concerning every part of our Empire “beyond the seas.” South Africa has fully shared in this judicious programme.

During the last twenty-one years—the entire period of the existence of the Institute—no less than *fifteen* papers on South Africa have been read at its meetings by distinguished individuals. All these papers, which contain much matter of deep interest and value, are to be found in the annual volumes of its proceedings. It would almost seem, therefore, as if this great country had been so fully “prospectured” in our literature, and already treated of and discussed so voluminously, that the subject was exhausted, and another paper upon it superfluous. But the development and growth of all our great Colonies is so remarkable, and the changes in their condition every year so phenomenal, that there is room for their history to be constantly re-written, whenever a fresh opportunity occurs. This is especially the case with South Africa. When, therefore, the proposal was made to me to undertake the task of giving some of my impressions during my recent visit, my scruples, from the fear that the subject might be thought threadbare, at once vanished, and I did not hesitate to accept the invitation to give some account of my wanderings in the remarkable country I have lately traversed. I hope my sketch may

possibly contain some incidents of novelty, which may prove of interest at the present time.

#### THE VOYAGE.

On the 3rd of May last, I left Southampton in the s.s. *Spartan* for Cape Town. This three weeks' ocean voyage has become one of the most enjoyable it is possible to take by those who are seeking health or pleasure on the sea. The steamers of the great companies, which carry on so admirably the weekly communication between England and South Africa, are so powerful, handsome, and commodious, their captains and crews are so attentive and obliging, their food and cabin accommodation so ample and luxurious, that it seems impossible for anyone, excepting a confirmed grumbler, to find any reasonable fault with any of their arrangements where all are so good. Passengers will select the particular vessel by which they desire to travel, rather by the convenience of the date fixed for sailing than from any particular choice of the name of the steamer, either belonging to the Castle Mail Packets Company, the Union Steamship Company, or any other line.

A sea voyage of the kind I have recently taken does not give opportunity for much striking incident or exciting variety. If restful and pleasant to those who are escaping for a while from the bustle and turmoil of life on shore, it is at all events bound to be somewhat monotonous. A rough voyage across the Bay of Biscay, a view of the Tagus, a brief run on shore to look at the picturesque capital of Portugal, a gaze at the spot which marks the memory of the scene of the fearful earthquake of 1755, which destroyed most of the town and 50,000 of its inhabitants; a short stay at the lovely island of Madeira, sufficient to glance at its beautiful scenery, to breathe its balmy air, to taste its delicious fruits, and to land at its pretty town of Funchal, to see some of its charming surroundings; a passing peep at Teneriffe, which is now receiving so much attention in Europe as an attractive health resort; a few days' run of exhausting heat through the tropics; a visit to Saint Helena, enough to allow of a drive to Longwood, and a look at the room where the first Napoleon breathed his last (leaving the legacy of the shadow of a mighty name to all time) on this "lonely rock in the Atlantic"; a few days more of solitary sailing over a rough sea, a daily look-out for whales, porpoises, dolphins, flying fish, sharks, and albatrosses; a glance upward, night after night, into



the starry sky, to gaze on the Southern Cross, so much belauded, and yet so disappointing in its appearance, after the extravagant encomiums lavished on it; and at length, on the early morning of May 24, I safely reached Cape Town.

### CAPE TOWN.

To produce the most favourable impression of any new place, it is essential that it should be seen for the first time in fine weather. Places look so very different under a canopy of cloud, and, perhaps, a deluge of rain, or when they are bathed in the sunshine of a beautiful day. Happily for me, my first view of Cape Town was under the latter genial aspect. I need scarcely say that I was, in consequence, quite charmed with my first sight of this celebrated town, the seat of government of the Cape Colony. What made the scene more than usually striking to a traveller, fresh from the sea, was that it was the Queen's birthday, and the day dawned with a most perfect specimen of "Queen's weather." Cape Town was literally *en fête*. The inhabitants thronged the streets. I was astonished at the great variety of gay costumes among the motley crowd—English, Dutch, Germans and French, Malays, Indian Coolies, Kafirs, and Hottentots—a tremendous gathering, in fact, of all nations, and "all sorts and conditions of men." There was a grand review of all the military branches of the Service, in which His Excellency the Administrator, General Smyth, surrounded by a brilliant staff, received the homage due to the British flag, and, as her representative on this occasion, to Her Majesty's honoured name. The review was followed by a regatta in the afternoon. It was quite refreshing to a new arrival, like myself, to observe the enthusiastic evidences of loyal feeling everywhere exhibited in the capital of the Colony to our Queen, the beloved and venerated head of the British Empire.

Before commencing my long and interesting tour "up country," I spent a few most pleasant days at Cape Town. My impressions of it and of its beautiful surroundings could not fail to be most favourable. The panoramic view of its approach from Table Bay, at the foot of Table Mountain, is very fine. The town itself appeared to me much cleaner and brighter than I expected to see it, although, it must be admitted, there is still considerable room for improvement in its sanitary arrangements, and also in the accommodation and condition of its hotels,

to make them as attractive as they ought to be. The best of them do not come at all up to our standard at home, or to our English ideas of comfort and convenience. A great improvement in these respects, I am satisfied, is not only necessary, but would pay well, and induce a far larger number of visitors to stay at Cape Town, and avail themselves of its attractions of climate and fine surroundings. Some of the most beautiful coast scenery I have ever seen is to be found in that most lovely drive by Sea Point to Hout's Bay, and thence back to Cape Town by Constantia and Wynberg. A very convenient short line of railway also brings within easy reach of the inhabitants of Cape Town the pretty villages of Mowbray, Rondebosch, Rosebank, Newlands, Wynberg, Constantia, &c., where, in charming villas and other residences, so many of the wealthier classes reside. While I was at Cape Town I attended two or three debates in the Houses of Parliament. I was much impressed with the manner in which, in this superb and commodious legislative chamber, the discussions were carried on. There was a quiet dignity of debate, as well as business-like capacity and orderly tone, observed on both sides of the House, which might be copied with advantage, as it is in striking contrast to much of the practice in the Parliament of Great Britain. It is certainly satisfactory to notice that the modern manners and customs, in the popular branch of our own ancient national assembly, which so frequently fail in orthodox propriety, have not been imitated in the Cape Colony.

At Cape Town I received the first proofs of the kind and lavish attentions which everywhere all over South Africa were subsequently bestowed upon me. From everyone, without exception—from His Excellency the Administrator and Mrs. Smyth, and the members of his staff—from all the public men and high officials—from members of the Cape Government, and from the leaders of the Opposition, besides from innumerable private friends, Dutch and English alike, I received such cordial tokens of goodwill, that I can only express my deep sense of appreciation of their most genial and friendly hospitality. I bid adieu to Cape Town (which I was visiting for the first time in my life) with the conviction that I was truly in a land, not of strangers, but of real friends, who desired to do everything in their power to make my visit to South Africa pleasant and agreeable to me; and this impression I carried with me ever afterwards at every place I visited during the whole time of my tour. On Wednesday, May 29, I left Cape Town at 6.30 p.m. for Kimberley. This

journey is a long one, of between 600 and 700 miles, and of some forty-two hours by railway. I travelled all through that night and the whole of the next day through the most remarkable kind of country I ever saw. Flat, and apparently as level, as a bowling-green (although we were continually rising from our starting-point at Cape Town to a height at Kimberley of about 3,800 ft. above the sea), a sandy and dreary desert, with occasionally low and barren hills in the far distance—not a tree to be seen, and scarcely any vestige of vegetation, excepting, now and then, a few of the indigenous *Mimosa* shrubs, which, for hundreds of miles, grow fitfully on this desolate soil. This is the wonderful tract of country called the Great Karoo. Not a sign of animal life is to be detected at this period of the year. During the summer months it affords pasturage for large flocks of sheep. It is a vast interminable *sea of lone land*, over which the eye wanders unceasingly during the whole of the daylight hours. I ought not, however, to omit to mention the Hex River Pass through which the railway runs. This pass is celebrated for fine scenery, and the railway, which winds through it by a succession of zig-zags from a great height, is a specimen of engineering skill.

#### KIMBERLEY.

After another long night in the railway train, at noon on the second day, after leaving Cape Town, I reached the celebrated diamond town of Kimberley.

To anyone visiting, for the first time, this great centre of the diamond industry of South Africa the scene is most extraordinary. The excitement and bustle, the wild whirl of vehicular traffic, the fearful dust, the ceaseless movement of men and women of all descriptions, and of every shade of complexion and colour, are positively bewildering. The thoughts of everybody appear to be centred in diamonds, and the prevailing talk and speech is accordingly. Being the recipient myself of the most kind attention and genial and generous hospitality, my stay of a week in Kimberley was most agreeable and pleasant. Great facilities were afforded me for seeing everything connected with this wonderful industry, and satisfying myself that there are no present signs of its being exhausted or “played out.” Indubitable evidences were given me that diamonds continue to be found in as large quantities as ever. They appeared to me to be “as plentiful as blackberries.”



At the Bultfontein Mine I descended to the bottom of the open workings in one of the iron buckets used for bringing up the "blue ground" to the surface. This is rather a perilous adventure. To go down by a wire rope some five hundred or six hundred feet perpendicular into the bowels of the earth with lightning rapidity, standing up in an open receptacle, the top of which does not approach your waist, oscillating like a pendulum, while you are holding on "like grim death" by your hands, is something more than a joke. It certainly ought not to be attempted by anyone who does not possess a cool head and tolerable nerve.

Here I saw multitudes of natives employed, as afterwards in the De Beer's, the Kimberley, and other diamond mines, with pickaxes, shovels, and other tools, breaking down the ground at the sides of the mine, perched at various spots and many a giddy height. Accidents are frequent at these mines. Excellent provision for meeting these misfortunes is made in the admirably conducted Kimberley Hospital (where there are no less than 360 beds for patients), which I visited during my stay. It is under the management of a very remarkable woman, Sister Henrietta, and reflects the greatest credit on everyone connected with its conduct and support.

Another visit I paid was to the celebrated De Beer's Mine. This vast mine, where some thousands of workmen, white and coloured, are employed, is carried on much in the same way as the Bultfontein, as far as the various proceedings are concerned of treating the material in which the diamonds are found. It is much richer, however, in "blue ground," and consequently far more valuable results are obtained from it. For instance, the average value of each truck load of stuff from the Bultfontein is said to be about 8s., while from the De Beer's it is 28s. or 30s. The latter mine is now worked underground, in the same way as copper and coal mines are worked in England. Excellent arrangements are now made for the protection and well-being of the native workmen, especially by the introduction of "compounds" during the last year or two—vast enclosures, with high walls, where the natives compulsorily reside after their daily work is done during the whole time they remain at work in the mine. This system has been attended with the most satisfactory results. I went over the De Beer's "compound," where I saw an immense number of natives, all appearing lively, cheerful, and happy. A large number were playing at cards (they are great

gamblers), and others amusing themselves in various ways. No intoxicating liquor is permitted to be sold within the "compounds." The weekly receipts for ginger-beer amount to a sum which seems fabulous, averaging from £60 to £100 a week. The natives can purchase from the "compound" store every possible thing they want, from a tinpot to a blanket, from a suit of old clothes to a pannikin of mealies. Before the establishment of the "compounds," when the natives had the free run of the town, and could obtain alcoholic liquor—on Saturday nights especially, after they had done their work and received their weekly wages—Kimberley was a perfect pandemonium.

Another interesting visit was one I paid to the central offices of the United Companies, where I saw the diamonds as they are prepared ready for sale, lying on a counter in small sorted lots, on white paper. This is a most remarkable sight. The lots, varying from half a dozen to twenty or thirty or more diamonds, are spread out arranged according to their estimated value. I took up one, which I was told would probably fetch £1,000, and of which there were several similar ones in the different parcels on the counter. The manager showed me a paper of a sale to the buyers, a day or two before, of a parcel which was calculated to realise £14,189, and which actually was sold afterwards for £14,150; showing the surprising accuracy of the previous estimate on the part of the experts.

Another day I went to the Central Kimberley Diamond Mine. After going over the mine, my party and myself all "assisted" at the counter in one of the large sheds in picking out diamonds from the heap of small stones just brought up and laid out from the day's washings. It is rather a fascinating occupation, turning over the heap with a little triangular piece of tin held in one hand, and continually "scraped" along the board. I found several diamonds. We were told, after we had been working diligently for an hour—there were six of us—that the value of the diamonds we had found and placed in the manager's box was probably £1,200. This seemed to us a good afternoon's work.

Before I quit Kimberley, I ought not to omit to mention that another great ornament to the town (in addition to the admirable hospital) is the literary attraction of the fine public library, superintended with such excellent results and most gratifying success by the judge-president.

After spending a most pleasant and agreeable week there, I left

Kimberley at six o'clock on the morning of June 7 in a wagon drawn by eight horses, and accompanied by five friends, for Warrenton *en route* for Bechuanaland and Pretoria. This mode of travelling was quite a novel experience to me. Although in this journey of altogether three weeks' duration, we occasionally put up at one or two hotels at some of the towns, and sometimes at the farmhouses on our way, we frequently "camped out" on the open veldt, and, after finishing our evening meal of the rough and ready provisions we carried with us, supplemented by the game we shot, we wrapped ourselves in our karosses, and slept for the night under the canopy of the starlight sky. I occupied the wagon, my more juvenile companions lying on the ground beneath it. Soon after leaving Warrenton we crossed the Vaal river on a pontoon. We slept that night at Drake's farm. Before starting the next morning I had a long conversation with Mr. Drake. He was born and brought up in London, and was in business with the firm of Moses & Son, of Cheapside, as a traveller. He came out here nine years ago with £10 in his pocket. He travelled up from Port Elizabeth. Mr. Drake is evidently a man of great energy and perseverance. He has a high opinion of the country, and a great idea of its future. His farm and store are situated on the borders of Bechuanaland; but he now wishes he had settled there, even in preference to where he is. He laughs at the idea of there being no water. He says there is plenty to be found at from seventeen to twenty-five feet below the surface. But he says it must be dug for. If properly irrigated, it is his opinion that thousands and thousands of tons of mealies might be grown. He is enthusiastic about the beauty of Bechuanaland, and spoke of having seen parts of it in which the charms of English scenery are to be found, and even greater attractions than in many gentlemen's parks in the Old Country. His opinion of the climate is very high. He told me he would on no account exchange his present location, with its dry, pure, and bracing air, so healthful, invigorating, and free, for the chill, and damps, and fogs of England. Mr. Drake was in England the year before last (the Jubilee year), but he was glad to get back again to his home on the border of Bechuanaland—a very comfortable one, as I can testify from my own personal experience.



## BECHUANALAND.

I was very much struck with the appearance of the country on first entering Bechuanaland. The vast plain, over which I was then riding on horseback, was bounded by low sloping hills, covered with brushwood and trees. It suggested to me forcibly the idea of a "land of promise," wanting only an intelligent and energetic people to secure its proper and successful development. For two days more we travelled through the same kind of country, a fine, bold, and very extensive plain (a promising district for cattle farming), with rolling and undulating hills in the distance, till we reached Vryburg, about a hundred and forty-five miles, in four days from Kimberley. Here we spent four days. On one of these I was taken by Mr. M—— to visit his fine Bechuanaland farm of 6,000 morgen—12,000 acres—which he has named "Lochnagar."

We left Vryburg at 7.30 a.m. and drove about twelve miles in the direction of Kuruman, reaching Lochnagar Farm about 10 o'clock. While breakfast was preparing Mr. M—— took me round the nearest part of this excellent and valuable farm. He has had it about three years, and he has already shown the wonderful capabilities for development which an enterprising proprietor, possessed of some capital, can evolve from farms in Bechuanaland. He first took me into his fruit garden, which he has stocked with fruits of all descriptions. I was particularly struck with the healthy appearance of the wood (it was now the middle of winter here) of the trees of all sorts of fruit. He has planted mulberry, apple, pear, apricot, peach, orange, citron, and several other fruits, all of which seem to be growing fast, and taking root vigorously in the soil. A large space is also devoted to a vineyard, as well as another to an orchard.

The farm is well irrigated. There is an abundance of water on it, as I myself saw. A very large lake, in which there were fish, lies close to the capital farmhouse, built of stone by Mr. M——. After breakfast we walked round the cattle lair, where a large portion of his 200 head of cattle were collected. I was much impressed with the fine appearance of the stock. Large-framed, stalwart oxen, and fat milch cows were round me on every side during my inspection. I did not notice a single animal that was not in capital condition, and fit for the market—if market there could only be. I next went through a large enclosure, in which there were about forty horses, part of

the eighty belonging to Mr. M——. Here I saw several three-year-olds, and brood mares, and colts, all looking well and healthy, and containing several good, well-shaped, and promising specimens of young horseflesh. Mr. M—— has also a flock of one thousand sheep on his farm, but these I did not see, as they were out grazing on the veldt. We then walked to another portion of the farm, to a large “pan,” or lake, in which there were fish caught with a net. These are a sort of carp, and a black-coloured fish of seven pounds or eight pounds weight, said to be very good eating. I saw in an outhouse a small collapsible boat, which is sometimes used on the lake. In summer, I am told, the farm looks very pretty, with its long stretches of bright green herbage, and wild flowers, and sunny aspect.

Mr. M—— was born at Cape Town. He is of Dutch origin. He is a fine, stalwart-looking man, with great energy of character and keen intelligence. He seems well fitted to be a pioneer farmer, to develop the too-long neglected resources of this fertile land. He is about forty-five years of age, and a bachelor.

While I was at Vryburg I was also taken by the proprietor of the Vryburg Hotel to see a farm about five miles off, where they were prospecting for gold. Mr. H—— informed me that the reef I saw was the same description of rock I should see at Johannesburg. The people in this neighbourhood are very sanguine. I was told that this may prove a great discovery for Bechuanaland. After receiving at Vryburg the same hospitable attention as elsewhere, our wagon party resumed its journey. Thirty miles brought us to the south-western frontier of the Transvaal, from whence we travelled on, through the most dreary, flat, uninteresting, barren, treeless plain, for two or three days more, sleeping every night on the veldt, until we reached Klerksdorp, about 120 miles from Vryburg. The south-western part of the Transvaal is certainly exceedingly inferior in appearance to what I have seen in Bechuanaland. We remained at Klerksdorp three days. While there I visited one or two of the gold mines of this promising district.

At the Nooitgedacht Mine I saw the process performed of pan washing of the previously crushed quartz. I also went to the stamping house, where a machine for crushing has been erected of twenty stamps. I inspected the mine generally, and its various shafts already sunk. The work appeared to me to be well and systematically conducted. Before leaving this mine the great gold cake lump, weighing 1,370 oz., which was being forwarded

the day I was there, to the Paris Exhibition, was put into my hands. It seemed a wonderfully big lump of the precious metal which is so earnestly sought for by every race of civilised man.

I also went over another mine, at present in the early stage of its development, but which struck me as being conducted, as far as the working management was concerned, on good sound, business principles—belonging to the Klerksdorp Gold Estates Company.

#### POTCHEFSTROOM.

After leaving Klerksdorp, we travelled the next day in our wagon thirty-two miles, halting for the night at Potchefstroom. On our way we passed, during the afternoon, a spot on the road where a flock of not less than fifty of those unclean birds, vultures, were hovering over and round the carcase of a recently dead bullock. These birds are the scavengers of this part of the world; they feed greedily on carrion, and rapidly pull a dead animal completely to pieces, leaving only the bones, which afterwards lie bleaching on the veldt, to mark the spot where it has fallen in death—whether it be either horse, or mule, or bullock—left to die, worn out with fatigue, by its unfeeling owners.

Before leaving Potchefstroom, the next morning, I paid a hasty visit to the Fort and Cemetery, rendered so tragically historical in connection with the Transvaal war. It was here that my lamented friend, the late Chevalier Forssman, was shut up with his family for ninety days, and lost during the siege, two of his children, a son and a daughter. Another long two days' journeying of about sixty-four miles, through a prettier country than the wide wilderness of the boundless and treeless plain, we had hitherto passed through in the western part of the Transvaal, brought us to Johannesburg.

#### JOHANNESBURG.

We had some little trouble in finding our way into the town, as for the last two hours the daylight failed, and we had to grope our way along at a snail's pace in total darkness. This, in a country of such rough roads and deep and dangerous gulleys and water-courses, was a most intricate and difficult proceeding. Eventually, however, we reached our destination about nine o'clock at night.

This "auriferous" town is indeed a marvellous place, lying on



the crest of a hill at an elevation of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Along its sides are spread out every variety of habitation, from the substantial brick and stone structures, which are being erected with extraordinary rapidity, to the multitude of galvanised iron dwellings, and the still not unfrequent tents of the first, and last comers. It is indeed a wonderful and bewildering sight to view it from the opposite hill across the intervening valley. Scarcely more than two years have elapsed since this town of twenty thousand inhabitants commenced its miraculous existence. The excitement and bustle of the motley crowd of gold seekers and gold finders is tremendous, the whole of the live-long day. The incessant subject of all conversation is gold, gold, gold. It is in all their thoughts, excepting, perhaps, a too liberal thought of drink. The people of Johannesburg think of gold; they talk of gold; they dream of gold. I believe, if they could, they would eat and drink gold. But, demoralising as this is to a vast number of those who are in the vortex of the daily doings of this remarkable place, the startling fact is only too apparent to anyone who visits Johannesburg. It is to be hoped that the day will come when the legitimate pursuit of wealth will be followed in a less excitable and a more calm and decorous manner than at present regretably prevails.

I spent a pleasant, as well as interesting, week at Johannesburg; and, during my stay, visited several of the mines, among them Knight's, the Jumpers, Robinson's, Langlaagte, &c. At Robinson's, I had an opportunity of inspecting the wonderful battery just completed, and in full working order, constructed on the most approved principles for gold crushing with 60 head of stamps. It is a marvellous specimen of mechanical contrivance for crushing the ore. Many parts of the machinery work automatically. I ascended the various floors, and had all the processes minutely and clearly described to me in a most courteous manner, by the superintendent of the battery. I afterwards went down into the mine, first to the 70-feet, and then again to the 150-feet levels. In this way, I passed two hours wandering underground with a candle in my hand, and inspecting the gold-bearing lodes of one of the richest mines in the Randt. This mine possesses magnificent lodes, and millions of tons of gold-producing quartz. There is a prospect of most profitable results in it for years to come. Altogether, from what I have seen of the various gold mines of Johannesburg, I am satisfied of the

permanence of its gold fields. Of course they are not all of equal value; but many, even of the poorer mines, when they come to be worked more scientifically, and on proper business principles, will ultimately be found to pay fairly, although they may never be destined to yield such brilliant results as some of those I have mentioned.

The extraordinary and rapid growth of this remarkable town has unfortunately produced the usual results, when an immense population is suddenly planted on a limited area without any proper sanitary arrangements being provided for their protection. From its elevated situation and naturally pure and dry atmosphere, Johannesburg ought to be a very healthy town. That it notoriously is not so, and that the amount of sickness and death-rate from fever and other diseases is abnormal, must undoubtedly be attributed to the great neglect and utter absence of an efficient system of drainage. I fear this state of things will continue, and the certainty of serious increase, as the population continues to grow rapidly, is only too likely, until there is established some kind of municipal body, acting under governmental authority, to adopt a thorough and complete system of sanitation. It is to be hoped that the Transvaal Government, which is having its treasury so rapidly filled from the pockets of the British population now pouring into Johannesburg, as well as into so many other towns in the Transvaal, will awake in time to the importance of taking measures for thoroughly remedying this great and glaring evil, which is becoming such a scandal, as well as creating such widely spread and justifiable alarm among the British community in the Transvaal.

#### PRETORIA.

From Johannesburg I proceeded to Pretoria, a distance of about 35 miles, through a fine, and bold, and sometimes pretty country. Some of the views on the way were extensive and picturesque. Pretoria itself is an exceedingly pretty town, situated at the base of the surrounding hills. There is a continuous and most abundant supply of water running through all the principal streets. Here, again, I was forcibly reminded of the absence of any municipal body, although Pretoria is the seat of Government, for dealing with the sanitary and other wants of the town. The dust, every day (as at Johannesburg), was intolerable, although, with the abundance of water flow-

ing unceasingly through the streets, it would be the easiest thing in the world to apply it, as much as could possibly be wanted, to water them, and keep the dust down. I remained for three weeks at Pretoria. While there I attended some meetings of the Volksraad, accompanied by a Dutch friend of mine, who kept me *au fait* of the proceedings by translating to me the speeches of the various members on the subjects under discussion.

The debates are held in a very large, somewhat low-pitched apartment. About fifty members were present. The President of the Volksraad sat at a table on a platform, covered with green cloth. On one side of him at the same table sat Paul Kruger, the President of the Transvaal Republic. General Joubert, who defeated the English at Majuba Hill, sat at a separate table on the left of the chairman.

I was also present, more than once, at the sittings of the High Court of Justice. The proceedings are conducted both in English and Dutch.

By the courtesy of the Chief Justice, I was introduced by him at a special interview, which lasted half an hour, to Paul Kruger, the President of the Republic. During our conversation, which was carried on by my speaking in English, translated into Dutch by the Chief Justice, I had an opportunity of telling the President that I was a great friend to railroads, and that I was never in a country which I thought required railroads so much as the Transvaal. I expressed a hope therefore to see the day when the country would be penetrated by them in every direction—east, and south, and west. The President smiled at my strongly expressed aspiration, but did not give me any other reply.

Like every other town in the Transvaal, Pretoria shows signs of rapidly growing prosperity. Public buildings and private dwelling-houses are springing up in every direction. The Post-Office, recently finished, is capacious and commodious; and the new Government buildings for the accommodation of the Volksraad and the Courts of Justice, already commenced, but, as yet, only a few feet from the ground, and which cover a very large space, promise to be very fine and imposing. While at Pretoria I had ample opportunity for observing many of the prevalent features of both political and social life, and especially of the condition of the large native population of the town.

The Kafirs, who are employed in great numbers, and who are earning high wages at their various occupations, are always



to be seen, either working hard, or, after the hours of labour are over, amusing themselves cheerfully, chatting at street corners, walking, gossiping, and talking, and gratifying themselves by giving vent to their very voluble tongues. Here also, as at Johannesburg, at Potchefstroom, and at Klerksdorp, I was forcibly struck with the large amount of English spoken, as well as the number of English names over the various shops in the Transvaal towns. This is an interesting and important fact, which marks the tendency of the direction of future development. The country must certainly become more and more Anglicised, in spite of the political efforts made to oppose it.

#### WATERBURG.

On July 17 I left Pretoria in a wagon with eight horses, accompanied by two friends, on an excursion into the Waterburg district of the Transvaal. On this occasion we travelled about one hundred and fifty miles north of Pretoria in the course of a fortnight, returning about the same distance back again. We had a half-breed servant named Sole with us, who made himself generally useful during our journey. All this time we camped out day and night, sleeping always in the open veldt, in true gipsy fashion.

We left by the Van der Vroom Poort, having the Maalieburg range of mountains on our left. One night we outspanned at a spot called the "Salt Pans." While breakfast was being prepared the next morning, I walked to see those wonderful "Salt Pans," which were close to our camping ground. I descended by a steep path some six hundred or seven hundred feet to the bottom. It is an immense amphitheatre at the base of thickly wooded hills. It is larger in extent than the vast open excavation formed by the "Kimberley" Mine at Kimberley. The salt and soda brine is perpetually oozing from the bottom, and is continually being scraped up with a sort of wooden scraper into heaps, where after a time, by the action of the atmosphere, it becomes crystallised. I picked up and brought away with me several crystals of pure salt. This is another of the marvels of the Transvaal, a country which abounds in natural wealth of all kinds, fitted for the service of man. These Salt Pans are the property of the Transvaal Government, which derives a considerable income from the tax imposed for taking away the salt and soda from them.

Frequently during our journey we outspanned just outside the Kafir kraals, and often entered into them ; one of my companions speaking the native as well as the Dutch languages very fluently. We were always received by both Boers and Kafirs very kindly. Sometimes we were accompanied by a large number of Kafirs for days. I remember once counting as many as forty Kafirs sitting round our camp fire. On this occasion they remained all night with us, keeping up the fire and indulging in endless and cheerful talk among themselves. When I wrapped myself in my kaross and turned into the wagon at night I left them talking. When I awoke in the early morning I found them talking still.

The country I saw in the Northern part of the Transvaal is very different, and far more picturesque than it is in the South-West or South-East, which have a close resemblance to one another in their bare, barren, treeless, and dreary character. I saw some parts which were really beautiful. One day we drove for several miles through quite lovely scenery. In passing along the road I was forcibly reminded of the road between Braemar and Mar Lodge, in Aberdeenshire, which it strongly resembles. The road runs on the side of the hill, sloping down to the rivulet at the bottom, exactly like the river Dee, and the Rooiburg, or red tinted, Mountain, exactly resembles the heather on the Scottish hills. It is altogether a charming spot, and a perfect picture of fine scenery. There is a large quantity of excellent and valuable timber in this district, as well as abundant evidence of mineral-bearing quartz. I believe that, some day, other Johannesburgs are destined to rise in the Northern part of the Transvaal, rivalling, or perhaps even eclipsing, the treasures already discovered in the Randt.

At the spot I have described, which is called Hartebeestepoort, not far from the banks of the Zand River, there was quite a romantic scene one night. We were discussing, as usual, our evening meal round our camp fire. It was starlight, but otherwise we were in total darkness. In addition to ourselves there were nine Kafirs, making a party of a dozen altogether. It was an intensely interesting and remarkable scene to me, to find myself surrounded so picturesquely by these wild fellows in perfectly friendly fashion, in the midst of the vast veldt, the silence and stillness only broken every now and then by the cry of the jackals howling in the distance.

I was disappointed at the small quantity of game we found on our journey. We occasionally shot a springbok, and I thus had

an opportunity of making myself acquainted with the delicious flavour of the South African venison. But the days of the enormous herds which once abounded in these regions are gone. They have been either exterminated by the Boers, or been driven far northward, into the interior of Africa, together with the lions and elephants, over whose former habitation I was travelling. There are still a good many koodoos, and hartebeestes in this neighbourhood, but I was not fortunate enough to come across them. Our commissariat was occasionally supplemented by a delicious bird, about the size of a pheasant, called the kooran, as well as by a few pheasants, partridges, and guinea fowls.

One afternoon we were exposed to a thrilling adventure, which, but for the merciful interposition of Providence, might have terminated in a most disastrous way. Suddenly, as we were driving along the road, through a dense wood, we discovered to the right of us the light of an immense bush fire. It was careering wildly along, fiercely burning, and sweeping everything before it. We saw it was coming swiftly towards the road we were travelling. We pulled up the horses, and taking out lucifer matches, jumped off the wagon, and tried to set alight to the grass, which was about five or six feet high, and very dry, close by us, in order to secure a clear open space around us. But it was too late. The fierce fire, to the height of several feet, was rushing and crashing through the wood furiously towards us. Another moment, and we should have been within its terrible grasp, and wagon, horses, and ourselves infallibly burnt. It was in truth an awful crisis. We jumped back into the wagon and pushed frantically forward. Showers of sparks were already in the road. But, fortunately, the fire, which for a full half mile was burning behind us, was only a short distance in front of us, and, thank God, we happily escaped.

One of the great advantages I have derived from my tour is, that I have had many opportunities of communicating personally with so many men of different races and all classes—British, Dutch, and natives.

During my present journey I had a most interesting conversation one morning with a transport driver, who was travelling by the northern part of the Transvaal, with three hundred lean cattle from the Cape Colony into Bechuanaland. He gave me some very valuable and important information with regard to Colonial feeling in the country districts of the Cape Colony. He is Colonial born, and a fine, handsome man of about forty—a



descendant of the Scotch farmers, who emigrated to the Cape in 1820. His conversation impressed me much. He told me that the Colonists generally are loyal to the Queen to the backbone ; but not to the British Government, which they consider has not represented their feelings and opinions, and has sacrificed their interests. They dislike the Colonial Government, and are not favourable to responsible Government, as they see it.

They would prefer being under the British Government direct, in spite of all its terrible mistakes and mishaps, from which they have so cruelly suffered. My informant's opinion is, that the present policy of the administration in Bechuanaland is not conducive to encourage emigration, as it puts artificial impediments in the way of farmers with small means settling there, which, in his opinion, they would do in crowds from the Colony, if they were allowed to do so on paying a quit rent, say of £10 or £15 per annum, instead of the high terms of £40 demanded at present. His opinion of Bechuanaland as a cattle-grazing country is very high.

The Waterburg warm sulphur baths—to which I paid a visit, taking a hot bath myself, which was certainly much too hot for me, but which was otherwise refreshing, after nearly a fortnight's residence on the veldt, where there is a decided scarcity of water, both for drinking and washing purposes—are situated about seventy miles north of Pretoria. They are extensively patronised by the Boers, and are said to be most efficacious in every variety of rheumatic and gouty complaints. They are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and might be made very attractive in the hands of anyone of enterprise, who would construct a suitable establishment of baths, fit for patients who would be quite ready to pay handsomely for them, instead of the miserably primitive and wretched receptacles, called baths, into which the highly excellent natural sulphur water is conveyed, and used by the motley crowd of invalids I saw there.

From the Waterburg warm baths our route lay to the southward, across the Springbok Flats, to the Nylstroom road, along which, in two days more, we accomplished the intervening distance of about seventy miles back to Pretoria, thus concluding a most interesting and instructive journey into the northern part of the Transvaal. During all this time, with the exception of the first night, I lived entirely in our wagon, sleeping in it every night, and having every meal (which consisted principally of the game we shot on the way) cooked at the

various camp fires kindled on the veldt, and drinking nothing but tea. I saw much, of course, of the Kafirs in their kraals, as well as of the Boers in their tents and waggons, in my trek through this wilderness.

After reaching Pretoria, I stayed only two days there, engaged in bidding farewell to my numerous friends, and making preparations for my next long journey into Natal. I left Pretoria for Johannesburg by coach on August 1, and started from the latter town at five o'clock in the morning of the 3rd, in very cold weather and pitch dark, by the post cart. This most uncomfortable vehicle is a kind of wagonette, with somewhat dilapidated canvas curtains, through which the wind whistled most unpleasantly, being utterly insufficient to keep out the cold. It is drawn by eight horses, and has cramped seats for eight or ten passengers. On this occasion there were seven others besides myself. In addition were the mail bags, which were crammed inconveniently under the seats. In this post cart I travelled for three days and two nights by way of Richmond, Heidelberg, Standerton, and Newcastle to Eland's Laagte, the present terminus of the Natal railway, thirteen miles beyond Ladysmith, where a very promising coalfield is being worked, from which great and important results are expected in the future; and thence, for thirteen hours more, by rail, through Maritzburg to Durban. Soon after crossing the Transvaal border we passed the battle-fields of Laing's Nek, Majuba Hill, and Ingogo, names indelibly associated with one of the saddest as well as most humiliating episodes of English modern military history, in connection with the Transvaal War of 1881. I gazed mournfully on Majuba Hill, that black spot of bitter memories to every Briton, and of natural exultation and pride to the Boers; and on Colley's grave, the unfortunate commander, whose unhappy and most unaccountable military blunder led to the lamentable and fatal defeat, which cost him his life, and resulted in the miserable political fiasco—the retrocession of the Transvaal to the Boers. It is impossible to estimate the damage done to British influence, prestige, and power on that disastrous day.

#### NATAL.

The south-eastern part of the Transvaal is as bare, and treeless, and altogether as uninteresting and unattractive as the south-western region, between Bechuanaland and Klerksdorp, through

which I had travelled a few weeks previously. The instant, however, the border is crossed, and Natal is entered, the scene is at once changed, and the beauty of the surrounding country becomes apparent. Instead of the flat, wearisome desert of the Transvaal, undulating hills, clothed with verdure, and an extensive panorama of broad and fertile plains meets the eye.

#### MARITZBURG.

The country round Ladysmith is pretty, and at Maritzburg, the seat of the government of Natal, prettier still. This latter very picturesque town is in a charming situation. While staying at Government House, and enjoying the kind hospitality of Sir Charles and Lady Mitchell, my ear was often gladdened by the sound of the cavalry bugle and the roll of the drum, those striking symbols of British sway, as the troops passed my window in their early morning rides. I am persuaded that these outward evidences of latent power impress not only the minds of Englishmen, but of natives also, in this distant land. There cannot be a doubt of the influence exercised by the British race over the aboriginal inhabitants of South Africa. That this should be used, at all times, with justice, tact, and discretion, "goes without saying." But that it is a factor of great effect on their minds there cannot be a question.

#### DURBAN.

Durban is the prettiest as well as one of the cleanest and most well ordered towns I have seen in South Africa. I was at once struck with the handsome pile of buildings constituting its public offices. This is a great ornament on emerging from the railway station. A stranger coming from the Transvaal is immediately impressed with the contrast between the careless indifference which marks the absence of proper municipal arrangements in the towns of the South African Republic, and the proofs of their presence in an energetic British community. The Natalians certainly deserve the greatest credit for the way in which they carry on the business and manage the public affairs of their prosperous and thriving town. The gigantic harbour works, commenced and now nearly successfully completed for the purpose of removing the bar, according to the plans both of Sir John Coode, and subsequently of his pupil,



their late lamented engineer, Mr. Innes, and under the active personal superintendence of their distinguished townsman, the Chairman of the Harbour Board, is an undertaking of which the enterprising citizens of Durban may well be proud. Nor is less credit due to them and to their spirited leaders, for their enterprise in so rapidly pushing on their railway to the Transvaal border, in the confident expectation that they will be the first to bring the benefits of that most necessary modern mode of conveyance, both for passengers and goods, into the heart of the Transvaal Republic.

The inhabitants of Durban are fortunate in possessing picturesque surroundings to their pretty town. The "Berea," one of its most attractive spots, is an elevated suburb where many of the principal merchants and others have their residences. It commands a lovely prospect over the bay, and a beautiful view of the country inland.

During my stay at Durban I paid visits to two of the most remarkable places in the neighbourhood. These were the Natal Central Sugar Company's manufactory at Mount Edgumbe, and the famous Trappist establishment at Marionhill. The sugar manufactory is situated on a farm of some 8,000 acres about 15 miles from Durban. A short railway ride brought me to it. I was courteously received by the manager, Monsieur Dumat. This gentleman, a Frenchman of great experience in the manufacture of sugar both in India and Mauritius, has been at Mount Edgumbe for the last ten years. He is remarkable for the way in which he maintains order and control over all his numerous native workmen. In the mill itself there are 160 men employed, every one of whom is a Coolie. There is not a single white man on the premises excepting two English clerks in the counting house. I was astonished at the perfect order which reigned in the mill, where I spent some time. Everyone appeared to perform his allotted task with activity, cheerfulness, and untiring perseverance. Monsieur Dumat told me he could never get the same steady work from white workmen. He seems to govern them all with perfect tact and kindness. Some of them have been with him for many years. There are about 900 other men, Kafirs and Coolies, employed on the farm. I was shown all the various processes of sugar manufacture, from the crushing of the cane to the crystallising of the sugar. The first sorts are ready for sale in forty-eight hours; other qualities require a week, and again even as much as six months

to perfect them. There is some wonderful machinery in the mill.

The Trappist establishment at Marionhill is one which should be seen by everyone visiting Natal. It is reached by rail from Durban in about an hour's ride to the Pine Town station. A drive from thence of about four miles brings a visitor to Marionhill. The monks, as is well known, are under a vow of strict silence. I was met by one of them at the station, who drove me in a wagonette to the Trappist farm. Here I was met by and presented to the Abbot. He is the real leader and director of this remarkable establishment. He devoted three hours to taking me over it, and showing me all the various industries and works which are carried on. About two hundred brothers are there at present, but more are expected shortly, and one hundred and fifty sisters, and about three hundred Kafirs. The latter are taught, not only the ordinary branches of a practical education (of course including religion), but all sorts of handicraft. It is, emphatically, a school of technical education. Everything is manufactured and made at Marionhill, from the substantial bullock waggons, and the delicate spiders, to the baking of bread, the building of houses, stables, and cattle lairs, the printing of periodicals, and book-binding. Work is the great and leading feature of the Trappist creed. The motive power is religion. Its controlling influence is here complete.

I came away quite amazed at all I saw, as well as pleased at the attention I received from the Abbot. He is certainly a very remarkable man, of great natural gifts, and indomitable energy and power. He is sixty-five years of age. He was born on the shores of Lake Constance; and before he took to studying for the Roman Catholic Church in a German University, he was employed, as he told me, in early life in the care of cattle at his native home.

The Trappist farm is beautifully situated, and within its area contains some really fine scenery. The Kafir women's part of the establishment is distinct, and quite half a mile distant from the men's quarters. Women are taught to sew, and sing, to cut out and make dresses, to cook, clean, and go through all the usual routine of household work. The costume of the female Trappists, who, as well as the male, are highly educated, is scarlet serge, with white aprons. The men are clothed in brown serge.

I was struck with the admirable arrangement of the stables,



constructed for twenty horses, and of the cow and cattle sheds. All the engineering works also show evidences of the complete knowledge of science possessed by the "brothers," and their energetic leader. I came away much interested, and wonderfully impressed with all I had seen in this remarkable institution.

After passing ten very pleasant days at Durban and its neighbourhood, I embarked, on August 15, on board the coasting steamer, the *Anglian*, for Port Elizabeth. The eastern coast of South Africa is subject to weather which is often very rough and stormy; and I was, unluckily, destined to experience it. I certainly had a most disagreeable time in making this short voyage. I was landed at Port Elizabeth (after three days' knocking about at sea) on the 18th, being let down, like St. Paul, in a basket, from the deck of the *Anglian* to the tug, which took me to the pier in the open roadstead. Right glad was I to get on *terra firma* again.

#### PORT ELIZABETH.

Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay), is the capital of the eastern province of the Cape Colony. It is a thriving business town. Its inhabitants, like those of Natal, are thoroughly energetic and active in the pursuit of their various mercantile avocations. The town hall and public library combined, is a noble pile of building. Attached to it is the market, leading out of which is a splendid and capacious apartment, 180 feet long by 90 feet broad. Here I saw a curious and unique scene. Long tables were extended along the entire length of the hall, in which were arranged large heaps of ostrich feathers, carefully tied up, and sampled for sale. Port Elizabeth is the staple market for this industry. The value of the feathers I saw, I was told, was something fabulous.

Port Elizabeth is a handsome town. In the upper part of it there are many good private residences, and an excellent club house. A large, well kept, and conveniently laid out botanical garden, which is much resorted to, is a great attraction to the town. There is also an excellent hospital at Port Elizabeth. I was much pleased with its appearance, and with the arrangements made for the comfort of the patients. The ventilation struck me as being particularly perfect. There is accommodation for 100 patients, male and female. A well-arranged children's ward attracts much attention, especially with the lady visitors.



## GRAHAMSTOWN.

While I was at Port Elizabeth I paid a flying visit to Grahams-town. A railway journey of rather over one hundred miles carried me there. The railway runs through the veldt, where wild elephants are still strictly preserved. There are said to be more than one hundred of these animals in the district. They occasionally do great damage to the line. During my stay I was hospitably entertained by the Bishop. I had already heard that Grahamstown was noted for its natural charms, and its appearance certainly did not disappoint me. Beautiful in situation, it merits the high praises which have been bestowed upon it. It has also acquired a reputation for being the seat of learning, and the centre of the principal educational establishments of the Colony. The Bishop having kindly provided me with a carriage, I drove to see the various objects of interest in the neighbourhood. I first went to the Botanical Gardens, which are very striking. They contain a large collection of rare and valuable specimens of both arboriculture and horticulture. They are admirably kept, and are very ornamental. I next drove round the Mountain road. This is a beautiful drive of seven miles back into the town. The views of the surrounding country are superb. It is a priceless boon to the inhabitants of Grahamstown to possess such an attractive and health-giving spot for their recreation and enjoyment. I afterwards visited the Museum, where there is a most interesting and valuable collection of animal, vegetable, and mineral curiosities, both ancient and modern. I also went over the Prison, and recorded in the visitors' book my favourable opinion of the arrangements made for the health and comfort of the prisoners. They appeared to me to be all that could reasonably be expected or desired. I also went to see the Kafir school carried on under the careful management of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. M——.

On my return to Port Elizabeth, I spent another day or two there, and left on the evening of Monday, the 26th of August, by railway for Cape Town. This long journey of between eight hundred and nine hundred miles occupies nearly two days and two nights. It was the last I took in South Africa. I arrived at Cape Town in the afternoon of the following Wednesday. Here I spent another pleasant week, seeing various friends. One day I paid a visit to Simon's Bay, the Naval Commander-in-Chief—Admiral Wells—having invited me to come and see him. The railway runs at present as far as Kalk Bay, which takes about an hour to

get to from Cape Town. The remaining distance of six miles is performed in a Cape cart. I went with the Admiral and a party of ladies to have luncheon on board the steam corvette *Archer*. The coast scenery from the Kalk Bay station to Simon's Town is very picturesque. A bold sea stretches out on one side of the road, and the mountain side on the other. Simon's Bay is very sheltered, excepting from the south-east, with good holding anchorage ground. It seems a quiet, secluded spot, well adapted for a naval station in this part of the world, although I have heard that an opinion prevails that the fleet should be at Cape Town instead of Simon's Bay. The *Raleigh* is the flag-ship; I saw also some other vessels of the Royal Navy at anchor in the bay.

One of the last duties which devolved upon me before leaving South Africa was to deliver (at the urgent invitation of some of my friends) an address at Cape Town on Imperial Federation. This I did at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Society, to a large and appreciative audience.

On September 4 I left Cape Town in the s.s. *Athenian*; and, after a pleasant and rapid voyage of eighteen days, touching only at Madeira on the way, I landed safely at Southampton on Sunday the 22nd.

I have now given an account of the prominent features of my tour, during which, in the course of five months, I travelled about twelve thousand miles by sea and four thousand by land.

I proceed to touch as briefly as I can on a few of the public questions and other matters of interest which have arrested my attention while I was in South Africa.

#### CLIMATE.

The climate of South Africa has already been so well and exhaustively described in the admirable and interesting paper read at this Institute last year by Dr. Symes Thompson, that it seems superfluous for anyone to attempt to add anything to what so eminent a professional authority has said on the subject. But I cannot help remarking that, from my own personal experience, I can fully corroborate all he has said in its favour. The winter climate seems perfect. The atmosphere is so bright and clear, the air is so dry, and the sun is so agreeably warm in the day, although it is cold and frosty at night, that I think it must be as salubrious as it has been to me most enjoyable. I

found this the case everywhere, especially in the higher altitudes, and on the elevated veldt of the Transvaal. For myself, I never had an hour's illness during the whole winter I passed in South Africa; and this I attribute entirely to the purity of the air and the dryness of the climate. One thing it is necessary to be cautious about, and I have an impression that it is not sufficiently attended to, and is consequently frequently the cause of illness and injury. There is always a sudden great variation of the temperature immediately the sun goes down. To a sensitive person this is instantly perceptible. In the afternoon everyone ought to be very careful in guarding against this; and should be provided with an extra garment to put on at sunset, in order to avoid a dangerous chill. I strongly advise, also, temperance in the use of alcoholic beverages, which, in my opinion, are far too freely consumed. I have noticed too much drinking among all classes. This cannot be necessary, or very conducive to the preservation of health and the prolongation of life, in a climate like that of South Africa.

It is to be earnestly hoped that a good and thoroughly efficient system of sanitary organisation may be speedily established in all the rapidly growing towns throughout the country, especially in the Transvaal. Terrible neglect in this respect has been the cause of exceptional sickness and great mortality in the past, for which the climate is not responsible. In order, too, to render the undoubted excellences of the South African climate more attractive to invalids, who ought more largely to avail themselves of its advantages, it would be an excellent thing, as well as undoubtedly a paying speculation, if better hotels, fitted up in all respects with all modern European improvements, were established both at Cape Town, and at all the other principal towns up country as well.

#### THE NATIVE QUESTION.

The native question is one of the most prominent and difficult ones to deal with in South Africa. The great preponderance of the native over the white races, and the different theories of treating them prevalent between the English and Dutch, render it one of the most perplexing problems to solve. The wisest and most experienced people with whom I have communicated on the subject are of opinion that the natives are so far behind us in civilisation that they must be regarded as mere children. This means, however, that they are not to be treated harshly, but, on



the contrary, with the utmost fairness and justice, and that they must be under the guidance of a controlling and firmly governing hand. They respect authority when they have confidence in its being exercised with impartiality. They have a great deal of natural shrewdness, and they must never be deceived. Alas ! I heard of frequent instances of this having been done, in times past, by those who have represented the British Government. Promises have been made to them which have been carelessly broken, and this means ruin to the prestige in their minds of the British name.

From the wonderful and ever-increasing development which has taken place in the northern part of South Africa since the discovery of diamonds and gold, causing the employment of thousands upon thousands of native Kafirs at high wages, their social position is being materially changed. They are really becoming "masters of the situation." Their constant contact with white people is having the effect of introducing among them the germs of an incipient civilisation. The mode of treating them by the English and the Dutch is, undoubtedly, very different. A far harsher and more cruel method has been in vogue by the Dutch towards them, than would be tolerated by the English. But, from the cause to which I have alluded, the day has arrived when all this old system is sensibly changing ; and the Draconian code of the Boers, from the force of circumstances, is becoming modified every day. I have made it my business to observe carefully all the signs of the times on this native question during my tour. I have seen the Kafirs in thousands working in the mines at Kimberley, and Klerksdorp, and Johannesburg ; I have observed them in multitudes employed in extensive building operations at Pretoria, and as labourers on the public works at Maritzburg and Durban, and at the other great shipping centres of Port Elizabeth and Cape Town ; I have noticed them in their capacity of servants in private houses, and I frankly confess that no evidence has been brought before me to indicate that they are harshly or unkindly treated. On the contrary, it appeared to me that they are receiving good wages, and are everywhere well cared for and comfortable. They are naturally a lively and a happy race, and I have seen them as cheerful and light-hearted in the town, as in their kraals on the wild and open veldt.

#### RAILWAYS.

I have already mentioned that, in my interview with the President, Paul Kruger, I told him that I never was in a country

which, in my opinion, required railways more than the Transvaal, and that I hoped to see the day when it would be penetrated by them in every direction. It is much to be regretted that there is so much jealous rivalry, inducing fierce contention, as to the precise direction, from the east, or south, or west, railroads should enter the Transvaal. I contend that there is such a prospect of future enormous development in this wonderful centre of South Africa, that there is no need for all this rivalry, but that there is room for many lines in which all may participate and prosper, in the future. Political considerations have undoubtedly complicated a question which I should wish to regard solely from its commercial aspect.

Personally, I am anxious to see the line over the ground which I have myself trekked, pushed on as speedily as possible, from Kimberley to Vryburg, and thence through British Bechuanaland to Mafeking, and so on, northwards, into the Matabele country, with branches eastward into the Transvaal. But I should like, also, to see the contemplated line constructed from Kimberley, through the Orange Free State, to Bloemfontein; and the Delagoa Bay Railway carried on to Pretoria, as well as the Natal line to Johannesburg; and, in fact, any other, whether through Swaziland or elsewhere, which commercial enterprise may hereafter project. They will all have the effect of opening up the Transvaal—the El Dorado of South Africa—and meeting the demand for the transit of the enormous traffic, with which the old system of bullock waggons is utterly unable to grapple, and which, consequently, is so fearfully congested. The transport riders will have ample compensation, under the new system, in their increased employment in the conveyance of goods from the various stations to their actual destination. It was in this way the coach proprietors, without loss, and with great advantage to themselves, became the great and successful railway carriers, when stage coaches were superseded by railways in England.

#### COLONISATION.

Colonisation is a subject on which I wish to say a few words. The definition given by Adam Smith of the three elements of national wealth, "Land, Labour, and Capital," cannot be too often repeated. How to blend them in proper proportions is a problem which has puzzled generations of statesmen, philosophers, and philanthropists. I have always been a warm advocate for

colonisation. It appears to me to be a question of such supreme national importance that I think it ought to be undertaken by the State. This, of course, means that it is possible, as it is undoubtedly indispensable, to get a Government to act wisely and well. In order to have a chance of its being successful, colonisation must be conducted on sound principles and practice.

In South Africa I have seen millions of acres of fertile land—in Bechuanaland, in Natal, in the eastern and western provinces of the Cape Colony, to say nothing of the Transvaal—capable of supporting many thousands of our surplus population. But I have also satisfied myself that it is no use whatever to transplant those who are unfitted for it. Instead of a success, certain failure will be the result of an attempt so unwise. Colonial life is alone suitable for the enterprising, energetic, steady, and industrious men and women, who are determined, with patience and courage, to overcome the difficulties and trials which they must certainly encounter on the road to ultimate success. South Africa is a land of promise for them. It is by no means so for the feeble, the self-indulgent, the helplessly dependent class of whom, unfortunately, we have so large a number in the overpopulated Old Country. Cordial co-operation with the self-governing Colonies is also absolutely indispensable to ensure success in any national system of colonisation. It is equally essential that a strict selection of the right sort of people should be made. According, too, to their positions in life, they must be provided with sufficient means to support them on their first arrival, while they are settling themselves, and their crops are growing, and they are acquiring knowledge of the natural conditions of the new land, to which they have been transplanted.

These are the principles necessary to be observed in any national system of colonisation. They apply to all the other British Colonies, equally with South Africa, in order to prevent failure and command success.

### THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The political situation of South Africa is the last subject to which I shall refer. I am quite aware that this is a very difficult and delicate question to touch upon, but it would be impossible for anyone like myself, to whom it has presented itself so prominently during my tour, to avoid some allusion to it. I shall endeavour to state my impressions impartially and fairly.



Before I went to South Africa I had formed a general opinion on this vitally important and very critical subject. My previous views have been most thoroughly confirmed and painfully accentuated by all I have seen and heard and gathered on the spot. The mournful mismanagement of South African affairs during the last twenty-five years, and most especially during the last decade, has been truly lamentable, and cannot fail to awaken the saddest feelings on the part of every loyal Briton and true-hearted patriot.

The absence of continuous, wise, and statesmanlike policy, which has for the most part marked the tone of those who have had the Imperial guidance and control of South African affairs in the past, has had the effect of sowing the seeds of bitter enmity to the Government of the Mother Country, which it will require all the wisdom, and tact, and conciliatory sympathy possible to be displayed in the future in dealing with this magnificent part of the Empire to allay. It will demand the greatest skill to prevent the permanent alienation and estrangement of South Africa from Great Britain.

This has all been brought about by our unaccountably careless and culpable want of accurate knowledge at home of the actual situation. We lost a splendid chance of consolidating South Africa in a homogeneous union under the British crown. Our insular indifference, our ignorance, the fierce animosity of our party political prejudices, made us neglect the opportunity. It has had the effect of creating the sorest and bitterest feelings against us on the part of the large English population, spread over the land, which is uncontaminated and uninfluenced by the party spirit of local colonial politicians. It is melancholy and most deplorable to observe the indications of this feeling, which are constantly apparent. The old love for the British flag is still widely cherished; but it was impossible for me to shut my eyes to the evidence so continually brought before me, that the very name of the British Government is despised and detested. No confidence whatever is felt in it—and no wonder! Everywhere there are proofs of how all have been allowed to suffer and smart under it.

Either from ignorance or carelessness, or indifference—probably from all combined—and perhaps even unconsciously, but at the same time as surely, we have deceived the natives, the Boers, and the Colonists. This is only the natural consequence of the feeble, vacillating, uncertain course, which is followed when the

State machine is guided without compass, and where there is no firmness or courage at the national helm. What we have to do, however, now, is to advocate union and co-operation between the two dominant races—the English and the Dutch—and to do all we can to promote harmony and goodwill between them. True, their mental character and natural instincts are different. Our own race is essentially energetic and progressive; while theirs is slow, unemotional, and phlegmatic. But if sympathy and tact, and cordial good temper, are invariably practised in our intercourse with them, I am persuaded it will ultimately have the effect of promoting co-operation in securing their mutual interests. This, I trust, will ultimately neutralise the effect of the fatal course of past political action, which unnecessarily developed race jealousies, and stimulated national friction and animosity; and will bring about in the future a blending of Dutch in friendly union and fellowship with the English such as has been undreamed of in the past.

I do not believe the South African political problem to be insoluble. Two things are required to solve it satisfactorily. For the present, I quote the eloquent words of a distinguished politician, with whose wise and noble sentiments I cordially agree: "What we ought to do in a case of this kind is to send out a statesman of the first order of talent, patience, and truthfulness, irrespective of politics or prejudice. For it is an Imperial problem of the highest importance; and the powers of true patriotism and ambition should be amply gratified in dealing with it." And for the future, let me add my own earnest conviction, that what is wanted is Imperial Federation, as the goal to be reached, to render South Africa politically satisfied and content. Imperial Federation means a constitutional system, under which she would be no longer misruled and misunderstood, by a Government in which she has no share, in which she places no confidence, and by whom her wants and wishes are ignored. In Imperial Federation she would be fairly and influentially represented, along with the other Colonies of Great Britain. In union with them she would take her part in guiding the policy and directing the destinies of the whole British Empire.

#### DISCUSSION.

Professor H. G. SEELEY: In common with you all, I have listened with great pleasure to this interesting and wide-reaching address. I have not myself been so far afield. My observations

were limited to Cape Colony ; and the things which I saw in that Colony were necessarily, to a large extent, different from those recorded by Sir Frederick Young. On landing at Cape Town I naturally turned to what the people of South Africa were doing for themselves, and confess I was amazed when I saw the great docks, by means of which the commerce of South Africa is being encouraged, and by which it will hereafter be developed. I was impressed, too, with the educational institutions, the great public library, worthy of any town, the South African Museum, the South African College, and the various efforts made to bring the newest and best knowledge home to the people. But perhaps in Cape Town the thing which impressed me as most curious was the new dock in process of construction by excavating stone for the breakwater and other purposes. This work was carried on by coloured convict labour. The convicts thus become trained in useful manual work as well as in habits of obedience, and when they are discharged are not only better men, but people in whose work employers of labour have confidence. I learned that the great public mountain roads in Cape Colony have thus been constructed by convict labour at a comparatively small cost, while the convict acquires skill and useful training. Going up country, my attention, among other matters, was turned to the distribution of mineral wealth and difficulties of water supply, for, as Sir Frederick Young has remarked, the water supply is one of the great problems which all persons have to consider in South Africa. The season during which rain falls is short, and the rain drains rapidly down comparatively steep inclined surfaces, so that science of many kinds has to be enlisted to conserve the water, and turn the supply to account. I found the rocks of much of the country have been curiously compressed and hardened and thrown into parallel irregular folds, and that these rocks were afterwards worn down by the action of water, at a time when the land was still beneath the ocean, with the result that many basin-shaped depressions are preserved and exposed, each of which holds a certain amount of water. Just as we never dream of putting down a well in this country without knowing the positions of the water-bearing strata, so it is hopeless to bore profitably for water in the Colony till the districts are defined over which the water-bearing basins are spread. Nothing arrests the escape of water in its course through the rocks more efficiently than intrusive sheets of igneous rock which rise to the surface, but until the distribution of these dykes is systematically recorded



it will not be possible to open out all the water which is preserved underground. There is no doubt that by utilising geological facts of this nature a better water supply may be obtained, which will enable more land to be brought under cultivation, and larger crops to be raised. I may say that the Colonial Government is fully aware of the importance of following out such lines of work, and steps are being taken to give effect to such exploration. Vegetation, however, by its radiating power, must always be one of the chief aids to improved water supply. In the matter of mineral wealth Cape Colony is not so rich as some adjacent lands. It contains coal, but the individual beds of coal are thin, and, owing to this thinness, the coal necessarily alternates with shale, which is more conspicuous than in the coalfields of Britain. I remember that Professor Sedgwick, my old master in geology, told me that in his youth seams of coal only some four to six inches thick were worked on the sides of hills in Yorkshire, and that the coal was carried on horseback over the country to supply the wants of the mountain population. Cape Colony is in a far better state than that. In the Eastern Province the beds of coal are frequently a foot or two or more in thickness. They crop out on the surface with a slight dip near to the railway, and although only worked at present in a few pits (as at Cyphergat, Fairview, Molteno—I did not visit the Indwe)—the coal-bearing rocks certainly extend over a much wider area of country than that which has been explored. One of the happy results at which I arrived in my short visit to this district was to find that there are certain extinct forms of reptilian life associated with these coal beds, by means of which the geological horizon upon which the coal occurs may be traced through the country; so that there is a prospect of this mineral being followed along its outcrop in the Eastern Province with comparative ease by this means. It is desirable on all accounts that coal should be burned rather than timber, since the destruction of wood is harmful to the supply of water. With regard to the gold of Cape Colony, I have not the requisite knowledge to speak with the same confidence. The quantity in any district is probably small: the amount is great in the aggregate, but very widely diffused. Gold appears to be present in small amounts in almost all the volcanic rocks, so that as those rocks decay and new mineral substances are formed out of the decomposed products, the gold which they contained is often preserved and concentrated in thin and narrow veins of zeolitic minerals, which extend over the surface of these volcanic

rocks. To what extent these zeolites may be hereafter worked with profit it is impossible at present to say, for much may depend upon water supply, by means of which the ore would be crushed and washed, and much on the varying quantities of gold present in samples from different localities. On the whole the utilisation of science in the service of man, especially in relation to metals, coal, and water supply, if systematically carried out, will, I believe, be an element of future prosperity to Cape Colony, and enable the Colony to minister to the welfare of adjacent lands.

Mr. J. X. MERRIMAN (Cape Colony) : I am sure South Africans are very grateful indeed to the amiable and kindly critic in the person of Sir Frederick Young. It is no new thing to colonists to owe him a debt. All those present will acknowledge the great things he has done for the Colonies in connection with the Royal Colonial Institute. Sir Frederick Young is a man who has been content to look after small things, and the result is this Institute has been worked up by the individual efforts of colonists and others to its present flourishing condition. I hope the Institute will long flourish, and never be absorbed by anything under more magnificent auspices—in other words, that you will “paddle your own canoe.” It is good sometimes to have a plain statement from a plain man. South Africa suffers under a plague of experts who, after spending a few weeks there, tell us exactly what we ought to do ; and we don’t like it. I wish I could speak to you as a sort of amiable critic, but I have the misfortune to belong to that much-despised class, the local politician, and I notice that, when anybody says anything about the Colonies in England, all unite in kicking the local politician. In order not to sail under false colours, I state frankly that I belong to that class. Of course South Africa is creating a deal of interest at the present time. People who come to fortunes usually do excite a great deal of interest among relations who may in times gone by have given them the cold shoulder. There can be no doubt as to the material prosperity of South Africa at the present time, and still less doubt as to the future. The goldfields of Witwatersrand are unique in the world. This is not my own statement, but the statement of eminent mining engineers from America. For thirty miles and more you have a continuous stretch of reef, which gives throughout a uniform yield per ton, and which has been proved to the depth of some hundred feet, and may—there is every reason to believe—go to unknown depths. The reefs are not now being worked in the most economical manner. When proper appliances for



mining are used, and when we get the stock-jobbers off our backs, I believe a career of prosperity will open of which few people dream. From another point of view, to those who love the country and make their home there, there cannot but be a seamy side to the picture. Great wealth brings other things in its train. It has brought into South Africa a great spirit of gambling. People neglect the honest industries of the country: they leave their farm work, and rush off to make fortunes in a minute. Everybody—from the king to the beggar—is gambling in gold shares. Everybody neglects his business, and talks about nothing else. I ask whether this is a wholesome state of society? Is it not a state of society to which we may look with some degree of apprehension? I believe myself that things will work round, but, undoubtedly, the state of affairs is serious. After all, there is something which goes to build up a country besides material wealth, and I am not sure that gambling in gold shares is exactly the thing which is wanted. Of course there have been other countries where these vast increases of material wealth have occurred—California and Australia—but there the conditions were different. They were new countries, which attracted large numbers of white men, and, when they found the goldfields did not pay, they made homes for themselves on the land. Unfortunately, that state of affairs does not exist at the present time in South Africa, and that brings us face to face with the great problem on which Sir Frederick Young has touched—the great problem which we have always before us—viz., how two races utterly alien to each other, the black and the white, are to live and increase side by side. South Africa is the only country in the world where that problem exists, excepting the southern States of North America. This is a great question, on which the future of South Africa depends. Unfortunately, the white men do not work in a country where the black race flourishes. If the white man does not become a “boss” he sinks to the level of a mean white man. The difficulty is to get a state of society in which the white race shall flourish side by side with the black; and when people talk about the “local politicians,” the “average Cape politicians,” and the like, they should remember we have to deal with this enormous problem—that we are anxious to do justice to the “black,” and at the same time we are naturally anxious to see the European population flourish. I believe the goldfields will attract a large European population. The wages are enormous. There are 20,000 black men, without a stitch



upon them, earning as much as 18s. a week a-piece, and getting as much food as they can eat, in the mines of Johannesburg. People talk about the treatment of the blacks. Nobody dares to treat them badly, because they would run away. There is a competition for them, and the black man has an uncommonly rosy time of it. The white men naturally won't work under the same conditions as the blacks. I saw a letter from an operative cautioning his fellow-artisans against going out. He says, "We get 30s. a day, but it is a dreadful place to live in." I ask the operatives in England to mistrust that statement. ("What is the cost of living?") You can live at the club very well indeed for £10 a month—the club, mind you, where the aristocracy live. It is idle to tell me the honest artisan cannot live. In addition to the black and white population there is another problem, and that is, the influx of Arabs, who creep down the East Coast through the door of Natal. They are gradually ousting the English retail trader. You may go to up-country towns, and in whole streets you will see these yellow fellows, sitting there in their muslin dresses, where formerly there were English traders. In places where we want to cultivate the English population that is a very serious thing. Our yellow friends come under the garb of British subjects from Bombay, and are making nests in the Transvaal and elsewhere by ousting the English retail trader. Sir Frederick Young has alluded to State colonisation. I am sorry to differ from so amiable a critic of our ways, but, as one who has had a little experience, I can tell him that you may send colonists out, but you cannot as easily make them stay there. If they make their fortunes, they come home to England to spend them. If they are poor, and bad times come, the black man crowds them out, and off they go to Australia. You can depend on a German peasant settling, but bring an Englishman or a Scotchman, and he wants to better himself. In that he is quite right, but he does not see his way on a small plot of ground, and off he goes down a mine or something of that sort. There are great difficulties in the way of State-aided emigration. We do not want the riff-raff; we don't want the "surplus population." It is one of the greatest difficulties to get decent, steady Englishmen to settle on the land. It is the people who settle on the land who make a country, and if Sir Frederick Young can give us a receipt for making English people settle there he will confer one of the greatest possible benefits on South Africa. Sir Frederick Young departed from the usual custom on such occasions by

touching on politics. I am glad he did, because more interest is given to the discussion, and there is nothing like good, healthy controversy. Sir Frederick Young is greatly concerned that there should be a settled policy for South Africa. All I can say is, in Heaven's name, don't listen to a syren voice of that kind. So surely as you have a settled policy—some great and grand scheme—so surely will follow disaster and disgrace. The people of South Africa may be very stupid, but they are very much like other people—determined to make their policy themselves, and the policy of South Africa is not going to be framed in Downing-street. I cannot help thinking Sir Frederick Young did injustice to some of my friends who have been at the head of affairs. "The mournful mismanagement of South African affairs," he says, "during the last twenty-five years, and most especially during the last decade, has been truly lamentable, and cannot fail to awaken the saddest feelings on the part of every loyal Briton and true-hearted patriot." But have affairs been mis-managed for the last twenty-five years? The revenue twenty-five years ago was £500,000. It is now nearly £4,000,000. For twenty-five years, under the beneficent rule of Downing-street, we had not a mile of railway. Now we have 2,000 miles. Twenty-five years ago there was no national feeling at all. Now there is a strong South African feeling, which is destined to grow and build up a South African policy. As to the talk about a settled and firm policy, Sir Philip Wodehouse was the last Governor who had a grand scheme from Downing-street. A more honest, conscientious, and able man did not exist; but his policy was a failure. Then came my friend Sir Henry Barkly. His policy was distinctly opposite. It was a true policy for South Africa. It was a policy of *laissez faire*. The result was, things went on as merrily as a marriage bell. Dutch and English drew together, the natives were quiet, South Africa was prosperous, and everything went on as happily as possible till Mr. Froude and Lord Carnarvon hit on the grand scheme of uniting South Africa. From that day our misfortunes began. One of the most able, courteous, and high-minded gentlemen in the British service—Sir Bartle Frere—was sent to carry out this firm policy. What was the result? Failure. I will say nothing more about it. Then Sir Hercules Robinson reverted to the *laissez faire* policy. South Africa was under a shade—nobody would look at us. But now we are gradually righting ourselves, and getting into a prosperous condition. Now are being raised again the cries for a

grand policy. I caution you against them. Let us manage our own affairs. *Laissez faire, laissez aller*—that is our policy for South Africa. There are no nostrums required. The one thing required is the gradual bringing of the Dutch and English together. There are no two races more fitted to unite. You know how like they are to Englishmen. The Boer is as like the English farmer as possible. There are no people more fond of manly sports than the Dutch; they enter into them heartily, and in the cricket and football fields they are among the best players. They are as fond of riding and shooting as Englishmen are. In fact, the Dutch and the English are as like as Heaven can make them, and the only thing that keeps them apart is man's prejudice. The one thing to do is to bring them together. How can you help that end? Not by girding at them, and writing against Boer ways, but by recognising the fact that they have been pioneers in South Africa, and that they are the only people who will settle on the land. I see there is a great agitation about Swaziland, which is entirely surrounded by the Transvaal Republic. ("No.") Well, except as to Tongaland, and I am not going to say anything about that. The cry is got up, "Don't hand it over to the Boers." In whose interest is that cry got up? It is in the interest of a few speculators, and not in the interests of the capitalists, who have £108,000,000 invested in the Transvaal, and yet are not afraid to trust the Boers with Swaziland. This girding at the Dutch is resented, and does incalculable harm. People at home have very little idea how much influence public opinion in England has in South Africa. Sir Frederick Young has alluded to President Kruger, who won't put down prize fights because he might be thought to be oppressing the Englishman! All I ask is, don't let your talk about union with the Dutch be mere lip service. Trust them; work hand in hand with them. Unless you do you will make little progress in South Africa. By that I mean political progress. The material progress of South Africa is now secured; therefore my advice is—cultivate the Dutch, because, unless they are our friends, we shall be a divided people, and our black and yellow brethren will get the best of us. Our true policy is, *Laissez faire, laissez aller*.

Sir G. BADEN-POWELL, K.C.M.G., M.P. : My friend Mr. Merri-  
man has made a speech of the utmost value to South Africa, and  
it is a very fitting, I will not say reply, but comment, on the  
address to which we have listened with such pleasure; but Mr.  
Merriman, with his strong arguments and apt illustrations, came



at the end to the conclusion at which Sir Frederick Young had arrived. I have not much to add, but I think we have heard from Sir Frederick Young a view of South African affairs on the political side which, I may tell you frankly, differs diametrically from my own. I have heard from Mr. Merriman a view of affairs in which I cordially concur, but from neither have I heard of that third aspect which, I think, is necessary to complete the view. Sir Frederick Young has told us that for twenty-five years, certainly during the last ten years, South Africa has been mis-managed. I must confess I was sorry to hear the strong language he used, because one cannot but remember that for the greater part of the last twenty years most of the affairs of South Africa have been in the hands of free self-governing communities. Cape Colony has been under Responsible Government since 1873, and the Free State and the Transvaal have always been self-governing. I agree with Mr. Merriman that for the last twenty-five years affairs in South Africa have progressed, with one signal and fatal exception, and that was the policy under which we took over and then gave back the Transvaal. Omitting that, I think we have but little to be sorry for in the history of South Africa. There have been troubles, but I, for one, think that all difficulties would have been avoided if the phrase "Imperial aid" had been substituted for that of "Imperial interference" in the affairs of South Africa. It is the aid which has been given by the Mother Country which has resulted in developing the material resources, and, above all, in establishing the security from native attack of various European States in South Africa. Sir Frederick Young spoke of the attitude towards the Imperial Government. I could wish he had been in Cape Town on the day Sir Charles Warren landed, and seen the ovation he received from all classes. Let me add this—that the Bechuanaland expedition, which was led by Sir Charles Warren, and in which I had the good fortune to take part, cost the Mother Country perhaps £1,500,000, but in the discussions in Parliament or in the press as to the future of Bechuanaland the fact is seldom mentioned that Bechuanaland was acquired for the Empire at the cost of the British taxpayer. Let me remind you of another fact, which the Cape colonist well knows—that when the Imperial Government wished, from wise motives of economy, to extend the Cape system of railways to Kimberley, at a time when the Cape Ministers were not prepared to carry out the extension, the British Parliament advanced a loan of £400,000, at a low rate of interest, for that object.

Another instance I could quote, in connection with the history of that interesting native territory—Basutoland. You remember how that country was handed over to the Cape colonists, and that for various reasons the management of the Basutos got beyond their power, the result being that the Imperial Government went to the aid of the Cape Colony and took back Basutoland. I mention these cases because they illustrate an aspect of affairs which is, I think, apt to be neglected. We at home—and certainly those who have enjoyed the kind hospitality of their brethren in South Africa—wish to do all we can to aid our fellow-countrymen in that part of the globe. We do not wish to interfere, and I should like to see this put forward as the grand and final policy of South Africa—that we are ready to aid that portion of the Empire, but set our faces against interference. In conclusion, I will add that I am sure all of us congratulate Sir Frederick Young on having so successfully accomplished his arduous journey, returning to us, as he does, in better health than when he left. If you wish to renew your youth, and grow younger instead of older, follow his example—make a trip through South Africa, sleeping in the open veldt.

Dr. SYMES THOMPSON: Another year's experience has confirmed and strengthened my conclusions as to the remarkable salubrity of the South African climate in cases of chest disease and of nerve wear, which I laid before the Royal Colonial Institute in November last. While regarding the neighbourhood of Cape Town and Grahamstown as beneficial for a short sojourn, among the upland stations I would call attention to Middelburg and Tarkestad. Hotel accommodation and adequate comfort for invalids, as regards food, quarters, attention, occupation, and amusement, are still most deficient. During the recent drought the dust storms proved very trying to the eyes and to the bronchial membranes at Kimberley, and at Johannesburg the dangers were great. I rejoice to learn that Sir Frederick Young has found his winter trip so health-giving, and believe that a similar expedition might prove of immense value to many Englishmen who are overwrought in body or in mind.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.): I propose a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Frederick Young for his kindness in reading the paper. I was extremely interested myself, as I think you all were. In his political observations, and in speaking of a firm policy, I think that after all,

what the reader of the paper meant was firmness in allowing each nationality to develop itself as it best might, with aid from home. I think that is the sense of his observations, and I am sure we are obliged to him, not only for speaking of more personal matters, but also for telling us the actual impressions he derived from the journey. I entirely agree with Mr. Merriman—and I believe Sir Frederick Young does—that, finding ourselves in South Africa with the Dutch, we must work with them and through them. I hope the Dutch will allow themselves to be helped in one matter which Sir Frederick Young impressed on President Kruger—apparently not with great results—viz., in the matter of railways, and that they will allow railways to pierce the Transvaal. I am sure he is a man of too much intelligence very much to object to railways. That policy would be too much like that of the Chinese. I remember, when I was at the head of a society in London, asking the representative of China to come and listen to a paper in regard to railways through Siam. He said solemnly: “Chinese not like railways.” I said this railway would not go through the Imperial dominions—that it would only be at a respectful distance. Again my remarks were interpreted to him, and again, after a long pause, he solemnly replied: “Chinese don’t like railways near frontier.” I am sure President Kruger will not fritter chances away in that manner, and that he will allow us to help him.

SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G. : I feel extremely flattered by the compliment which our noble chairman has been good enough to pay me. It was really most gratifying to me to be able to take the interesting and instructive tour from which I have recently returned, and the only difficulty and hesitation I felt as to giving an account of what I saw was that I saw so much that I did not know how I could crowd a tithe of it in the reasonable dimensions of a paper. I was a little in dread, I confess, when so astute and able a politician as Mr. Merriman rose to make his criticisms; but I wish him to understand, as well as you, that the view I put forward—perhaps I did not explain myself as clearly as I ought to have done—was that advocated by Mr. Merriman himself, namely, that South Africa should be allowed to frame her own policy. That is the sum and substance of what I wished to say on that point. As the noble Marquis has been so kind as to act as my interpreter, I need not take up more of your time by enlarging on this question. I have now the greatest possible



pleasure in asking you to join with me in thanking the noble Marquis for having, as one of our vice-presidents, been so kind as to preside on this occasion.

The vote of thanks having been acknowledged, the meeting terminated.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF FLINDERS' VOYAGE, 1801-3.

At the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held on November 12, 1889, the Marquis of Lorne announced that the Council had acquired the original pencil and water-colour drawings by William Westall, A.R.A., landscape-painter to the celebrated expedition of discovery and survey on the coast of Australia, commanded by Captain Matthew Flinders, of H.M.S. *Investigator*, in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803. The sketches comprise views of King George's Sound, Port Lincoln, the head of Spencer's Gulf, Kangaroo Island, Port Philip, Port Jackson, the Hawkesbury River, Keppel Bay, Port Bowen, Shoal Water Sound, Thirsty Sound, and the Gulf of Carpentaria; besides sketches illustrative of the natives, the flora, and fauna. The collection is one of the greatest historic interest, forming the entire existing series of the sketches made by the artist during the expedition, and having been drawn from nature on the spot. There are two remarkable illustrations of pictorial representations by the aborigines themselves—one in the interior of a cave in Cavern Island, Gulf of Carpentaria, with drawings of turtles, sword-fish, &c., and another of grotesque human figures and a kangaroo in a cave near Memory Cove, at the entrance of Spencer's Gulf. Before Mr. Westall accepted the appointment of landscape painter to the expedition, he stipulated that his original drawings should be returned to him after the requirements of the Admiralty had been fulfilled. The authorities returned them accordingly, and they have been in the possession of the family up to the time of their acquirement by the Institute. Some of the drawings show signs of their partial submersion in the *Porpoise* (in which vessel the expedition embarked for England) when she was lost on Wreck Reef, situate to the westward of the southernmost point of the Great Barrier Reef. A few show indications of damage by small indentations. These marks were caused by the lively young midshipmen (one of whom afterwards became famous as Sir John Franklin), who amused themselves by driving the sheep

that were saved from the wreck over the drawings, when they were spread out to dry on the coral sand of Wreck Reef.

The collection includes several pencil drawings of Table Mountain and its vicinity, the *Investigator* having touched at Table Bay and Simon's Bay on her voyage to Australia.

There is also a set of water-colour drawings of headlands and coast scenery, which were prepared (after the artist's arrival in England) for the purpose of being engraved in the published volume of charts of the expedition which accompanies Flinders' narrative. In connection with these engravings, it may be mentioned that after the celebrated voyage of the *Adventure* and *Beagle* (1826—1836), Captain King expressed to the artist his personal obligations for the artistic accuracy of his work. It appears that on the first approach to Australia of those vessels, during a heavy gale, there was some doubt as to whether they could venture to make King George's Sound, but, as they neared the coast, the entrance was so readily recognised by aid of the illustrations that both ships were enabled to sail in without hesitation, instead of beating about at sea.

The following is a complete list of the drawings :—

#### SOUTH COAST.

1. KING GEORGE'S SOUND from the North Side. *a.* Point Possession. *b.* Mistaken Isle. *c.* Bald Head. *d.* Peak Head. *e.* Seal Island. *f.* Break-sea Island. *g.* Port Royal Harbour.
2. Do. do. Part of Oyster Harbour
3. Do. do. from the Isthmus below Peak Head looking northward.
4. Do. do. from the high land near Peak Head. *a.* Seal Island. *b.* Mistaken Isle. *c.* Point Possession.
5. NATIVE OF KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
6. VIEW ON MIDDLE ISLAND above Goose Island Bay. *a.* Goose Island. *b.* Cape Arid. *c.* Cape Pasley. *d.* Salt Lagoon. *e.* Goose Island Bay.
7. LUCKY BAY, looking eastward towards Cape le Grand.
8. SLEAFORD MERE from the Northern end of Cape Catastrophe.
9. VIEW ON THISTLE ISLAND (near Port Lincoln), named after Mr. Thistle, the "Master" of the *Investigator*, who, with a boat's crew, was drowned near Cape Catastrophe.
10. WATER COLOUR COPY OF NATIVE DRAWINGS OF HUMAN FIGURES, AND A KANGAROO, IN A CAVE near Memory Cove.
11. PORT LINCOLN, a native hut in the foreground. *a.* Grantham Isle. *b.* Boston Isle. *c.* Port Lincoln. *d.* Stamford Hill.
12. Do.
13. Do. from North Side Hill. *a.* Boston Isle. *b.* Boston Bay. *c.* Cape Donnington. *d.* Bicker Isles. *e.* Surfleet Hill. *h.* Kirton Point. *i.* Port Lincoln.
14. Do. Distant View of.



15. HEAD OF SPENCER'S GULF looking east. *a.* Mount Brown.
16. Do.
17. THREE DRAWINGS OF A NATIVE OF SPENCER'S GULF.
18. DRAWINGS OF A EUCALYPTUS AND BANKSIA. Spencer's Gulf.
19. ON KANGAROO ISLAND. Head of Antichamber Bay.
20. Do. Sailors and Servants.
21. Do. Eucalyptus and Seals.
22. PORT PHILIP. Distant View of western arm of Western Port, looking to the south-west.

EAST COAST.

23. PORT JACKSON.
24. Do. Blue Mountains in the distance.
25. Do. Grass trees.
26. Do. Native of.
27. Do. Native of.
28. Do. Native of.
29. Do. Head of an old blind man, native of.
30. Do. Figure of a boy, native of.
31. Do. Head of the same boy.
32. Do. Group of native figures.
- 33 to 45. VIEWS ON THE HAWKESBURY RIVER (including one of Broken Bay).
46. PORT CURTIS.
47. Do. View near.
48. PINE BAY, north side of.
49. KEPPEL BAY from South Hill, on the south side of the bay. *a.* Sea-Hill and Cape Keppel.
50. Do. *a.* Broad Mount.
51. Do. A native of.
52. Do. do.
53. Do. do.
54. Do. do.
55. Do. Trees.
56. Do. Two drawings of native huts.
57. PORT BOWEN, from the north side of the harbour. *a.* Cape Clinton.  
(A picture was painted from this drawing, by Mr. Westall, by order of the Admiralty, and is now in one of the rooms at the Admiralty.)
58. Do. Distant view of Port Bowen from Mount Westall. *a.* Island Head. *b.* Entrance Isle and entrance to Port Bowen. *c.* Cape Clinton. *d.* Cape Manifold. *e.* Broad Mount.
59. Do. Finished pencil drawing taken from the original sketch from nature, No. 58. (Signed by Mr. Westall, which he rarely did except in the case of finished drawings taken from original sketches.)
60. Do. View from the summit of Mount Westall looking northwards. *a.* Townshead Isles. *b.* Leicester Isles. *c.* Cape Townshead. *d.* Percy Isles. *e.* Strong-tide Passage. (A picture was painted from this drawing by Mr. Westall by order of the Admiralty, and is in one of the rooms at the Admiralty.)
61. NORFOLK ISLAND PINES, near Port Bowen.
62. YOUNG NORFOLK ISLAND PINE, do.
63. DISTANT SOUND.

64. THIRSTY SOUND, from Pier Head.
65. SHOAL WATER BAY, from the entrance to Thirsty Sound. *a.* Townshend Isle and Cape.
66. Do. South side from Pier Head. Entrance to Thirsty Sound. *a.* Shoal Water Bay. *b.* Mount Westall. *c.* Pine Mount. *d.* Thirsty Sound.
67. Do. Head of a native of.
68. Do. Female, native of.
69. VIEW OF THIRSTY SOUND.
70. Do.
71. Do.
72. Do.
73. ON ONE OF THE PERCY ISLES. Part of the Northumberland Island group.
74. NORFOLK ISLAND PINE, on the same Island.
75. PALM TREE AND PANDANUS, do.
76. YUCCA, neighbourhood of Port Bowen.
77. CEREUS, or Gigantic Prickly Pear, do.

## NORTH COAST.

78. GULF OF CARPENTARIA. Prince of Wales' Isles. Eastern opening of the Gulf.
79. Do. SIR EDWARD PELLEW'S GROUP. View of Vanderlin's Island from the north.
80. Do. do.
81. Do. On Grote Island, do.
82. Do. do.
83. Do. do.
84. Do. Cape Arnheim, western opening of
85. Do. do.
86. Do. Distant Isles near Cape Arnheim. English Company's Isles from Mount Dundas.
87. Do. English Company's Isles from near Cape Arnheim.
88. Do. View in Arnheim Harbour. Melville Bay.
89. Do. View from near Cape Arnheim.
90. Do. Body of a native of Cape Arnheim, shot by the Expedition in a conflict at Morgan's Island.
91. Do. Figure and portrait of Woogah, native of Caledon Bay.
92. Do. View near Cape Wilberforce,
93. Do. Young Pandanus of the Gulf of Carpentaria.
94. Do. Palm Tree of do.
95. Do. Fan Palm do.
96. Do. Palm Tree.
97. Do. Proa Bay—so called because a fleet of Malay Proas was found by the expedition anchored in the bay, under the command of a Malay Chief, Probasso.
98. Do. Portrait of Probasso.
99. Do. The Malay Fleet in Proa Bay—engaged in collecting Trepan (Bêche-de-mer) for the China market.
100. Do. Two Proas of the Malay Fleet under full sail.

101. Do. Drawings of Turtles and Swordfish by the natives, found in the interior of Cavern Island, Gulf of Carpentaria.
102. Do. Drawing of a snake found at do.
103. Do. Round Hill Island from Round Head.
104. Do. Do.
105. MURRAY ISLES. Torres Straits from the north.
106. CANOE OF MURRAY ISLES alongside the *Investigator*, offering Coconuts, &c., for barter.
107. Water-colour drawing painted from the original sketches, Nos. 105 and 106. Murray Isle with canoes of natives approaching the *Investigator* to offer articles for barter. This is one of the drawings which were saturated with sea water when the *Porpoise* was lost on Wreck Reef, and it was further mutilated by the rescued sheep being driven over it by John Franklin and the other midshipmen. Mr. Westall partially restored it to enable him to paint the subject, but he did not attempt to obliterate the destructive sheep marks.
- 108 to 117. Water-colour Drawings of Headlands on the South, East, and North Coasts of Australia, surveyed or discovered during the expedition. These were prepared in England from the original sketches with a view to their being engraved in the book of Charts accompanying Captain Flinders' account of the expedition.
118. to 127. Original sketches of the above from which the water-colour drawings, No. 108 to 117, were afterwards executed for the purpose of being engraved and placed in the book of charts of Captain Flinders' Expedition.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

128. VIEW NEAR WYNBERG.
129. VIEW AT FOOT OF TABLE MOUNTAIN.
130. VIEW NEAR SIMON'S BAY.
131. AT FOOT OF TABLE MOUNTAIN.
132. KLOOF ON TABLE MOUNTAIN.
133. Do.
134. TABLE MOUNTAIN.



## SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Tuesday, December 10, 1889.

The Right Hon. LORD BRASSEY, K.C.B., presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that 36 Fellows had been elected since that meeting, viz., 9 Resident and 27 Non-Resident Fellows.

Resident Fellows :—

*James Adams, Lewis H. Bliss, Samuel Bostock, Harry H. Dobree, Lewis P. Ford, Louis P. Montefiore, Robert L. Nash, Joshua Scholey, Charles G. Terry.*

Non-Resident Fellows :—

*Lewis Atkinson (Cape Colony), Harold Baty (Seychelles), Sebert Baty (Seychelles), Clayton Bennett (Transvaal), Charles Bredell (Transvaal), F. H. Bussey (Transvaal), James J. Coghlan (Griqualand West), E. H. Edwards (Seychelles), Dr. Charles H. Gibson (India), Maxwell Hall (Jamaica), Elias Harris (Griqualand West), Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G. (Governor of the Windward Islands), Albert E. Hollis (Jamaica), John R. Holmes (Gold Coast Colony), Walter R. Hunt (British Honduras), John H. James (Transvaal), William J. Kent (Transvaal), Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Mauritius), Charles E. Nind (Griqualand West), Alexander Ramsay (Griqualand West), Stephen Stokes (Griqualand West), Augustus B. Tancred (Griqualand West), H. H. Taylor (Seychelles), William Traylen (Western Australia), Henry C. Whitehead (Transvaal), Richard G. Wilkinson (South Australia), George William Wood (Griqualand West).*

A list of donors to the Library was also announced.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have now the pleasure of calling upon Mr. Matthew Macfie to read his paper on "Aids to Australasian Development." Mr. Macfie is entitled to your most respectful attention by the fact that he has recently returned from Australia. During his residence in the Colonies he had opportunities for obtaining valuable information. The information which he has collected, and the conclusions to which that information points, have been set forth in a paper which I can commend as thoroughly worthy of being brought under public notice under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute. I have much pleasure in introducing Mr. Macfie.

Mr. MACFIE then read his paper on

### AIDS TO AUSTRALASIAN DEVELOPMENT.

It may, perhaps, afford some guarantee that I have bestowed more than a mere cursory attention on the subject of this evening's paper, if I am permitted to state that I have spent ten years in the Colonies ; a residence during half that space having just been completed in Australia, to the genial climate of which I was induced to resort in 1884 under pressure of health exigencies. The position which I happened to occupy for several years as editor of an old-established journal, published in Melbourne, necessitated the daily study of statistics relating to the economic, social, political, financial, agricultural, mining, pastoral, and other aspects of Colonial activity. In the same capacity, I was frequently placed in communication with heads of Government departments in several Colonies, through whom I was enabled to gain access to the fullest details connected with the administration of the public service, and I was in the regular receipt of contributions from travelling and resident correspondents in all parts of the country, which it was my official duty to examine. These facts are only mentioned here to show that the views to be submitted, whether right or wrong, are based on experience acquired under conditions not unfavourable to obtaining trustworthy information and forming careful judgments. So important an advantage is impossible to transient visitors whose first impressions are comparatively valueless for the guidance of intending Colonists, statesmen, financiers, investors, or merchants, as these impressions rarely stand the test of revision when wider knowledge has been attained.

It would not be pertinent to the object proposed on the present occasion, nor, indeed, is it needful on any ground, that I should enter, at length, into an account of the vast and manifold resources of Her Majesty's possessions at the Antipodes. Neither does it belong to the province assigned me to narrate minutely the history of their past development. The enumeration of a few items will suffice to show at the outset the strides they have made in population, enterprise, and wealth. When the great pioneer Exhibition was held in London in 1851, the whole area of Australasian territory was only represented by a few specimens of ores and cereals, a few blocks of timber, and a case or two of wool. At the beginning of the same year the Colony which at the present moment is reputed to be the most populous, if not, also, the most

prosperous, in the group, was not as yet erected into a distinct and separate sphere of Government, nor even known by its present name. The white population of the entire country, from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Wilson's Promontory and from Perth to Brisbane did not much exceed 240,000, and the trade amounted to £6,000,000 annually.

At the close of 1888—thirty-seven years subsequently—the population, including that of New Zealand, had risen to an estimated total of 3,678,046. The excess of immigrants over emigrants amounted in 1888 to 65,592. The public revenue of the seven Australasian Colonies amounted in 1888 to £27,240,565, and the public expenditure to £26,630,982. The aggregate Government debts, which are chiefly invested in reproductive works of public utility, reached £166,361,962, upwards of £50,000,000 more being borrowed on the security of boroughs, public institutions, and private property. The collective exports and imports in 1888 were £122,861,000. The shipping trade represented a total, inwards and outwards, in 1887, of 17,262 vessels, and 12,966,389 tons. The railways in the same year covered 9,545 miles open, and 1,937 in course of construction, the capital cost being £89,538,011, the gross income £7,227,775, the working expenses £4,674,184, and the net receipts £2,553,591. The grand total of letters and post-cards passing through 5,414 post-offices was 160,654,529, and the number of newspapers delivered through the same channels was 90,645,403, the total expenditure in this department being £1,620,183 for the year. Of electric telegraphs and telephones 38,104 miles were in operation, and 826 miles in course of construction; 9,653,012 messages being received and despatched, and the amount of gross income from the same source £582,033. At the end of 1887 the total amount of crown lands alienated or in process of alienation was 112,841,927 acres, against 1,855,310,313 neither alienated nor in process of alienation. The number of acres under tillage was 8,626,567, nearly one-half that quantity being under wheat; 24,800 were under vines, and 1,029,004 under green forage, while the remainder was distributed over oats, maize, barley, potatoes, hay, and other crops. As regards live stock, last year the number of horses was 1,486,819, cattle 9,167,698, sheep 96,563,376, and pigs 1,076,636. The wool production in 1887 was 462,051,230 lbs., valued at £19,228,215. The gold raised in 1887 was estimated at £5,475,933, and the gold raised prior to that year was valued at £317,533,128. The savings banks had 553,486 depositors,



having to their credit £13,500,981, being an average of £24 7s. 10d. to each depositor. In 1888 the assets of general banks in the Australasian Colonies amounted to £148,209,738, and their liabilities to £107,050,305, leaving a balance of assets amounting to upwards of £40,000,000. The private wealth of the whole of Australasia was estimated by the Government statistician of New South Wales last year at £1,015,000,000, and the value of public works at £175,000,000, making combined £1,190,000,000. This was exclusive of the value of lands not yet alienated from the Crown, which, at considerably less than £1 per acre, would reach a total equal to the sum last named.

Figures of such magnitude can hardly fail to reassure the most timid bondholder as to the adequacy of his security for the £170,000,000 already borrowed by the Australasian Colonies. Yet I have not included in the above list of Colonial assets the prodigious quantities of coal, silver, copper, tin, lead, and other minerals and metals produced in rapidly increasing proportions, which, from the beginning up to 1888, would add £120,000,000 to the value of the gold extracted. Nor have I alluded to the untold wealth contained in the extensive tracts of timber land in the interior, and the valuable fisheries which remain comparatively undeveloped around the Australasian coasts. The absolute certainty of the Southern Colonies of the Australasian Continent becoming one of the largest and most productive sources of wine, oranges, olives, figs, and orchard fruits for the supply of the Northern hemisphere has, moreover, been omitted from the reckoning. To equip our youth of both sexes by education in State schools for taking an intelligent and active part in the great industrial enterprises which cannot fail to be evolved in connection with the enormous resources of the country, the population of Australasia voluntarily tax themselves to the extent of nearly £2,000,000 a year, apart from the large expenditure borne by the wealthy classes in educating their children at private schools, colleges, and universities.

These facts are more eloquent than the most glowing rhetoric in illustrating the progress of Australasia, which has taken place for the most part in a single generation. Yet, on comparing the ratio of immigration to that part of the world with the influx of people from Europe to countries not by any means so promising for settlers, we find our Colonies at the Antipodes left far behind. The Argentine Confederation is reported to receive an addition to its population on an average of 7,000 per week, and the

United States 10,000 per week ; while Australasia, which is considerably larger than the United States, sweeping about forty parallels of South latitude, and possessing boundless tracts of productive soil and a splendid climate, only attracts a little over 1,000 persons, male and female, old and young, per week. A more discouraging feature still is pointed out in the annual report of the Royal Colonial Institute for a recent year, which says : "The official returns show that during the last thirty-two years no less than 5,648,096 persons emigrated (*i.e.*, from the old country), of whom 20 per cent. proceeded to Australasia...while no less than 60 per cent. went to the United States."\* It is impossible for England to contemplate the marvellous progress of the great Republic, without feeling proud of her offspring. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that the United States constitute no longer a part of the British Empire, and that the interests of British trade and commerce are most profitably served by efforts being put forth more systematically than hitherto to direct the stream of emigration from these islands to British possessions beyond the seas, whose filial regard for the Parent Country is practically shown in an exceptionally large volume of reciprocal trade to which that emigration gives rise.

To quote the fitting words of your report : "The British people in the Colonies are the best and most profitable consumers for the manufactures produced by their fellow countrymen at home ; and the Colonies form the true and proper outlet for the employment of the surplus labour and capital of the Mother Country. The statistics of the Board of Trade prove that the percentage of British exports to British possessions over those to foreign parts is annually and steadily increasing. In addition to the profits of this large trade, the people of this country are receiving an income of not less than £40,000,000 a year from their investments in the British Colonies and Dependencies." †

As a proof of the unequalled liberal scale on which Australasia repays the financial assistance she receives from the United Kingdom in developing her resources, compared with other communities of British origin which absorb a superior share of British capital, the exports of the United Kingdom to Australasia amounted in 1887 to about £7 3s. 2d. per head of population, while those to the United States were under 10s. per head ; those to the Cape Colony and Natal £3 14s. per head, and those

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\* "Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute," vol. xvi. p. 360.

† *Ibid.*, vol. xiv. p. 355.



to British North America £1 18s. 1d. per head. So that commercial and sentimental reasons powerfully combine to induce English shipowners and traders, as well as philanthropists, to encourage emigration of the right kind to Australasia.

This leads up to my main contention, that *the most urgently needed aid to Australasian development is selected British and European population, suitable for settlement on the land, and for raising productions for which there is a large demand in the Colonies, the United Kingdom, and in foreign countries.* It may be convenient to explain that even the people already in the Colonies are not distributed over existing industries in proportions consistent with the promotion of the highest economic advantages to the Colonies or the population. From the time when the discovery of gold attracted multitudes to New South Wales and Victoria to the present, the tendency, as in some other gold-producing countries, has been for leading towns to be populated altogether out of proportion to farming districts. Successful miners, in the days of extensive alluvial diggings, often preferred town life, in which to enjoy their rapidly acquired gains; and not a few of those who failed in auriferous pursuits gravitated towards populous centres, in the hope of repairing their broken fortunes. Some who tried agriculture without sufficient knowledge or patience, and abandoned it in disgust, went to Sydney or Melbourne in search of employment in branches of labour to which they had been formerly accustomed. The result has been that in these and other capitals is to be found a considerable shiftless class, who follow no fixed occupation, and fall a ready prey to every gambling excitement which occurs. To-day it is a "land boom," to-morrow a horse race, and the day after an agitation of the unemployed, in which they enjoy the sport of harrying the Government into providing work for them, which in many instances they had no serious intention of ever accepting. No blame can fairly attach to the Colonial Cabinets or Parliaments for creating this unfortunate state of affairs—a state which, however, I am bound to say, does not apply to the great bulk of the artisan classes, who are industrious, of thrifty habits, and well organised.

But if arrangements similar to those adopted by the United States, at Castle-garden, New York, had always been brought within reach of immigrants landing at the great Australian ports, for carefully instructing those requiring guidance where to settle, and furnishing facilities for conveying them to their



destination in agricultural areas, not a few now given up to a life of indolence and excess in congested populations, I have no doubt, might have become prosperous tillers of the soil. But in Victoria, and most of the other Colonies, there no longer exists any special bureau for supplying necessary information to immigrants, or provision for their temporary accommodation on landing. The consequence is that one-third of the populations of New South Wales and Victoria are crowded in Sydney and Melbourne respectively. In justice to other Colonies, it may be said that they do not perhaps exhibit the evil complained of quite so conspicuously, although, even in their experience, the rule holds that the large towns have more than their fair share of the population. How striking is this abnormal and unproductive concentration of an excessive proportion of the inhabitants of Australia in a few towns, compared with the wholesome distribution of population in the most prosperous countries of Europe and America, where land culture is properly held to be the chief industry. In the United States, in which agriculture and horticulture take their rightful place, less than one-seventh of the total population is diffused over twenty-four cities, each containing inhabitants exceeding 70,000, and even in England and Wales, one-third of the population is scattered over twenty-eight cities. Some idea of the importance of American agriculture, too, may be formed from the fact that it produces an annual yield of nearly £800,000,000, and employs on the 5,000,000 farms 10,000,000 persons, representing a population of 30,000,000, or nearly one half the entire population of the States, while the value of live stock alone is estimated at £501,400,000. Sweden and Norway, with 6,000,000 industrious people, have only-half a million living in towns, the remaining five and a half millions, being mostly composed of thrifty, hard-working, and simple-minded peasants, who constitute at once their country's pride, and the chief contributors to their country's wealth from crops, herds, and dairy produce. Denmark, with less than half the territory of Victoria, and only half a million more people, after amply supplying her own internal requirements, exports abroad cattle, butter, cheese, grain, salt, fish, &c., to the value of £4,500,000 per annum. Even in China, every tenth person among the 350,000,000 inhabitants, pursues agriculture as a calling.

It will, doubtless, be replied that sufficient time has not yet elapsed to allow the Australasian Colonies to develop the resources of the soil as older countries have done. The answer is correct as

far as it goes, but it is inadequate. The practical question is, whether the policy of Colonial legislation has aimed supremely at the encouragement of settlement and industry, with a view to develop that enduring class of resources most conducive to the greatest production of articles in good demand at home and abroad, and which form the most economical medium of redressing foreign trade balances, and covering annual charges upon public debts due to England. Twenty-two years ago, an energetic political party in Victoria inaugurated a protective tariff ostensibly for the purpose of encouraging local manufactures, and thus providing employment for persons who had previously been trained to skilled handicrafts, and who could no longer find satisfactory returns for their labour at the gold mines. In one respect, the zeal of the protectionist party, is perfectly intelligible. I will not inquire whether or not it was disinterested, nor am I called upon to pronounce, in the abstract, or the concrete, upon the merits of protection.

All that is contended for here is that the direct effect of that fiscal system being thrust into prominence—especially in the absence of any corresponding systematic movement of equal vigour to get a fair share of the population placed on the soil—was to swell, disproportionately, town populations. Had the law of proportion been observed in retaining the working classes in the Colony, and, at the same time, in planting agriculturists on the land, well instructed in the growth of marketable commodities for home and foreign consumption, the Protectionist party would have been entitled to credit for some degree of political insight. But, unfortunately, they seemed to view the wine, fruit, and other industries of the soil, which ought to have been worked for building up a vast and profitable export trade to Europe and the United States, as quite subordinate to the establishment of factories and foundries, which, at best, could only have a sparse local and intercolonial population for a market, as against hundreds of millions in the Northern Hemisphere, who are prepared to purchase practically unlimited quantities of selected natural products from Australasia. The immediate result has been that rural industries have been more or less sacrificed to those of town workshops, and the distribution of Colonial wealth on a boundless scale to its production within restricted limits. Indeed, the course thus adopted, in taking up the cause of one class of industrialists, to the comparative neglect of another,

was as incomprehensible in an economic sense as if the possessor of an estate containing very large coal-beds, from which he might derive millions, were to apply his available means chiefly to the working of a small salt mine on the property, from which he might earn hundreds. Nor do the awkward consequences of the inexpedient action of the Victorian Protectionists, in failing to bestow at least equal attention upon the claims of the soil as they devoted to those of the forge, the loom, and the lathe, stop here. The operatives of Victoria are organised into a compact phalanx, under leaders who have succeeded, by dogged persistence, in imbuing the Colony with the notion that they constitute the party which controls the voting power at elections. So widely is this assumption believed, that candidates for the Legislative Assembly, to whom a Parliamentary salary or political influence is a consideration, defer, with real or affected humility, to the wishes of the Trades Hall Council of Melbourne. The inevitable outcome of this state of political subjection on the part of members of the House, and, in many cases, of the Government also, is the injustice of class legislation. On the unjustifiable plea that the tendency of immigration is to reduce the rate of wages in the Colony, the working classes make no secret of their determination that the Government shall be prohibited from taking any step to encourage immigration of any kind, or even to diffuse information systematically, by pamphlets and lectures throughout Europe, in localities where thousands are thirsting to learn about Australia, and who would gladly proceed thither at their own cost, and engage in profitable branches of land culture.

The fiscal system of Victoria first caused irritation to contiguous Colonies by imposing its protective tariff upon their cattle, as well as their manufactures, and afterwards that system tempted the neighbouring Colonies to adopt retaliatory Customs duties. It cannot be denied that South Australia and New Zealand are closely approximating the Victorian fiscal pattern, and that in New South Wales Protectionists are rapidly on the increase. Should nothing occur to check the current of events, the time cannot be far off when the logical issues of intercolonial protection will be apparent in each Colony supplying, as far as it can, its own manufacturing wants, and in being at the same time handicapped with heavy surplus industrial productions, against the export of which to other Colonies in the group impassable tariff barriers are raised all round. This limitation of intercolonial trade



—almost the only trade possible for Colonial manufactures—must sooner or later, I fear, cripple employers, narrow the field of employment for local labour, and inflict distress on the community at large. There is just one gleam of hope discernible, that the disasters threatened by the policy which has favoured one class to the disregard of other classes may be averted. I refer to the efforts now being made by Sir Henry Parkes to introduce a Federal Parliament, and a Federal Government for the Australian Colonies, on the Canadian model. The varying attitude of that gentleman, in the past, towards the Federal Council, which now contains representatives from every Australian Colony but New South Wales, has not unnaturally tended to prejudice public men in the other Colonies against any step he may initiate towards Intercolonial Federation. Yet, I believe that if a *plébiscite* were taken among the thinking portion of the Australian Colonists to-morrow, they would be found to support the general proposal of Sir Henry Parkes; and it is to be hoped that those who compose the Federal Council will prove magnanimous enough to let nothing which may have vexed them in that gentleman's past relations to the Council stand in the way of their acceptance of his recent overtures. Intercolonial Federation would insure a free interchange of products, establish a community of manufacturing, trading, agricultural, and political interests, extinguish intercolonial jealousies, curtail immensely the cost of Government, while increasing its efficiency, strengthen the foundations of public credit, and inaugurate an epoch of unexampled prosperity. The occasion should not be allowed to pass without the Australian bondholders in the United Kingdom meeting to pass resolutions in support of immediate Intercolonial Federation.

(1) A convincing reason for inducing a selected population from this side to go out and cultivate the soil of Australasia is that markets—intercolonial, European, and American—are ready to absorb all the natural surplus products of the soil that can be spared for generations to come. Even in Victoria and New South Wales the local demand for many kinds of produce which could be grown in the country is not yet overtaken. Mr Hayter's statistics of the former Colony for 1887\* show that in that year £30,000 was paid for eggs, £86,000 for salted fish, £230,000 for fresh, bottled, and preserved fruit, about £190,000

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\* "Victorian Year Book," 1887-8.

for cereals and rice, £28,500 for hops, £39,000 for preserved milk, and £34,000 for candles. The increasing populations of New South Wales and Queensland are mainly dependent upon Colonies farther south for potatoes and other vegetables.

With regard to the export of surplus produce to Europe, New Zealand has developed a profitable trade with England in refrigerated and tinned meats and dairy produce. Western Australia is developing a good trade in "remounts" for the Indian cavalry and pure breeds of stock. New South Wales has forwarded extensive shipments of butter and oranges, which have found a ready and remunerative sale in the Mother Country. Tasmania and Victoria have shipped consignments of orchard fruit to England, and, where due care has been exercised as to the character and quality and packing of the apples sent, they have arrived in good condition, and have commanded satisfactory prices, although the export of these articles is but in its infancy, and has before it a brilliant future, not only in Europe, but in America. The annual value of fruits of all kinds imported into the United Kingdom alone from abroad is about £10,000,000.

Mr. Morris, the Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, a distinguished authority on fruit-culture, addressed the Fellows of this Institute about three years ago, in terms equally encouraging respecting the prospects held out by England as a market for the class of commodities already mentioned, grown in Australasia. "Australian oranges," he remarked, "are expected to arrive in Europe in June, July, and August, a time when no oranges are found in the Northern Hemisphere... Victoria produces excellent apples, apricots, cherries, figs, melons, plums, and raspberries. Fig-drying is being taken up as a local industry, and it is hoped that some portion, at least, of the £200,000 we pay at present for our supply of foreign figs will be attracted by our brethren in this Colony. The canned fruit of Victoria has been pronounced in the City to be equal to the best Californian fruit, now so largely used in Europe. South Australia produces grapes and apples, which can be sent here in large quantities; but if all its pears are equal to those which appeared in the Colonial market, and they can be supplied in large quantities, this Colony will have a distinctive fruit of great value in Northern markets. . . Queensland is capable of producing rich stores of both temperate and tropical fruits. Pine-apples and bananas, of good quality and large size, are grown in the same Colony, which must eventually become the centre of a

large fruit industry. Western Australia, with an equally dry and stimulating climate, has produced raisins and currants of excellent quality.”\* Tasmania and New Zealand have entered upon the career of fruit-producers with vigour and success.

The position of Australasia, south of the Equator, having a variety of soil and climate capable of producing the finest temperate, sub-tropical, and tropical fruits, in addition to enormous yields of cereal and pastoral wealth, gives it almost a monopoly of markets in the Northern Hemisphere, at a season of the year when such products are practically unobtainable in northern countries. When it is winter in the North it is summer in the South, and *vice versa*. But although this reverse order of the seasons on either side of the Equator is, of course, equally applicable to the Cape Colony, the Argentine Confederation, Chili, and some other States, the long range of latitudes swept by cultivatable Australasian territory gives it unrivalled advantages in the variety of its products suited for European and North American markets.

Referring still to fruit exports, it is rarely considered that there exists the port of San Francisco, within three weeks' sail, by regular steam-packets, of Sydney. Through that West-American port, 65,000,000 of a fruit-loving population would welcome orchard and other products from Australasia at a period when corresponding supplies have ceased in their part of the world. Indeed, during the season of 1887 the United States imported fresh fruit and nuts, chiefly from Europe and the West Indies, valued at £3,971,642. Of this total nearly a million sterling represented the bulk of the untaxed fruit, consisting of apples, cherries, and apricots. The fruit which paid duty comprised mainly 29,196,303 lbs. currants; 8,752,098 lbs. figs; 70,808,853 lbs. plums and prunes; 11,217,542 lbs. filberts and nuts; 2,043,374 boxes of lemons; and 1,561,853 boxes of oranges. These were all fruits, be it observed, grown in the Northern Hemisphere, which went to supplement domestic production in the American fruit season. All of them could be grown to perfection in Australasia, and supplied at a time of the year when no such fruit is obtainable in America. Yet, with the exception of a small trial shipment of apples from New Zealand, which fetched excellent prices, no fruit whatever has yet reached the American market for the supply of the winter and spring demand. Nevertheless,

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\* “Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute,” vol. xviii. p. 133.



the United States afford a profitable outlet for all the kinds of table-fruit which can be grown in Australasia; and all that is wanted to secure the magnificent fortunes offered by this trade to intelligent enterprise and industrious labour is a substantial addition of a suitable kind to Colonial population.

In Napa Valley, California, having a similar climate to that of the Goulbourn Valley, adjacent to the border-line of New South Wales and Victoria, there are settlers netting £1,200 a year from seventy acres of orchard—6s. per box at the canning factory upon six hundred boxes of Bartlett pears from three hundred trees—one hundred trees to the acre. Others are clearing £940 a year from five acres of prunes. Fortunes, too, are being made in the same district out of citrous fruits, walnuts, almonds, olives, and figs. While some of the Australian Colonies are content to pay £20,000 a year for olive oil which they might easily produce, but do not, the Californians have discovered that “an olive plantation is a gold mine, even on the rockiest and most uninviting earth.”

Not only is there a marked deficiency in the number of those devoted to horticulture, but of those capable of conducting successfully viticultural pursuits in Australia. In proof of the operation of that unfortunate cause in retarding the development of wine-making and kindred industries, you have but to compare the bold and patient enterprise visible in California with the slow progress of viticulture in Australia. That State which, dating from the discovery of gold, is but two years older than Victoria, has only a trifle over the population of the Colony. Yet, last year, California produced 22,000,000 gallons of wine and 1,000,000 boxes of raisins, while Victoria did not yield more than 1,200,000 gallons of wine and no raisins worthy of mention. Nor did the total wine production of Australia, with a soil and climate unsurpassed in the United States, much exceed 3,000,000 gallons for the twelve months. So far from there being any risk of competition with the States in this industry, it is authoritatively stated that the present wine and raisin supply of California will have to be sextupled before the demand of the Eastern States alone are fully met. On the other hand, the demand for Australian wines is quickly expanding in England, the consumption for the last ten months having risen to 280,000 gallons, which shows an increase in that period of 78,000 gallons.

The *phylloxera* has reduced the annual production of wine in France, manufactured out of native grapes, from 1,800,000,000

gallons to about 600,000,000 gallons, which is equivalent to saying that two-thirds of the liquid product of French grapes have been destroyed. Experts from Bordeaux, who have visited the Australian Colonies, have satisfied themselves of the superior capacity of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia for growing high-class wines; and I do not hesitate to say that, if there was a sufficiently large population to produce 300 or 400 times the quantity of wine now derived from Australian vineyards, France would take it all, provided that ordinary care was observed to prepare it in a manner suitable for the market.

(2) The most economical mode of liquidating trade balances due abroad is unquestionably by exports, and these cannot be efficiently stimulated without population. Let it not be supposed that I regard a balance of trade against a country as necessarily an unfavourable index of its financial condition. Adam Smith long ago proved that a large excess of imports over exports may, under certain circumstances, result from abounding prosperity, while cases may easily be conceived in which an excess of exports over imports is quite compatible with the pressure of national poverty and debt. The point, however, which solely concerns us in this connection is the most economical method of covering trade liabilities to foreign creditors. In paying commercial debts with Colonial products, which Europe and America are eager to obtain from Australasia, two profits are made—one on the goods exported and another on the goods bought abroad with those exports for importation. By keeping the balance of trade in favour of the Colonies, the amount of bills drawn upon Europe for payments due to the Colonies increases the medium of remittance, and so reduces to a minimum the heavy exchange now usually chargeable upon demands for remittance from Australasia to Europe. Moreover, if the value of the Colonial export trade was far enough in excess of the import trade, the Australasian Colonies might be enabled to enlarge their coin and note circulation by retaining among themselves the £5,000,000 of gold annually raised from Australasian mines, and by that means cheapen rates of discount and interest upon advances made by banks to foster sound expanding enterprise.

(3) The greatly augmented production of the soil which would follow the introduction of additional population upon cultivatable areas would materially strengthen Colonial credit with British bondholders. There are heard, occasionally, in some quarters,



expressions of doubt as to whether the Colonies are utilising in developing their resources to the utmost the financial help they receive from English lenders, and whether they are adopting the most economical method for covering the twelve millions sterling of interest annually falling due in London on the money they borrow. No intelligent stockholder would dream of questioning the absolute stability of the security offered by Australasian Governments for their loans, past and future, not excepting those who are supposed to have borrowed a little too freely. It should not be forgotten, moreover, that no inconsiderable portion of the money borrowed—instead of being wholly withdrawn in coin and bullion from the Bank of England, as usually happens where a loan is raised for a South American or other foreign State—is exported in the form of railway or waterworks plant, harbour dredges, or equipments for fortifications and local navies, and may thus look at first sight like an adverse trade balance, when it is not really so. A grave point was raised by Mr. Herbert Tritton, who took part in the discussion on Mr. Billinghurst's paper, read in February last, on "Colonial Indebtedness," before the London Institute of Bankers. He emphasised the fact that the Australasian Government debts increase in a very much larger ratio than population. Eleven years ago, when the collective population of the Australasian Colonies was 2,464,000, their aggregate debts amounted to £65,584,000, while two years ago when the population had only increased by 1,886,000, the amount added to the debt in nine years was no less than £96,416,000.

An extract from remarks made by Mr. Burdett, of the London Stock Exchange, on the same occasion equally merits notice:—"I believe there are reasons present in the Colonies themselves which prevent the steady, and, as I think, necessary increase of the population, and so emigration is not encouraged to an extent at least equal to the requirements of those who have to go into these matters financially. Of course, it is perfectly certain that if the Colonies are to have more money from loans there ought to be more work to do, more improvements to carry out, and more land under cultivation, to secure all which good things there must be more and more population, as well as a steady growth of that population, or else one day there will come a serious crisis, ending in disaster. It is quite clear that, sooner or later, all those who lend their money to any Colony, the Government of which does not pay attention to such matters, must ultimately weary of the process. . . . When I look at one of the greatest



Colonies, and compare the year 1887 with the year 1877, and find that the productiveness of the loan capital sunk has decreased in ten years by quite  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, I think I am justified in affirming that this aspect of Colonial finance demands much careful attention. . . . There must be less borrowing, or steps must certainly be taken to secure a much larger population." \* I have recently been informed that a large investor in Australasian securities, deeply impressed with the necessity of investigating this subject for himself, proceeded to Australasia for the purpose of doing so. He returned to England convinced that in most of the self-governing Colonies the working classes were barring the door against any effort whatsoever being made to promote immigration, extend widely agricultural settlement, and thus develop export wealth to Europe and America. He arrived at the conclusion that there was a tendency in the Local Governments and Parliaments to pander to the prejudices of those who indiscriminately discourage the introduction of even desirable immigrants. The belief was forced upon him that it is no sufficient answer to the fears of the bondholders to say that the money lent by them goes into reproductive works, such as railways. He saw railways constructed to serve an extremely sparse population in country districts, instead of a population twenty times the size, which would have rendered the line proportionately remunerative, had as much care been taken to attract people from Europe as to obtain British capital to build new lines for the limited number of settlers established in the districts through which they pass. The result of that visitor's observation was that he sold out—I think, with unwarrantable haste—his interest in Australasian stocks on his return home. Whether his views are correct or erroneous is not the question.

It is the duty of Colonial Governments and Parliaments to look the spread of such views in the face, and afford no excuse for their existence. They should also renounce the illusion that the evil complained of is to be met, as the Victorian Government seems to think, by the lavish expenditure of revenue surpluses in bonuses to farmers already in the country for the culture of wine, fruit, and dairy produce. If, as I believe, there are colossal fortunes potentially in these productions, it seems like painting pictures for the benefit of the blind, to offer premiums for such purposes to individuals who are so incapable of understanding

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\* "Journal of the Institute of Bankers," vol. x. pp. 144—148.

their own interests as to require the promise of rewards for attending to them.

The crying want is a much larger number of cultivators of the soil; and the testimony of the Government Statist of Victoria may be implicitly accepted as to whether there is any marked evidence of this want being reasonably supplied in the amount of land products exported to Europe. On the contrary, according to Mr. Hayter, there has, for some years, been a decided tendency in the value of exports from that Colony not only not to increase, but positively to decline, and in this respect it does not stand alone. I do not say, however, that the decrease in Victorian exports was quite so bad in 1888 as in some preceding years. Mr. Hayter writes:—"Although the total value of exports of local productions was lower in 1886 than in any of the previous nineteen years, except 1879, and the value of such exports, per head, was absolutely the lowest in the *vicennium*, the values in 1887 were still lower than in 1886. . . . The proportion of exports of home (*i.e.*, Victorian) products to the total exports was lower in 1887 than in any of the six previous years, or than in 1873, 1872, 1871, 1868, or 1867,"\* the decrease being by millions per annum. Should this persistent disregard of an export trade to Europe, even in some of the Colonies, continue, there is a distinctly perceptible risk of the deposits in the banks having to be drawn upon to liquidate heavy trade balances, and meet the half-yearly charges on Colonial indebtedness. So long as facilities for frequent borrowing continue, and balances from previous loans are kept in London to pay these charges, the evil day may be postponed. But to anticipate that this arrangement can go on without interruption is to repose on false security; and, if the soil is allowed to remain less productive than is required to satisfy the claims of our extraneous liabilities, injury to the public credit of the Colonies becomes, sooner or later, inevitable.

(4) But the paramount inquiry still remains unanswered: How is population of the right sort for extending profitable land culture, and promoting a large export trade, to be attracted to Australasia from the teeming hives of the old world? This is the *crux* of the whole matter, and the satisfactory disposal of it is indispensable to a complete solution of the problem of Imperial Federation. Until Australasia is vastly more peopled

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\* "Victorian Year Book," 1887-8, vol. ii. pp. 55-59.

than it is at present, its coasts cannot be efficiently defended against a foreign enemy; and so long as a population whose numbers and distribution are utterly unequal to repelling a hostile attack are thus exposed to the peril of invasion, brilliant theories of an invulnerable, because united, Empire will avail but little to safeguard comparatively uninhabited territory.

The State Colonisation Society, which is represented by a large body of influential noblemen and gentlemen, labours to induce the Imperial and Colonial Governments to undertake, at the public cost, the work of transferring the surplus labour of the United Kingdom to the Colonies, having trained it beforehand to till the soil. But although deputation after deputation from that Society has waited on the present Imperial Government to intercede for public grants to carry out their object, Lord Salisbury, with the fear of the British democracy before his eyes, has never ventured to respond to their requests except in vague diplomatic terms. With the exception of the Crown Colony of Western Australia—whose governor, Sir F. Napier Broome, offered free concessions of land on the impracticable condition of the State Colonisation Society raising an enormous sum to bring out Colonists, and bear the cost of their settlement—the Australasian Colonies have declined to tax themselves with any such outlay as the operations of the Society would involve. I may be permitted to express the apprehension that, even if the difficulties in the way of the Imperial Parliament rendering the assistance desired by the Society were removed, the aversion, in most instances, shown to immigration by the artisan classes in Australasia, who are politically dominant, and the deference paid to their ideas by local Cabinets and Parliaments, would combine to frustrate the efforts of the Society.

It might fairly be hoped that the mercantile community at the Australasian seaports, whose trade has been so much indebted to immigration, and that landowners, who have been enriched by the produce or sale of their lands, would unite in some practical scheme for increasing agricultural and affiliated immigration. But, thus far, any suggestion made to that class on the subject has been met, apparently, with silent indifference. The Orient Company, whose *raison d'être* is the fortnightly conveyance of passengers, mails, and freight, to and from Australia, while wishing success to any plan of emigration proposed, declines to contribute to it. One or two of the banks in London, which have obtained large commissions out of Australasian loans and trade,



have been appealed to, and, like the merchants and steamship companies, they throw the *onus* on the local Governments, notwithstanding that these Governments, as has been shown, have in most cases rendered themselves powerless to act, owing to the class domination to which the shipping, banking, and mercantile interests have become voluntarily subject. The argument by which these classes back up their refusal is that to promote emigration is beyond their legitimate sphere of action, as common ocean carriers, bankers, and traders, and that, as supporters of such a movement, they might be held responsible for erroneous statements written or spoken by writers and lecturers engaged in communicating information throughout Europe, which they had no means of checking. But this caution may be carried too far.

Lack of sympathy with the development, by the aid of additional population, of land culture in Australasia, manifested by those who have everything to gain by the encouragement of exports of produce, affords a marked contrast to the widespread and untiring efforts of railway, steamship, and other companies in the United States and Canada who employ armies of lecturers and shipping agents for diffusing information in all directions throughout the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe, and to whose exertions the enormous stream of emigrants to North America is largely owing. As Melbourne and Sydney are four times the distance from London that New York and Quebec are, efforts to instruct Europeans in the splendid resources of Australasia ought to be, if possible, quadruple what they are to induce people, properly selected and in due proportions, to proceed to America. Yet more than four times less is done to place efficient settlers from Europe on the lands of Australasia than is attempted in order to swell the agriculturist ranks in America. The value of immigrants to America, hitherto, has been calculated on the principle that every able-bodied worker introduced is equal to an addition of £200 to the wealth of the country. In Australasia, on the other hand, the working classes, as it seems to me, regard every immigrant, not as one who increases the common fund of production and the consumption of articles produced, but simply as a labour competitor, to be received and treated with coldness and jealousy in accordance with the exclusive motto of obstructives to Colonial progress, "Australia for the Australians." Not a few who land from the Mother Country, if they had only received on their arrival words of timely sympathy and counsel from officials appointed by the Government to discharge that

function, would be saved an immensity of error, suffering, and loss.

Let it not be supposed that I advocate a continuance of the system of free or assisted passages in behalf of the Colonies, although the bold example of Queensland in this respect is to be admired. But surely it is possible to steer a middle course in the other self-governing Colonies between undertaking the expense and responsibility of conveying emigrants to their destination, and abstaining altogether from carrying information to the farmers of England and the Continent about the wealth-producing resources of the Colonies; thus denying them opportunities for choosing Australasia, in which to make happy homes for themselves and their families. Why should there not be a department attached to each Agent-General's office in London, not only for supplying, as at present, information when it is asked for, but for communicating it in spoken and printed forms in the country centres?

If the Colonial Governments and Parliaments decline to initiate a movement in the direction indicated; if private citizens who have grown wealthy in the Colonies take no interest in drawing immigrants of the right type from a distance; if the Imperial Government is prohibited by public opinion from spending revenue upon sending out tillers of the soil from this side; if merchants, shipowners, bankers, and others deriving considerable incomes from their connection with the Colonies, do not feel at liberty to adopt the example of American railway, steamship, and land owners, who so successfully advertise the fertile lands of the Great West, and induce hundreds of thousands yearly to emigrate from Europe, must the progress of Australasia remain at its present comparatively slow pace? Must our discussions of the subject, and our censure of the apparent unconcern of the Colonists themselves, end in empty talk? Can nothing really be done to bring together the productive British territory in the South Pacific and the half-ruined farmers and labourers of the United Kingdom—to say nothing of the attractive openings which Australasia affords to Continental agriculturists of small capital? Has not a commercial argument been adduced, cogent enough to prompt British merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and shipowners, to head a great movement for directing a much greater proportion of the emigrating tide from Europe than at present to Australasia?

Should all other proposals be rejected, the only alternative I

can think of is that a strong organisation should be formed by British capitalists to purchase waste lands in several Colonies, and prepare them by clearing and, where necessary, by irrigation for horticultural, viticultural, cattle-raising, dairying, and other settlements. At the same time, these syndicates or companies should maintain efficient agencies, here and on the Continent, to supply all necessary light and guidance by speech and pamphlets, and arrange for the reception of immigrants on landing in Australasia, and their conveyance to their adopted homes. Immigrants would not object to pay those who should thus pave the way for them a very liberal advance on the price paid for the land in its original wild condition. In this suggestion there is no novelty. It has been carried out with eminently satisfactory results financially in the United States—especially in the State of California—and, on a small scale, in some parts of Australasia. As a scheme having the double advantage of being a safe and profitable investment for British capital, and at the same time affording a convenient and valuable outlet for farmers, vigneron, orchardists, and others, beaten by the excessive competition encountered in old countries, it ought not to be deemed unworthy the support of the most eminent financiers in the kingdom. Nor is there any reason why the benefits it is capable of conferring should be limited to the less-educated classes. There is ample scope also for reduced British county people, who desire a safe and progressive investment, and, at the end of a few years, a highly remunerative source of income for themselves, and a splendid living for their sons and daughters.

#### DISCUSSION.

Sir FREDERICK A. WELD, G.C.M.G.: Having been asked to open the discussion, I cannot refuse to comply with the request, but I do so rather on the spur of the moment, and shall not attempt to go into any minute criticism of the paper. In my view the paper is one of the wisest, most statesmanlike, and far-seeing laid before this Institute. Speaking, of course, generally, I may say that I approve of the views enunciated in it. As an old colonist—one who began life as a working colonist, and who all his life has been devoted to the Colonies—I may say that one of the first things that came home to my mind—as, I am sure, it would to the mind of all who know the Colonies—was the conviction that immigration, a constant increase of population, is the very life-blood of a Colony. I am not averse to borrowing.



I hold that judicious borrowing—borrowing for proper objects, and to develop the capabilities of a Colony—is a wise proceeding; but borrowing must be accompanied by a proportionate increase of population to justify it. The broader the shoulders, the lighter becomes the burden. In my early life, both in England and the Colonies, I worked to the best of my abilities to obtain—for we then had to obtain—self-government. I do not in any way draw back from the position that that was a right and wise proceeding. If the Colonies had not self-government, I believe that, even were they governed by an angel, there would always be a certain amount of friction between them and the Mother Country, and this would have constituted an obstacle to that at which we all desire to aim—the unity of the Empire. It is my opinion, moreover—and, having administered the various forms of government that have existed in the Colonies, I may claim to have had some means of judging—that without self-government the Colonies would not have made the progress they have made. When you give a Colony self-government you must give democratic government, for, quite apart from any theories on what is the best form of government, a statesman must take care not to build on sand, but must build on actually existing foundations, and the only real thing we had to build on in the Colonies was democracy. I therefore frankly accepted democracy, for if there is anything I have hated all my life more than another it is a sham, and any other form of government would have been a sham. About that, I think, there can be no difference of opinion; but I say also that, while having its peculiar advantages, each form of human government must have its special dangers. Consequently, having established democracy, we are bound to consider the dangers inherent in that form of government, as well as its opposing advantages, and one reason why I admire the paper is because those dangers are so manfully and straightforwardly dealt with. It is not a paper written merely to please. It is the spontaneous product of a reflective and—I will say—statesmanlike mind. Now, in my own mind—others will have their own opinions—I have no doubt that the natural tendency of the democracy will always be towards protection. I am not saying whether that policy is good or bad, but I see the tendency in England in the labouring classes even at the present time, and though I may not live to see that policy adopted in this country, I believe that those who are half my age will. At all events,

that policy has been adopted in America and Australia, and protection in Australia is in some respects protection run wild. We could not send our apples across the narrow straits from Tasmania but they were taxed. An American of position once said to me, "We are protectionists in America, but not as you are in Australia, for we do not protect one State against another; and yet the different Colonies of Australia are just as much parts of one country as the different States of America." If for no other reasons—though there are others—I, as an old colonist and sincere well-wisher of the Colonies, should heartily welcome the federation of the Australasian Colonies. Many years ago, when New Zealand was split up into provinces, there was a province of Nelson, and those who arrogated to themselves the special title of the working men where all were working men controlled the politicians, with the result pointed out in the paper. Immigration, for instance, was discouraged, with the view, as they thought, of maintaining wages! In the neighbouring province of Canterbury an exactly opposite policy was pursued, and in the course of two or three years I found workmen from the protected province going to Canterbury to get work. To the two Colonies in that part of the world of which I was Governor I do not think the great evil of the concentration of the population in large towns so much applies. I am glad to say, in reference to another point dwelt upon in the paper, that Tasmania at least has given a certain amount, and I hope will give more year by year, for the encouragement of fruit cultivation. As to Western Australia, I may say that I believe there is no country that grows better fruit, especially grapes; and I believe that country, if it is to be more largely populated, must give great attention to fruit culture. I have tasted raisins, grown and made in Western Australia, better than any I have tasted in my life. In conclusion, I would again thank Mr. Macfie for his excellent paper.

Lieut.-General Sir W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS, G.C.M.G., C.B.: I entirely agree with the remarks of Mr. Macfie as to the want of population in Australia. When I was at the Antipodes I marked on a large map of the Australian continent, with the aid of Mr. Hayter's tables, the position of the several portions of the population. Let anybody do the same thing, and he will find that scarcely any part of Australia is occupied, except the parts in immediate contiguity to the great towns of Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide. The population of Western Australia is like a dot on the edge of an enormous continent. As the



lecturer has remarked, British capital may be very profitably invested in those Colonies, but it is essential that there should be a large increase in the number of hands to work such capital to the best advantage. In regard to what Sir Frederick Weld has said about democracy, there is, no doubt, the evil arising from the influx of immigration being discouraged by the working men themselves. Colonial Members of Parliament—many of them, at least—are more or less delegates from constituencies consisting largely of working men. The latter desire to keep out what they consider to be competition against themselves, and so additional population is mainly due to the natural increase of the people. I fully endorse what has fallen from Mr. Macfie as to the Australian Colonies being wine-growing, raisin-growing, and fruit-growing countries. The people of South Australia, at one time devoted their attention—and in a great measure do so still—to the growing of wheat, with the result that they grow about eight or ten bushels an acre; while in New Zealand, the last Colony I came from, the yield is as much as thirty to fifty bushels an acre. Whilst referring to New Zealand, I may mention the question of frozen meat. We hear a good deal said against frozen meat in this country, but I venture to affirm that it is just as good as English meat, and that what the growers have to do is to take care that it is transported to England at the least possible cost, that they should be able to retain it in freezing-houses until there is a market for it, and—which is a point I particularly commend to their attention—that they should have butchers' shops throughout the country wherein they may hold the market themselves, and be in a position to underbid the British butcher. Until they do something of that sort they will not be able to put the profits in their own pockets. Turning to another point, I may say that I believe that upon irrigation depends as much as anything the future of Australia. Enormous sums have been spent in improving the means of transport from the interior, but expenditure is also requisite to increase the products of the country which is tapped by such communications. There is a large quantity of surplus water falling from the heavens that is unutilised for the soil, and might be turned to account. On the question of defence, I may say that I disagree with the view expressed by Mr. Macfie. He considers that additional population is necessary for the defence of Australia. Now, really, the defence of Australia is a naval and not a so-called military question. You must depend on the navy—that arm



which was so well commanded by Admiral Fairfax, and previously by Sir George Tryon—for the protection of British commerce, and for the defence of those countries against attack. The defences of Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Auckland, and Wellington, and the rest, are really part and parcel of the naval defence; and, although I am a strong advocate for additional population, I do not think that it is requisite for this purpose. I quite agree that you may place absolute faith in the financial securities offered by the Colonies. The most indebted Colony of the lot is, I believe, that with which I had the honour of being last associated. But can a country be in a bad way that is capable of containing twenty or thirty times its present population? Distinctly not. Exercising thrift, as she is now doing, New Zealand, if she had but a sufficiently large population, would flourish beyond measure. To use Biblical language, she would go on from “strength to strength.” It is, I venture to say, one of the finest countries on the face of the globe.

Mr. E. N. C. BRADDON (Agent-General for Tasmania): I listened with much pleasure, as I am sure you all did, to Mr. Macfie’s paper, which will be a valuable addition to the records of this Institute. One of the features which I most appreciated was the great honesty and outspokenness of the paper, and if Mr. Macfie has raised some points on which there will be contention—some controversial points—so much the better for the discussion, for I do not understand how we could have a discussion if we were all agreed. I am quite at one with him as to the necessity, and the early necessity, of populating the wide area of Australasia by placing there those tillers of the soil—agriculturists, horticulturists, and others—upon whom, in the main, the welfare and prosperity of the Colonies must depend. No doubt here and there great things may be expected from mineral developments, and great things may be done by particular industries, but the backbone of Australasian industry, I hold, is the tillage of the soil. I quite agree with Mr. Macfie, further, that Australasia will never be in a position to accomplish her industrial mission until she shall have, at any rate, a Customs Federation—until she shall have intercolonial free trade, and the products of one Colony flowing into the other, each Colony producing such things as best suit her soil and climate, and these things having free access to the other Colonies. I certainly am glad to welcome Mr. Macfie back as an unspoiled free trader. He has spent five years in the very hot-bed of protection—Victoria—

where a free trader who happens to be Premier to-day is indistinguishable from the most rabid protectionist in any other country. He has been in Victoria, where prohibitive—not protective—duties are imposed on everything which Victoria can produce or manufacture, and does produce and manufacture; on everything which Victoria can produce and manufacture, but does not produce and manufacture; and on things which Victoria in no possible case can ever produce and manufacture. It does it in the latter case because, perhaps, a deputation waits on Ministers or on the Opposition—it does not signify which—and declares that it only requires a very heavy duty to be imposed on a certain article and straightway nature will yield the point, and Victoria proceed to produce it. I speak with some little feeling, but without warmth, because I represent a Colony which in the late session in Victoria had a last blow aimed at it. Victoria had already shut its ports to most of our produce, and this last session, owing to a motion from the Opposition, Victoria agreed to throw the last stone, and shut out our green fruit. It may be remembered that Mr. Anthony Trollope, writing about Victoria, said that they possibly preferred pumpkin or turnip jams to strawberry or raspberry, and for that reason kept away from them the fresh fruits of Tasmania. Victoria has become confirmed in that taste. Pumpkins and turnips have become more than ever dear to her, and she has now imposed a heavy duty on Tasmanian fruit, which it is not at all likely Tasmania will ever pay. Mr. Macfie has been somewhat severe (so far as Tasmania is concerned, I think without reason) upon the feeling and action of the people and the Government in regard to immigration. I do not understand that he advocates the continuance of assisted immigration, but he says the working classes, for the most selfish reasons, desire to retard emigration to the Colonies. As far as Tasmania, at any rate, is concerned, I think that charge may be put aside. There is, no doubt, a labour organisation in that Colony that would oppose immigration at the present time, because our experience in that direction has not been very fortunate, but those people, I know from positive experience, would support the Government in doing anything within reason to attract people to the Colony, and I have here a return made by the secretary of the Trades and Labour Council, on behalf of an emigration journal in this country, which points out the many forms of labour required in the Colony. I won't weary you by reciting all the various classes of people who are required, but



they are such as to satisfy everybody that this association has the interests of the Colony in this respect very much at heart. Mr. Macfie has one paragraph in his paper which must strike some of us, at any rate, who represent the Colonies, as a little strange, and it is this:—"The occasion should not be allowed to pass without the Australian bondholders in the United Kingdom meeting to pass resolutions in support of immediate Intercolonial Federation." Now, I can quite understand the colonial bondholders in England meeting and passing resolutions in the event of the Colonies being in a state of liquidation; but, seeing that these Colonies are entirely solvent, I do not understand how the bondholders could intervene in this cause, or what effect would be given to their resolutions if passed. This is in regard to the movement which I think all of us must have at heart—the Federation of the Australasian Colonies. As one who had the honour of serving on the Federal Council, I believe that in that Council is the nucleus of what might develop—and must inevitably develop—in course of time into the true Federation of the various Colonies that gave their adhesion to it; and those who remember the events of 1883—when the Conference met at Sydney—in regard to this Council, will recall the fact that at that time the position of New South Wales, as then represented, was certainly in favour of the formation of such a Council. I believe I am right in saying that Sir Henry Parkes was at that time the representative of New South Wales at that Conference. Subsequently other Colonies took the lead. Victoria and Queensland particularly exerted themselves in the formation of the Council, and, as you know, New South Wales stood out. Now we have a proposal made by Sir Henry Parkes, who refused to take the initial step in Federation, asking them to have the more complete Federation which would be attained by a Dominion Parliament, and Mr. Macfie says the bulk of the intelligent colonists would be in favour of accepting the proposition. It is not for me to say what the Colonies will do in this matter, or what they ought to do; but I think what a great many of the intelligent colonists might say, having past events in their recollection, is—*Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?* Why is he here in this particular lot at the present time, he having previously rejected everything in the shape of Federation? I can only hope, however, that the wisest counsels will prevail to solve the difficulty, and that before any great length of time has passed, we shall see a Federal Council representing the whole of



the Colonies, and representing them with all the effect which would accrue from the complete representation of the different interests.

Mr. R. S. WALPOLE (Victoria): It is, I understand, the object of Mr. Macfie's paper to discover some means of overcoming the great difficulty which all who have lived in Australia must have experienced—viz., the want of colonists of the agricultural class, such as go to Canada and the United States in large numbers annually; but no proposal with a view of meeting this difficulty has yet been adduced. Now, merely as a suggestion, I would propose a scheme which could be made practicable. In Australia the railroads are constructed by the State, and I have no doubt it is a wise policy; but under such a system no provision is made for encouraging immigration. I would therefore suggest that the various Governments of the several Colonies possessing railroads running into sparsely-populated districts be asked to adopt a plan successfully pursued in America and Canada—namely, the placing of alternate blocks of land under offer, at values and upon terms similar to those countries, to large financial companies. The advantages afforded to the Government would be a large revenue from the sale of land, increased freight on the railroads, and a strong flow of suitable immigrants, at the same time giving greater confidence to the bondholders as to the increasing value of their securities. Western Australia has already given large grants of land to capitalists for railroad purposes. The thanks of all Australian colonists are due to Mr. Macfie for his able paper, more especially when we know him to have been the editor of one of the most democratic organs in Australia. He has not hesitated to come here and tell us the great facts of the situation. He has shown that the working man controls the country, and the sooner people begin to understand that the better. Capital requires population, and, if capital is to be lent for railway and other Government schemes, it will be necessary, before doing so in large amounts, that the lenders be satisfied that the various Governments are willing to support some scheme of suitable immigration, to provide population, now checked by absurd legislation. If Mr. Macfie's suggestions can be practically carried out, the result, I am sure, would be very beneficial to the Colonies and to everybody concerned.

Mr. GEORGE BEETHAM (M.H.R., New Zealand): I think the thanks of everyone interested in the Australasian Colonies are due to Mr. Macfie for his able paper, and for the trouble he has taken

to bring before us so many important facts and suggestions. The question of the advantages and capabilities of New Zealand has been so well dealt with by Sir Frederick Weld and Sir William Jervois that it is hardly necessary that I should break a lance in her favour. I wish, however, to point to some very important facts regarding the rapid development of the Colony. The exports for the twelve months ending June 30 last were £1,774,000 in excess of the previous year's exports for the same period, the imports for the twelve months showing a decrease of £303,615. Following Mr. Macfie's line of argument of the great importance of exchanges being in favour of the Colonies, it is evident that for the twelve months New Zealand had a surplus of £3,047,000, being the excess of exports over imports as a trade balance in her favour. As New Zealand has been often alluded to as a Colony guilty of too sanguine borrowing, I think that it is important that these facts should become known, for they prove that she is not in a moribund condition, but in a highly progressive state, and that she is, and always will be, one of the brightest ornaments of the British Crown. With respect to the action of the large investor in Australian stocks, who, Mr. Macfie was informed, on his return from a visit to the Colonies sold out his interest in Australian securities, I cannot class him as an "intelligent stockholder," unless he, perhaps, with a full knowledge of the mysteries of the Stock Exchange, and with the prescience of Nathan Rothschild after the battle of Waterloo, sold his stock, while inveighing against the iniquities of Colonial statesmen, having at the same time instructed his agents to buy at a depreciated value at every opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN (The Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.): I think I shall rightly interpret the sense of the meeting if at this late hour I do not call on any other speakers. It is my duty to move a vote of thanks to the gentleman to whom we are so much indebted for this extremely valuable paper. Mr. Macfie has referred to the imposing and impressive figures relating to our trade with the Colonies, and to the enormous field for the investment of British capital that those Colonies afford. We all recognise by experience the truth of the maxim that trade follows the flag. I remember reading a wise observation by a writer in *The Times* who, in reviewing those able publications by Sir Rawson Rawson, said: "We are proud to be partakers in a business of dimensions without parallel, and we are resolved to keep whole and undivided the family that has created it, and in whose hands it is



desirable the business should remain." This brings me to say a word or two on the important subject of Imperial Federation. I desire to express my entire concurrence with the view recently expressed by Lord Rosebery, who advocated the frequent summoning of Colonial Conferences as the most practical method in existing circumstances of creating and maintaining Imperial Federation. I have lately had an opportunity of recognising, in connection with labour disputes, the great value of courts of conciliation, and as in industrial matters the opportunity of free and unrestrained debate undoubtedly tends to prevent conflict, so I am confident that the frequent summoning of a Colonial Conference of the same successful character as the last would be one of the best means that could be devised for preventing the dismemberment of the Empire. The writer of the paper insisted especially on the importance of emigration to the Colonies. I have been until lately an active member of the Society for the promotion of State-aided Colonisation. At this hour I need not point out the difficulties in the way of the development of the policy of that Society. For the present I cannot anticipate that much will be done in the direction of State-aided colonisation, but, being myself deeply impressed with the importance of encouraging emigration to the Colonies, and believing that the emigrants have great prospects of success for themselves, and would contribute materially to the progress of the Colonies in which they settled, I have been tempted to make two private ventures in that direction—one in the Canadian North-West and the other in Western Australia. I am only at the beginning of the undertaking. In the development of the enterprise I hope we shall follow the advice—the practical advice—which has been given by the lecturer, and when matters are further advanced, and some results achieved, I shall be glad, under the auspices of this Institute, to make public the results of the experiment. I need not say that in what is going forward motives of private gain have not entered. I am simply trying to encourage a form of enterprise which I believe to be exceedingly beneficial both to the Mother Country and the Colonies. I move a vote of thanks to Mr. Macfie for his able paper, and I am sure it will be cordially passed.

Mr. MACFIE: I will not detain you by alluding at any length to the valuable and interesting comments which have been made on the paper. I should be sorry, however, if Mr. Braddon or any other gentleman should go away with a wrong impression as to the suggestion I ventured to make in reference to a bondholders'



meeting. There are analogies in the case of foreign bondholders. A council of foreign bondholders in London meets and expresses opinions in regard to the financial, economic, and political condition of the States in which they have invested money, and my only thought was that a meeting of Australian bondholders might give moral support to a movement which, I believe, is in the highest interest of the Colonies themselves. I trust that my remarks in reference to an organised effort being made for the promotion of emigration may not fall to the ground, and that the subject will be taken up either in connection with this Institute or on neutral ground. I venture to express a hope that the example set by the noble lord in the chair, in the proposed establishment of agricultural communities, will be largely followed by gentlemen of capital and influence in this country. I thank you very much for the patience with which you have listened to me, and I hope that nothing but good to the Colonies will result from our meeting; for I can solemnly say that my sole motive in the views I have submitted is the extension of population with a view to the development of the resources of Australasia. I feel sure that what has passed will have a beneficial effect on the people of all the Colonies in the group. They are particularly sensitive to any views expressed in regard to them on this side of the world, and, when they consider that the object of our discussion is to promote their advantage, I feel sure that they will gratefully appreciate the frank expression of our opinions, even if they should not unanimously agree with them. I beg to move a vote of thanks to the noble chairman for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion, and I feel sure that the motion will be cordially adopted.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the vote, and the proceedings terminated.

## THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 14, 1890.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that 51 Fellows had been elected since that Meeting, viz., 18 Resident and 33 Non-Resident.

## Resident Fellows :—

*Thomas Bell, Thomas Bussell, Strachan C. Clarke, James A. Crawford, George H. Deffell, Rear-Admiral Henry Fairfax, C.B.; Edmund F. B. Fuller, Henry Hodding, Wm. Grant MacGregor, Wm. Robert McComas, Rear-Admiral Richard C. Mayne, C.B., M.P.; John Robertson, William Robertson, Major-General Sir Oriel V. Tanner, K.C.B.; Sydney Thompson, Alexander Thomson, Michael S. Vanderbyl, Arnold Henry White.*

## Non-Resident Fellows :—

*Robert N. Acutt (Natal), George S. Armstrong (Cape Colony), Robert H. Atkinson (New South Wales), Hon. Robert Batten (Collector-General, Jamaica), Hon. Valentine G. Bell, M.Inst.C.E. (Director of Public Works, Jamaica), Herbert F. Blaine (Cape Colony), Hon. Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar), Captain Alfred Charlton (R.M.S. "Ormuz"), John C. Chaytor (New Zealand), Hon. John P. Clark, M.L.C. (Jamaica), Charles P. J. Coghlan (Cape Colony), Charles J. Easton (Transvaal), Arthur W. Farquharson (Jamaica), Walter H. K. Farquharson (Jamaica), Joseph Ford (Jamaica), J. H. Gay-Roberts (Natal), Lionel A. Isaacs (Jamaica), Colonel W. Clive Justice, C.M.G. (Jamaica), Michael E. Knott (Cape Colony), Jacob Lichtheim (Jamaica), H. N. Macfee (Canada), Matthew Macfie (Victoria), John Mathieson (Chief Commissioner of Railways, Queensland), John Morris (Victoria), Thomas B. Oughton (Jamaica), John T. Palaché (Jamaica), Thomas Peterkin, M.L.A. (Barbados), George Pirie (Cape Colony), Leslie H. Reynolds (New Zealand), Nicholas Samwell (Queensland), Dr. E. Sinclair-Stevenson (Cape Colony), George M. Sutton, M.L.C. (Natal), A. E. Wright (Ceylon).*

A list of Donors to the Library was also announced.

The CHAIRMAN: In accordance with the rules of the Royal Colonial Institute, we are accustomed at our first meeting in January to nominate two auditors—one on the part of the Council and the other on behalf of the Fellows; and I beg to propose that

Mr. Gisborne Molineux be auditor on behalf of the Council and Mr. W. G. D. Astle on behalf of the Fellows. Mr. Astle was a partner of the late Mr. Westgarth, who acted in the same capacity for many years in conjunction with Mr. Molineux. I have no doubt you will approve of these nominations.

The nomination of Mr. Molineux and Mr. Astle was duly approved.

The CHAIRMAN : The formal business having been gone through, I have to introduce to you Mr. William Keswick, who is a member of the firm of Matheson & Co., well known as connected with the China trade for—I was going to say, many generations—and who himself was a member of the Legislative Council in Hong Kong, in which Colony he resided for many years. I am quite sure the paper he is about to give us—treating of one of the smaller but not least important Colonies of the British Empire—will be received with the greatest possible interest. I now call upon Mr. Keswick to read his paper on

## HONG KONG AND ITS TRADE CONNECTIONS.

The Colony to which I desire to direct your attention this evening is not one of those colossal possessions, concerning which you are accustomed to have papers presented to you, but is one of the smallest islands in area, as it is the most eastern possession over which the Imperial flag flies. The importance of Hong Kong is not to be estimated by its extent in acres, by the miles of its circumference, by the fertility of its soil, which is disintegrated granite; by its agricultural productions, of which there are none, but by the commanding position the island occupies in the China Sea, on the coast of the Kwangtung province, and at the mouth of the Canton river. It is distant about forty miles from the Portuguese Colony of Macao, and ninety miles from Canton, the southern capital of China, and as it lies between 22 degrees north latitude and 114 degrees east longitude, it is just within the tropics. The length of the island is about eleven miles, and the breadth varies from two to five miles, whilst its circumference is about twenty-seven miles. It consists of a broken ridge of lofty hills, the highest being Victoria Peak, 1,890 feet, with but few valleys of any extent, and very little ground is available for cultivation. Its harbour is one of the finest and most beautiful in the world, the area of it being about ten square miles. It is situated on the north side of the island, and lies between the



island and the mainland, and is so enclosed on all sides by lofty hills as to give it the appearance of being land-locked, yet there are two admirable entrances, or exits, directly connected with the sea, the one by the western, or Sulphur Channel, the other by the eastern, or Lyeemoon Pass. Several small islets are included within the dominion of Hong Kong, and jutting into its harbour is the dependency of British Kowloon, a small peninsula of four square miles in area, but a most important addition of territory, secured to the Colony by the late Sir Harry Parkes during the war which commenced in 1856, and which was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty signed at Peking on October 24, 1860, at the conclusion of that war.

Hong Kong itself was ceded to Great Britain by the Chinese Government in 1841, so that it has been in British possession less than forty-nine years. Its harbour was availed of as an anchorage for our ships immediately prior to the declaration of hostilities in 1840-41, and its advantage in this respect was so fully recognised by the naval authorities that one of the first conditions of the preliminaries of a treaty of peace, dated January, 1841, was the cession of Hong Kong to Great Britain in perpetuity, a cession, and the only condition of the preliminary treaty, which was carried into immediate effect, Captain Elliot's proclamation as to its cession being dated January 29 of that year. Sir Hugh Gough landed in Hong Kong on March 2, 1841, and on June 7 of the same year it was declared a free port; but the actual treaty, by which the Colony was formally and finally ceded to Great Britain, was only signed at Nanking August 29, 1842, and it was not until 1843 that the island was formally constituted a Crown Colony, by Royal Charter, dated April 5.

It will now be of interest to note the causes which brought about the acquisition of Hong Kong, what the island was at that time, and to briefly trace its progress to the present day, combined with the marvellous growth of its trade connections.

The generally accepted theory, by those not fully acquainted with the details, is that the trade in opium between India and Canton was the cause of the war of 1840-41, which led to the acquisition by Great Britain of this important Colony. Opium was, however, merely a pretext and a convenient excuse put forward by the Chinese.

The trade between the East India Company and China had continued quietly extending and increasing slowly. It had been carried on nominally under the laws of China, but, really, by

care on both sides that the employés should be men of probity and aware of the necessity (for the continuance of the trade) of rectitude of behaviour. The system of responsibility was upheld by the Chinese towards their own merchants while the Company was in constant dread of stoppage of the trade, a threat which the Chinese used as a powerful engine of control over the more fiery spirits in the Factories, in the belief that the English could not live without the products of China. This condition of things was kept up by the trade being confided to the care and responsibility of individuals known as Hong merchants, to whose care not only the honour of the foreign houses was confided, but the persons and actions of every individual in these houses or visitors thereto.

This *modus vivendi* does not seem to have pressed upon either party with any galling effect, and on the whole for nearly two centuries the stream of trade flowed with smoothness and regularity. No doubt there were occasionally small difficulties where there were so many young men confined within a small garden about an acre in extent, and which unfortunately was cut up by a narrow lane leading from the suburbs to the river side. It is to be remembered, however, that the confinement in Canton within such narrow limits lasted only during the colder months of the year, as during the summer months all foreigners removed from Canton to Macao, where their health was likely to be restored by the breezes of the south-west monsoon. This was due to the long passages of sailing vessels owing to trade winds and to the custom of the growers bringing down the teas at later periods, and still more to the Company's ships preferring to sail with the north-east monsoon rather than face the south-west, with the chance of falling in with typhoons in the China Sea; so that it was only during six months that there was any chance of collision, and during this time everyone was busy. Meantime, the charter of the East India Company came to an end, and was not renewed. This was a change of importance. The previous superintendents of trade had all been men brought up in the service of this merchant dominion. Their instructions were all peaceful, their aims were to carry on the system in as smooth and quiet a way as possible so as to please the Company, keep the Chinese in humour, and increase the profits.

With the change to representatives of the Empire, a bolder and a more reckless spirit was at once infused into the relative positions. The Hong merchants must have felt that with a

man like Lord Napier and his suite, not to speak of a Consul, established at Canton, they were on quite a different footing from what they had been with superintendents hitherto. Their power was diminished, and, doubtless, they saw that their wealth would follow. A restless spirit crept in—an object must be found to accuse and beat down, and this was found in the opium trade. A writer says: “The trade of England as well as of all other nations with China, has ever been subject to such restrictions, and been liable to so many interruptions from the caprice of the Chinese, and from the insolence with which their caprice has been acted upon, that it has of necessity from time to time very much partaken of the nature of smuggling, even as regards articles to which no moral exception could by possibility be taken.

“During the memorable opium dispute, this fact seems to have been much neglected by many of the leading political writers of England. They have looked at the question rather as a moral than a political one, and have blamed our political resistance of national insult, because that resistance happened to be made upon a point in which a moral question was artfully mixed up with it by the Chinese. But, though our collision with the Chinese chanced to arise upon the question of the importation of opium, the moral consideration as to the use of the drug is quite beside the question. Had the article of trade been Yorkshire cloths or Birmingham hardware, the same collision must sooner or later have taken place.”

In truth, it may be said that with a nation like the Chinese, who acted upon the principle and the wish that the country should have no trading relations with any other country, all trade assumed more or less the appearance of smuggling. At the same time, it may be conceded that no article could have been imported into the country, whether it were a ball of opium or a stone of jade, without the knowledge of the Custom House, and without the Imperial Revenue deriving some advantage from the impost.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Chinese Government, either real or sham, to arrest the outward current of silver in return for opium, the trade increased and the prohibition was little attended to. And this is not to be wondered at when the profits to the Bengal Treasury as well as to the Chinese Government are considered.

With Lin, the Governor-General, urged on by his countrymen to keep the foreigners submissive and in subjection, and irritated by the position taken by foreign consuls, we are not surprised at



the strong measure he took of seizing the opium and shutting up the Superintendent of Trade and all the foreign merchants, to show the foreigners his determination to uphold the dignity of the Empire.

This bold measure failed in producing the hoped-for effect, and ended in war, and another step being taken by England towards bringing China within the comity of nations. The Chinese had to pay six millions of dollars for the opium destroyed, and were obliged to cede Hong Kong, and to open the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai to commerce, and thus lay the foundation for that extensive trade with the Empire which has brought our Colony into the very first rank as a commercial centre. It is asserted by some writers that no one dreamed of or foresaw the importance, either commercial or political, that was before the new Colony; but it is a fact that all the principal firms promptly made the island the headquarters of their business, for with the advent of British rule, the establishment of trade was immediate and its development rapid. It should be borne in mind that the Island at the time we took it was little better than a barren rock, the fishermen and pirates who frequented its waters, and possessed a few huts in its valleys, constituting its sole inhabitants. There was thus no disturbance of population, and no interference with vested or proprietary rights when the Island became the property of the Crown, and absolute freedom of trade was guaranteed by Victoria being declared a free port. Within three months of its occupation, that is, by May, 1841, 16,000 Chinese had already taken up their residence in the Colony. The first sale of land took place in June, 1841, and in the same year an acting Governor was appointed. By 1843 the Colony was making rapid strides, and living down a certain evil reputation it had acquired owing to its being made the rendezvous of gangs of lawless Chinese. In 1845 Keying, the then High Commissioner of Canton, paid a visit to the Colony of four or five days' duration, and Hong Kong became recognised as possessing all the advantages of position calculated to procure its prosperity. Attracted by good employment, and by the requirements of a new and growing city, as well as of the men-of-war of several nations, and the considerable shipping which frequented the harbour, an influx of population from the neighbouring mainland increased the importance of the Colony; and notwithstanding serious fires and frequent great loss of property,

the native portion of the town grew rapidly. Amongst its inhabitants, however, were many of evil character, and piracies were doubtless planned and executed by the daring outcasts who found shelter in the Island, and frequent raids of a very determined character were made upon outlying portions of the town.

Foreign relations meanwhile, however, were not progressing satisfactorily in Canton, and events were foreshadowing international troubles, which in their development were to change the whole character of our official intercourse with China, and to remove the barriers by which the seclusion of the Empire had so long been successfully maintained.

After the war, the phrase, "entering the city of Canton," grew into common use. It was somewhat unfortunate that this expression was used, for it was very soon seen that the position of Superintendent of Trade in China, with letters to the high officers of the Province, while deprived of the right and opportunity of seeing and conversing with the officers to whom he was accredited, was a somewhat humiliating position, and altogether a ludicrous post to hold.

One of those collisions which were repeatedly occurring under this system, brought into prominence the danger, as well as the folly, of the state of things. In December, 1847, occurred what is known as the Wong-Chu-Ki affair. Six young men, belonging to various houses in the Factories, having landed at a village about four miles up the river, were captured, and it was known that they were in danger on Sunday evening. A representation was sent and supposed to be received by the authorities within the city. In reply, the Consul was informed that steps would be taken, and that an officer had been despatched to the spot to inquire. On the evening of Monday it was found that the officer sent had proceeded only about a mile beyond the Factories, and was afraid to go any further. No interview with the authorities inside the city could be had, and they sat and laughed at all the strong representations of the Consul. The young men of the Factories wished to go up in a body and storm the village, which the Consul would not allow, and the result was that the bodies of the six young men were floated down contemptuously in leper boats to the Factories on the evening of the third day. A naval demonstration was made at the Bogue; a company of the 95th Regiment was sent up to witness the execution of four men who had nothing to do with the collision and did not belong to the village. The political result was that Mr. Davis, then Super-

intendent of Trade, demanded that he, or his successor, should be received inside the city at the end of two years' time. Sü, who was then Governor-General, roused the feelings of the mob; and Mr. Bonham, at the appointed time, went up to the Bogue, forty miles from the city, and there met Sü, and told him that H.M. Government would not insist on having the meeting inside the city. And Sü laughed, and returned and erected four handsome granite arches to inform the world that he had saved the city "without shooting an arrow or firing a shot."

It is evident, however, that had the Consul had an opportunity of urging on the native authorities by direct personal intercourse with them, some of those six young men's lives might have been saved, as at least one was known to have been bargaining for his life till the Tuesday, by the accounts subsequently obtained from the villagers, and it became a constant discussion, what would be done should a similar case occur again. After that time small collisions, as well as matters of trade, were repeatedly occurring, showing the absolute necessity for personal intercourse with the authorities.

On October 8, 1856, the notorious lorcha *Arrow* arrived in the Canton River, and dropped anchor below the small island called the "Dutch Folly." She was under the command of an Englishman, and the ten Chinese sailors in her were in his employ. She was sailing under papers granted her from Hong Kong, and it appeared on subsequent investigation that the date for which this licence was granted had expired. The vessel was immediately boarded by the Custom House officers, who reported to the authorities, and, in the course of the evening, the men were seized as pirates, against the remonstrance of the English captain, and carried into the city. By the extra-territorial clauses of the Treaty, all Chinese in the employ of foreigners had the right, in case of criminal charge, of demanding to be taken before the Consul in whose jurisdiction their master was registered, and a foreigner had the right of making a similar demand, that any criminal charge against any of his native employés must be brought before the Consul. Whether the clause was right or wrong is of no consequence; there it stood in the treaty, and under it the captain at once (fearing for the lives of his men) applied to Mr. Parkes, then H.M. Consul at Canton. Any discussion as to the nationality of the vessel could be deferred for subsequent investigation. But Mr. Parkes saw at once that the lives of these ten men, claiming to be under the shelter



of the British flag, were at stake, and with the chance that before any letter of his could be written and conveyed to the proper authorities, they would all have lost their heads. It was under the system so easy to put off time, to raise delays, and to execute the men, and pretend ignorance, and laugh at the applications made days after they had all been beheaded. And such, indeed, there is little doubt, was the actual case. This is assumed because after about a fortnight had elapsed, and Yeh, the Governor, began to see that things were looking more serious than usual, he sent out to the Factories ten men as the identical men who had been taken out of the *Arrow*. The Consul would not see these men, but one who did see them and spoke to them came to the conclusion that these men were country folk who had never seen or communicated with foreigners before.

The Governor, Yeh, was in the position of a man to whom had been entrusted by a long series of predecessors the inviolability of the city, and whose sole object was, so far as foreigners were concerned, to take care they did not enter the city, or, in his consummate vanity, that he should in no case so far demean himself as to have any intercourse with them. Did not the four arches erected by Sü declare to all the world how easily and successfully he had resisted all their efforts? And the first Governor who should yield on this point was a traitor to his country.

But in this instance Mr. Parkes at once saw that the saving these men's lives, and not these alone but many hereafter, hung upon the settlement of this question now and for ever. He at once wrote to Sir John Bowring, who had held (and so far there was a difference between himself and Sir George Bonham) the position of Consul in Canton, and had experienced acutely the false position in which he was placed towards the Chinese authorities in the city. There happened to be at the time lying in or near the harbour of Hong Kong a large contingent of the fleet of the station under Sir Michael Seymour; and Sir John Bowring, after consultation, called upon Sir Michael to make sundry demands upon Yeh. These demands being refused with contempt, there followed a period of hostility, then an interval of waiting for troops, the arrival of Lord Elgin, finally war around Peking, and the entering the cities of Canton and Peking, and all leading up to and followed by personal intercourse, not only with the Governor of Kwangtung, but with the highest officials of the Empire.

This war of 1857-60 gave the greatest impetus to the growth

of Hong Kong, by transferring to the Colony in a great measure the trade of Canton, and practically making it the port of Kwantung, and the seat of newly-awakened native enterprise. Yet one is apt at the present day to overlook what were almost the immediate results obtained by that war, so much has since occurred to divert attention from them, and to make one forget that it is due to the clear views and penetrating foresight of the late Sir Harry S. Parkes (then Mr. Consul Parkes), in seeing behind the *Arrow* affair the designs of the Chinese, and in perceiving that in the treatment of the case the honour and dignity of our country were involved, that the world obtained not only the right of access to officials, but that equality of official intercourse which is now enjoyed.

The initiatory events themselves, and the incidents of the war, which ushered in such vast and far-reaching political and commercial changes, need not be related; but I must note that through that war we secured the opening of the Yangtsze to navigation, with four ports upon it to trade, as well as the coast ports of Chefoo, Tientsin, and Newchwang, in North China; the Island of Formosa and ports in the South, all of which have become closely associated with Hong Kong in a growing trade, which will still greatly expand as restrictions to commerce are further removed by the Chinese, and as the navigation of the rivers of the Empire by steamers is permitted, and railways and improved means of locomotion and transport generally are introduced into the country.

The association of the French with us in the war has also indirectly benefited Hong Kong, for to that association is mainly due the acquisition of Cochin China by the French, and the development of that fertile country under their rule. It is with Hong Kong that the French Colony has its principal trade, although Singapore shares also considerably in it; and now that Annam and Tonquin are also brought under the protection of France, with every prospect of prosperity following the pacification of the country, and the more enlightened sway of a European power, purity in the administration of justice and honesty and impartiality in the taxation of the people, we may look for vast development taking place in these naturally rich provinces, with which Hong Kong is daily becoming more and more intimately connected. It is greatly to be regretted, however, that the narrow-minded policy of the French of endeavouring to force upon the country an almost exclusively French trade by means of differential duties,

and the most stringent protection against the natural tendency of trade, will inevitably greatly retard development of the resources of the country, prevent the investment of capital in it, and do more to keep the people estranged from their new rulers, than even the presence of much that reminds them of their old sovereigns.

Still, these French protected States are of extreme importance to France, although Frenchmen are strangely ignorant of their value, and of their undoubted potential greatness, especially as through them it is most probable the highway will be found which trade will follow with the Chinese provinces to the north and west, and, in particular, with the great and wealthy province of Yunnan. There is one important point which should always be borne in mind in speaking of the development of trade in these regions, and it is this, that there may be a vast increase in the volume of business, and much wealth acquired in conducting it, without foreign nations gaining materially by it otherwise than by supplying steamers, or, it may be, plant for railways, which, sooner or later, must inevitably be provided to meet traffic requirements, and by placing the conveniences of foreign insurance and finance at the disposal of the native traders. These services, however, are not what I believe is usually understood by those who look for a much increased direct trade on the part of China with this country, India, and our Colonies. Improved facilities for trade would lead chiefly to a vastly larger consumption by China of cotton and woollen manufactures, and, perhaps, even to an immediate and fairly rapid growth in such articles, but the true development would be in the production of articles of native consumption, and in improved communication and transport between the various distributing centres, either on the extensive seaboard or inland.

It is the varied requirements of the great populations of so vast a territory and seaboard as lie between Singapore and Tientsin, more than in those of the peoples of Europe, that will stimulate production and promote industries of every kind, agricultural, manufacturing, and mining, and will lead to the material prosperity which will promote the elevation of the masses, morally and socially, from their present, for the most part, wretched condition.

The native trade connections of the Colony extend still further south, however, and with Siam there is an extensive business in rice, fish, and many other articles of Chinese consumption, the



carriage of which gives employment to a large number of steamers, and the facilities which these trading steamers afford give rise again to a very considerable native passenger traffic. With Singapore, and the Straits Settlements under our protection, there is a very large business carried on, and in few parts of the world has there been anything like the successful development of industries that has been witnessed in these States, where, although their situation is so near the Equator, there has been a marvellous increase in productions through the enterprise, chiefly, of the Chinese, who proceed thither as labourers, and, by their industry, acquire wealth.

The number of Chinese who take their departure from Hong Kong, in addition to those who proceed direct from the coast to the Straits, and to the Dutch possessions of Java and Sumatra, is very great. They collect in Hong Kong in vast numbers, and take steamer thence to the Straits, and the carriage of the swarms of Chinese who travel to and fro has become quite an important feature in steamer employment. The Straits Settlements have thus become the home of many thousands, and there is a future evidently before the race in the Malayan territories, and a development which will still further increase the trade with Hong Kong, and which their presence there makes so important.

The same may be said of the Colony's connection with the Philippine Islands, for although intercourse is carried on under many restrictions and subject to the peculiar methods which characterise the Spanish order of government, the Islands continue to attract large numbers of Chinese labourers and traders, and to develop interests distinctly valuable to Hong Kong.

It is from Hong Kong that the greater part of all Chinese emigrants, to whatever countries they go, take their departure, and the arrival in the Colony of these, for most part young and industrious hard-working men, takes place from the more immediate treaty ports, and from Macao and the many small places in the vicinity having boat or junk connection with the Colony.

I doubt if any greater service has been rendered by Great Britain to the Chinese people than the enactment in Hong Kong of regulations, under Special Emigration Ordinances, for the protection of Chinese passengers and emigrants. There was a time when serious abuses existed, and the fair name of the Colony was sullied, but, fortunately, legislation promptly repaired

what was amiss ; and now, if we err at all in our regulations, it is more in the direction of over-protecting the emigrant than in caring too little for his safety, treatment, and welfare. There are Chinese who disregard every sentiment of humanity, who are callous to the sufferings of their victims, and whose sole aim is to make money by securing, by fair means or foul, coolies for export ; and, in the past, piracies and murders have been committed with this object, and atrocities would again be repeated were slackness to be permitted, and therefore the exceedingly strict precautions taken are to be approved of.

The Government of China appreciate the care observed by the Colony, and there can be no question of the advantages to the people of the facilities and regulations which they enjoy of bettering their condition by taking their labour to fields where it is well remunerated. Many coolies return with what they consider fortunes, and not a few of the comfortable and picturesque cottages near Swatow, and, indeed, on the coast generally, are the outcome of successful labour abroad. I am not sure that it rightly comes within the scope of a paper like this to remark on the Chinese labour question in the United States of America and in our Australian Colonies, but as the action taken in both against Chinese immigration, though it mainly affects the poor but industrious Chinaman, has had also its effect on Hong Kong, I may be permitted to very briefly allude to it in touching upon events of Colonial interest. At one time great numbers of Chinese left Hong Kong for America, and while their labour was essential to the construction of trans-continental railways they were welcomed ; but when these were completed, it was discovered the Mongolian was an efficient and a cheap labourer, and therefore not a desirable competitor of the white working man ; and with a total disregard of all consideration for the people who had rendered such great service, they became as outcasts in the land, were treated in many cases with great cruelty, and are now forbidden to enter the country.

The same treatment, more or less, is what under our own flag in Australia they have to submit to, and, with what appears to me the most extraordinary shortsightedness, our colonists refuse to admit into the country the labour which would make its wealth grow by leaps and bounds, and convert its waste places into lands of great productiveness.

As I listened in this room a month ago to the statement that Australia wanted men—sound, industrious, and steady men—to

develop her resources, I wondered how a country so much in need of labour, and especially of cheap and good labour for agricultural development, should have been so blind to its interests as to exclude the very labourers who could best promote the country's prosperity. Some day in the future I cannot doubt that a sounder view will be taken, and a wiser policy adopted. I am aware that Chinese are regarded as only coming into the country to make what money is possible, and therewith to leave it, and this is considered a reproach; but, seeing that they have given labour more valuable than the equivalent of that with which they retire, I regard such a view as a mistaken one. If their leaving the country with the fruits of their toil is not desirable, nothing would be easier than to induce them to remain by requiring every man of eighteen and upwards to be accompanied by one of the opposite sex. Such a regulation would remove the objection that has been raised to the absence of family life in the Colonial Chinese labourer, and in time there would grow up a strong race belonging to the soil, loyal to the institutions of the country, and English in everything but blood. Hong Kong is interested in the emigration question, and were it settled favourably, and the admission of Chinese into the Colonies again permitted, there would soon be a vast development of the already important intercourse and trade which Hong Kong possesses with them. Movements are on foot for the employment of Chinese labourers on the Pacific Coast of South America, where population is so sparse, and probably there will be in time developments in these countries which also will enhance the importance of Hong Kong.

I must here return to the period of the *Arrow* war of 1857-60, for that war had not only an influence on the future of China, and the bringing of that vast Empire into the fellowship of nations, but indirectly we owe to the occurrences of that time the emergence of Japan from seclusion. The rude shocks and the crimes which accompanied Japan's retreat from her isolated past, and the skill, patriotism, and conspicuous prudence, if not statesmanship, which have characterised her marvellous march since entering upon the path of progress, have claimed universal attention. It is not assuming too much to attribute to Hong Kong, as the British possession representing our national enterprise and strength, and used by us as the base of our operations against China, a powerful effect on the minds of the rulers of Japan. They knew of our expeditions, organised in Hong Kong, which in North China were so successful, and which before



the gates of Peking enforced our terms on the Chinese ; and the story of the destruction of the Summer Palace of the Emperors doubtless emphasised the impression that our power was equal to the enforcement of our demands. From Hong Kong, too, as the seat of a new powerful and independent authority in the China seas, and of a fresh commercial activity, which additional treaty ports in China gave scope to, steamers were taking the place of sailing vessels and shortening distances, and abridging time in a manner that must have convinced the Eastern Island Empire that the time for seclusion had passed ; but, however that may be, we have the fact that Japan, from being simply a geographical expression, and of no account as a nation, has swept away the cobwebs of isolation, and become an enlightened and powerful country, among the chief of the trade connections of our Colony, and perhaps the one with which our commercial relations are the most promising.

Having touched upon the countries with which tradal connections exist, I would now call your attention to Hong Kong as a shipping port ; and in doing so would remind you that it is not yet fifty years since we first made use of the anchorage. Its position could not have been more excellently placed on the coast of China if human design had conspired to place an admirable harbour in the China Seas, which should command, from its accessibility and convenience, the maritime supremacy of the far East. Being a free port, and affording every convenience for quick despatch, it has become the great centre of shipping, the terminus of many mail lines, and the junction from which new departures are taken. Vessels arriving from and proceeding to other countries, not only make it a port of call, but find in it one of the chief places for the discharge and receipt of cargo, and for the landing and taking up of passengers. For foreign trade it has become the port of Canton, and for the great and growing coast traffic and native trade with North and South, and with Tonquin, Saigon, Siam, and the Straits Settlements and India, it is the emporium. It is so admirably situated, too, for the native junk and boat traffic with the populous mainland, with its innumerable bays, inlets, and small ports, that it has become a great distributing centre, and no more marvellous growth has anywhere taken place than in the native junk tonnage frequenting the harbour, which amounted in 1888 to 1,864,000 tons.

As the point, also, to which the ocean mail services are directed from all parts of the world, the Colony has an unique importance ;

and perhaps in few, if, indeed, in any other port of the world, outside of Great Britain, are the same number of magnificent vessels to be seen as the steamers of the P. & O. Company, the Messageries Maritimes, the two Pacific services to San Francisco, the Canadian Pacific service to Vancouver, the Norddeutscher, and others, and the more purely trading steamers of the "Glen," "Ocean," and other important lines which maintain regular voyages with Europe, besides the boats which keep up communication with India and Australia, and conduct the trade with Japan and the large traffic along the vast seaboard, extending from Singapore to the Gulf of Petchili, a distance of some 3,000 miles. There are steamers running between Hong Kong and Canton, accomplishing the distance in about seven hours, and maintaining a day and night service. These steamers are built on the model of the American river boats, and possess every accommodation for European passengers, and for the crowds of Chinese who are constantly proceeding to and from the Colony. With Macao, also, there is admirable daily steam communication.

The tonnage of foreign vessels in 1888 reached the great total of 6,400,000, and the present Governor of the Colony, Sir William des Vœux, states in a recent very interesting publication: "The tonnage return of Hong Kong shows it to be the third port of the British Empire, and, therefore (with the possible exception of New York, of which I have no statistics), the third of the world. The aggregate burthen of shipping is greater than that of all the British possessions on the Continent of America, or than that of the four leading Colonies of Australia."

For the rapid discharge and loading of vessels there are extensive public wharves, with deep-water frontage, and every facility for the handling and storing of cargo; and the Dry Dock accommodation of the Colony is commensurate with such vast shipping interests, and consists of three extensive establishments, two at Kowloon and one at Aberdeen, a village on the south of the Island; and the docks number five, the largest, called the Admiralty Dock, being equal to the requirements of the largest ironclads of the Imperial Navy. At these establishments, not only can the heaviest engineering work and repairs be successfully undertaken, but steamers and sailing vessels built: whilst some 100 steam launches, of the latest type and superior finish, which find employment in the harbour, have within the last few years been also constructed in these yards.

Amongst the large industries of the Colony, Sugar Refining,



which was commenced on quite a small scale about twenty-two years ago, is the principal and most successful; but there are also other important manufacturing industries, such as a Distillery, an extensive Ice factory, a Rope factory, Brick and Cement, and Gas works, and extensive Saw mills; and more purely of a Chinese character, but still of great importance, are Opium boiling, Glass-blowing, the manufacture of Vermilion, Match and Cigar making, and the usual hundred and one industrial occupations which are called into existence by a large population.

The roads are good, and the Public Works such as a first-class Colony may be proud of. The latest important completed work is the great reservoir at Tytam-took, capable of storing 350,000,000 gallons of water, and supplying the requirements, domestic and industrial, of the Colony, in an adequate manner. The works connected with the distribution of the water have still, however, to be finished. Through a hill of solid granite a tunnel had to be driven a mile and one-third in length, and on the face of precipitous rocks a conduit constructed some 400 feet above the sea level. To Mr. Price, the late Surveyor-General of the Colony, great credit is due for this really magnificent work, and to Mr. Orange, the assistant engineer, on whom devolved so great a responsibility in carrying out the detail of so arduous and difficult an undertaking, the Colony is also greatly indebted, and one cannot but regret the severance of the official connection of two such efficient men from its service.

Another great work which will, in a very marked degree, be of advantage to Hong Kong, is an extension of the Praya, or sea wall, in front of the city into deep water, by which an area of 57 acres will be added to the town, and an esplanade 70 feet in width obtained. This work, it is estimated, will cost 3,000,000 dollars, but the outlay will be recovered by the value of land reclaimed.

I have not alluded to the outward special characteristics of the town, and to the general features of the Island, but I may just remark that in point of beauty it would be almost impossible to meet the rival of Hong Kong, and I quote the following brief description:—"The city is magnificently situated, the houses, many of them large and handsome, rising tier upon tier from the water's edge to a height of several hundred feet on the face of the peak, while several bungalows are visible on the very summit of the hills. Seen from the water at night, when lamps twinkle among the trees and houses, the city, spreading along the shore for upwards of four miles, affords a singularly beautiful sight.



Nor on landing are the favourable impressions of the visitor dissipated. The city is well built, the roads and streets are for the most part admirably made and kept, the Public Gardens are conspicuously beautiful, and many of the thoroughfares are delightfully shaded with well-grown trees. The public and Government buildings, as also many of the private houses, are excellent and massively-built structures. There are two cathedrals—Protestant and Roman Catholic—and several churches, with more or less pretensions to beauty; and the cemeteries, Protestant, Roman Catholic, Parsee, Jewish, and Mohammedan, occupy sites in a valley, and are kept in good order; the Protestant cemetery being admirably laid out and charmingly situated. There are three good hotels, three daily English newspapers, and the native press is represented by five daily papers. There are several villages on the island, mostly connected with the town by good carriage roads. A good bridle path leads up to the summit of Victoria Peak, with other paths branching off from it along the adjoining hills. A tramway, worked on the wire-rope system, has been laid to the Victoria Gap, about 1,600 ft. above the level of the sea, and was opened to traffic in 1887. Within the past few years the number of bungalows on or about the Peak has increased so much that they now form quite an Alpine village.”

Education is receiving the fullest attention that so important a subject demands, and the advance in it is one of the most gratifying features in the progress of the Colony. The finances of the Colony have for several years gone on gradually improving. From a revenue in 1851 of £21,000 and an expenditure of £34,000, the ordinary revenue for 1888 was about £260,000, and the ordinary expenditure about £240,000.

The population of Victoria is about 220,000, of which about 3,000 are foreign residents. As to its climate, the average range of the thermometer is about 43 degrees in winter and 89 degrees in summer, whilst the average rainfall is about 80 inches. At the present moment, Hong Kong is considered one of the healthiest spots in the world in the same latitude. From having formerly enjoyed a most unenviable notoriety for unhealthiness, caused greatly in the early days of the Colony by excavating and otherwise disturbing the disintegrated granite, which appears to throw off malarious exhalations when upturned, the annual death rate per 1,000 for the whole population, in 1887, was 28·59 for the British, and 23·31 for the foreign population. The tele-

graphic communication of the Colony extends to all parts of the world.

I have, in a very general and cursory manner, alluded to the occurrences which led to our acquiring Hong Kong, and have sketched briefly the growth, in our hands, which has made it a Colony of the first importance to our Empire; and now, with as much brevity as possible, I should like to express my views on what appear to me to be its prospects in the future. These prospects I regard as most favourable, for the position of the Island is such as to make it benefit by every change for the better in the great Empire on whose shores it stands, as if placed by Providence to show what good government, freedom, justice, and enterprise can achieve. And China has bettered her condition, though her progress has not yet equalled, and will probably be long in reaching, the expectations of the sanguine, for probably no country in the world is more fruitful of disappointment. There has been progress, however, and a marked forward movement, and, just as it is sometimes prudent to look back in order to judge of the distance travelled, so I can personally take a retrospective view, and contrast the China that engaged us in war thirty-three years ago with the Empire that now maintains friendly diplomatic relations, and is represented at the Court of St. James's. The contrast is very great when so viewed, although, in many respects, the China of to-day, especially as regards internal improvement, the administration of justice, the treatment of prisoners, the state of prisons, and the practice of torture, is still the China of the past, and full of injustice and abominable cruelty. In one notable respect, however, which is apart from material improvement, and concerns the sentiments of men, I have observed a marked and singularly noble change. I mean that, whereas in former times, and during the late war with us, no feeling of national patriotism could be detected, there is now an unquestionable sentiment in that direction, and during the war with the French on the subject of Tonquin it was markedly demonstrative. The intercourse that steam communication has brought about between distant parts of the Empire has broken down barriers that made the inhabitants of different provinces regard each other as strangers, and the travelling that is now possible, and perhaps, in a greater degree, the influence of native newspapers, have fostered this highest feeling of a people, and without which nationality would be a farce.

Telegraph lines are now pretty general throughout the country,

and the Government of Peking are in communication with all the provincial capitals. The effect is naturally a consolidation of power and the exercise of a more real control over the administration of the country than ever before existed. In time, reforms, which are so much needed, will follow, and the decay of the Empire, everywhere so visible throughout the length and breadth of the land, except where the presence of foreigners inspired a fresh vigour, will be arrested. It has been the government, the system of administration, and the corruption of officials, that in the past has caused the material decay so markedly visible in broken bridges, impassable roads, unroofed temples, insanitary, unlighted cities, and in even the capital—Peking—the destruction of ancient and well-built drains, in order that the dust, inches deep in the streets, might be laid by the unsavory and noxious matter which a past generation deemed it prudent to exclude from the eyes and lungs of the people. Looking simply at these things, one would despair of the Chinese Empire, and fear that regeneration could only come to the nation through foreign conquest; but, turning from the signs of material decay, and regarding the people, it is impossible not to feel that in them there is still a great vitality and a power sufficient to accomplish their own redemption. Under the pressure of circumstances, aided, too, by knowledge acquired in foreign countries, the Government will certainly be improved and take upon itself more important functions than simply maintaining order with relentless cruelty. There are now the French in Annam and Tonquin, the British in Burma, and the Russians along the lengthy frontier in the North, all active and progressive with an audacity that will lead, under certain circumstances, to conquest, whether they desire it or not, for China could not successfully resist them; and to the east is Japan, with the blood of warriors running hot in the veins of her people, ready again to strike a blow, and with events in Corea not unlikely to give her the opportunity. Will China see that her safety lies not only in trained soldiers, in a powerful fleet, and in works of defence, but mainly, and certainly in the last resort, in the attachment of her people and the resources of the country, and that, if the former be not cultivated, and the latter developed, disaster is inevitable? I believe Chinese statesmen are not blind to these facts, that many of them, notably Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of the North, see the direction in which events will move, and are aware of the course incumbent upon them to take; but



the difficulties of the position are greater than we can estimate, and the introduction of effective reforms and railways on any extensive scale are hindered by considerations, the weight of which we are not in a position to judge of. Possibly, the construction of a railway through Siberia by Russia and the making of lines in Tonquin will quicken China's perception of what is needful, and her decision to have, at least for military purposes, a great trunk line through the Empire, but perhaps nothing else will. I am not very sanguine, therefore, of any early material change occurring. China has magnificent rivers on which the means of transport are still the same as centuries ago. Why are they not traversed by steamers, and some new awakening impulse given to the country? The people would quickly, and without any cost whatever to the Government, place steamers on these inland waters, and foreigners would not necessarily be privileged; but, from inertia, or a desire to remain to-day as they were centuries ago, progress, even so simple as this, is withstood. Hong Kong would naturally share, and share largely, in the prosperity of China; but still the progress of the Colony in population, in the establishment of fresh industries, and in the growth of wealth, I regard as assured, whether the neighbouring Continent advances or not.

What I may term Inter-Pacific trade, to denote the commerce carried on between the countries on that Ocean, independently of Western countries, is only in its infancy; and, as time goes on, its volume will increase, until the great Eastern seas become as active highways as the Atlantic is at present. And as these developments take place, and from the Kowloon side of the harbour railways are constructed to Canton, and thence, probably, to the western provinces, Hong Kong will become as large a city as there is room to build upon, and of the first commercial consequence in the far East.

It is impossible, in reviewing what is taking place in these distant parts, and in considering the mighty changes that are occurring, not to reflect on what are the defences of such an all-important Colony as I have been describing, and what its power is to resist attack. Altogether grave are the thoughts which such reflections awaken, for the probability of disaster, in the event of our being at war with great European Powers, must be acknowledged. From time to time, money in large sums has been expended on what are termed fortifications, and works have been commenced during one military administration which another

administration has not completed, because some officer, with different views from his predecessor, has not approved of them, and thus for years costly trifling has disgusted the community. Lately very costly works were undertaken which the Colony paid for, but in which the community, I believe, feel absolutely no security, and the long-promised armament for the forts, I understand, has not yet left this country. No sane man acquainted with the spirit now animating the countries of the far East, especially of those owing allegiance to European Powers, can doubt that sooner or later, when Europe is at conflict, a fierce struggle will take place around Hong Kong, and desperate attempts be made to deprive us of its possession. Were we to suffer so great a disaster, the injury to our prestige would perhaps never be repaired. I do not over-estimate the danger, for it is a fact, too true to be contradicted, that if suddenly we were at war, we should be found seriously unprepared. It is not for me to suggest the measures which should be taken to make the Colony, at whatever cost, wholly safe from the consequences of attack. It is capable of being made an impregnable station, and equal to the defence of the highest Imperial interests, and no considerations of economy, or tenderness to the crotchets of individuals, should stand in the way. I doubt if the present magnitude of these interests is generally realised, or if the probable enormous dimensions to which in the future they are almost certain to attain, are much thought of, although there are in every direction evidences of great development; and I may mention as one of the new connections of the Colony the recent establishment of steam communication with the Dominion of Canada through Vancouver, and the likelihood that, with the fast steamers now under construction for the Atlantic and Pacific, running in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway, we shall have our most distant possessions linked together and attached to the Old Country by new ties of mutual interest and prosperity.

#### DISCUSSION.

Sir JAMES RUSSELL, C.M.G. (Chief Justice of Hong Kong): I am sure we have all listened with great pleasure to the paper which has just been read, and those connected with Hong Kong more particularly owe Mr. Keswick a debt of gratitude for having placed before us so graphically the history of the Colony, and secured his statement a place in the archives of the Royal Colonial Institute. It is a very small but very important Colony

as a commercial depôt, but, perhaps, of still greater importance as a naval and military station. Attention has recently been called to it in a book published by Sir George Bowen, formerly Governor of Hong Kong, entitled, "Thirty Years of Colonial Government," and in yesterday's *Times* there is a summary of a despatch to the Secretary of State by the present Governor, in which is set out the progress the Colony has made. As there will probably be a good deal of discussion in reference to the lecturer's remarks on emigration, I will not take up much of your time by many observations, but I may be allowed to supplement what has been said with reference to the junk trade. It has been pointed out that Hong Kong is the third port of the world, and that the junk tonnage amounts to nearly 2,000,000 tons. It is known to everybody here, I assume, that in China only certain ports are open to foreign ships, whilst the junks are able to go to places where the foreign ships cannot enter. The importance, therefore, of the junk traffic as a means of distributing British commodities cannot be over-estimated. The revenue has been referred to, and for the information of those who have not read the Governor's despatch, I may mention that the revenue is chiefly raised by means of rents from Crown lands, and a house tax of 13 per cent. of the rental. There is no other tax except on opium—which, of course, the Chinese pay—so that altogether the place is lightly taxed. The revenue amounts to over 1½ million dollars. The remarks made about the defences of the Colony are, I think, a little too strong. Perhaps Mr. Keswick is not aware that of late years great strides have been made towards completing the defences; but luckily we have here to-night Lieutenant-General Cameron, and he will be able to speak with authority on the subject, and perhaps will do so, so far as he can consistently with his duty towards the interests of the public service.

Lieut.-General W. GORDON CAMERON, C.B. (late commander of the troops at Hong Kong): I am sure we have all listened with the greatest pleasure to Mr. Keswick's able address. There is no better authority on the subject, I think I may truly say, than he is. Not only was he one of our ablest Members of the Legislative Council, but he was one of our most influential and esteemed members of the commercial community, as well as a man who took a most friendly interest in our Chinese fellow-citizens. In fact, when it was proposed, once upon a time, to raise a Chinese corps partly for the defence of Hong Kong, Mr. Keswick, I recol-



lect, did not join in the very strong objections which nearly everybody, also myself included, entertained. I think, therefore, that with so perfectly impartial an observer as my friend Mr. Keswick we may receive nearly all his statements with the utmost confidence. During the four years I was in Hong Kong I was much struck with the vast importance of the place, and the marvellous energy of the people who had made it what it is. During the years you were deploring the commercial depression, we in Hong Kong were in a most flourishing condition—in fact, I never saw a place more flourishing. It is pretty generally admitted, I think, what a most important stronghold for British interests the tight little Colony is. Small as it is, it is of much greater importance than the Colonies of infinitely larger dimensions belonging to some of our neighbours, who would, I dare say, be very glad to exchange. I do not quite share Mr. Keswick's apprehensions in regard to the defences of Hong Kong. Of course, I speak with some reserve, especially as an officer still on the active list; and although we endeavour to take the public into our confidence as much as possible—which is, I maintain, the right policy—still, we do not wish to betray our weakness to our possible enemies. But I can assure you Hong Kong is not in the defenceless state people suppose. The Government—not only the present Government, but the former Government—have of late years been keenly alive to the importance of Hong Kong, and great efforts have been made to place it in a proper state of defence. You should understand that, as regards the fortifications, we do not propose—nor do we propose at any of our coaling stations—to guard against a complete blockade. Such a blockade means, of course, the overwhelming superiority of the enemy on the seas, and in that case, if we had France and Russia against us, why, with a French army of 30,000 men in Cochin China and Tonquin, and Russia able to assemble a large force at Vladivostock, and who could easily between them land 10,000 or 15,000 men at Hong Kong, you don't suppose our very small garrison there would be able to offer much resistance. In all our defensive arrangements, therefore, we pre-suppose that England has still command of the seas, though we might lose the command for a short time before we could get the necessary reinforcements. What we intend to do is to protect Hong Kong and other coaling stations against any sudden raid of the enemy, and that we are doing much better than the public generally suppose. Our principal object is to free the navy to

scour the seas and protect our commerce—not to shut up our ships in harbour; and therefore the fortifications ought to be sufficiently strong to dispense with the fleet for the necessary time. But supposing the fortifications to be not quite ready—they cannot be completed till the armament is received—the fleet would act partly on the defensive, keeping the necessary number of ships at Hong Kong to co-operate with the harbour defences in effectually preventing the entrance of an enemy. This would, of course, somewhat hamper the fleet in its proper functions of protecting commerce on the high seas, but there should be no difficulty in ensuring the safety of Hong Kong as the first consideration, remembering it is the base for all naval operations from which to refit and draw all supplies of warlike stores. The fortifications, recollect, have to be much stronger than in former days, and they can't be thrown up in a hurry. As to one man upsetting what has been done by his predecessor, that practice, I think, has gone by. The present system of fortifications at Hong Kong has not been the work of one engineer. Recognising the vast importance of the Colony as the great emporium of trade in the China Seas and headquarters of our fleet, the Government have brought to bear on the fortifications the skill of some of our best engineers and other officers, and, as regards the object in view—warding off any raid on Hong Kong—I believe the fortifications are very well devised. It has been a most difficult matter to fortify Hong Kong, because in nearly every spot where sites have been selected for batteries in this industrious place the ground has been quarried and broken up, and consequently we have had to build artificial parapets—in fact, nearly all these parapets are artificial. The guns, unfortunately, have not all been sent out—I mean the heaviest ones—but in this respect Hong Kong is better off than any of the other coaling stations recently fortified. It seems the wisest policy to first supply the needs of the navy, and if there has not been that prompt supply the public is always demanding, you must consider that the make of guns has been changing enormously of late years, and that it is sometimes better to wait a bit, in order to get a really good article, than to take guns which are not of the most approved pattern, which have not been subjected to the necessary proofs, and which might turn out to be failures. There has been an enormous revolution in artillery work, and it is only reasonable the public should allow a certain amount of time for putting into the fortifications the best weapons. I



repeat, the Imperial Government has been doing its best to put Hong Kong in a good state of defence, commensurate with the enormous interests at stake, and the people of Hong Kong have gone hand-in-hand with the Government in contributing handsomely towards the expense. The Colonial Government appeared willing even to go beyond the demands upon it, and to assist in constructing a breakwater at the western entrance to the harbour, which, being two miles broad, is the weak point of the defence. With this cordial co-operation on the part of the Colony, and a much more extensive and efficient system of fortification than is generally supposed, I think you may rely on Hong Kong being soon the best protected of all our coaling stations.

Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, K.C.M.G.: With reference to what the gallant General—who speaks with such high authority—has just been telling us, we must all feel that he has not in any way over-rated the expansive strength of Hong Kong. If I may venture, as a civilian, to add to anything that fell from him, I would say that the defences of Hong Kong are not so very weak as Mr. Keswick has alleged—or, perhaps, even so weak as you must imagine them to be after hearing the statement of the gallant general. There is one important part of the defences of Hong Kong to which no reference has been made to-night—a part of the defensive scheme that has engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Government and Lord Knutsford for many years, and which is practically complete—viz., the torpedo defence of the harbour. Let me recall the fact that during the Franco-German War the French had complete command of the sea. How came it to pass that there was not a single German port that the French could attack with success? Simply because, or mainly because, of the torpedo defence. Therefore I think our commercial friends may be somewhat reassured when they know that the scheme of torpedo defence has been carefully matured under Lord Knutsford's instructions, and is thoroughly efficient. As to the interesting paper of my old colleague on the Legislative Council, Mr. Keswick, I agree with the Chief Justice that it furnishes ample themes for discussion, and perhaps that burning question he (the Chief Justice) touched upon, but did not enter into, is one, namely, Chinese emigration from Hong Kong to Australia. Mr. Keswick has told us that the statesmen of Australia are wrong, short-sighted, and, in fact, incapable of dealing with this embarrassing question of Chinese immigration. I venture on that subject to differ entirely from Mr. Keswick. He



says that in the United States there was an objection taken to the Chinese at a certain time on the ground that theirs was a cheap labour, and that they were not desirable competitors of the white workman. Let me remind him that that is an objection to a certain class of foreign immigrants taken at this very moment in this Metropolis by those who are studying the conditions of the working classes in London. They object to the cheap labour of another race that comes from certain parts of the Continent, and it was only the other evening that Lord Randolph Churchill said it might perhaps be necessary to enforce by legislative enactment some check on that particular kind of immigration. I think the Australians are fully entitled to keep their great empire as an empire of the white race, and as an empire especially for those from the United Kingdom. Surely men like Sir Henry Parkes understood the wants of their own country better than the British or the German shipowners of Hong Kong. As to the strange suggestion Mr. Keswick makes, that every Chinaman should take with him to Australia one of the opposite sex—how would that rule be enforced? In this case, remember, there are two parties opposed to Chinese emigration—the statesmen and people of Australia on the one hand, and on the other the Government of China. A Chinaman who leaves his country, who goes away for years—becomes, as it were, an outcast, unless he is one of the very few who leave the country under the orders of the Government of China. We know very well—it is part of the Chinese religion—that they have to perform certain rites and ceremonies every year at the graves of their ancestors; but the Chinaman who goes to Australia or the United States cannot do that, and therefore he is not, from the national and social point of view, a genuine Chinaman. There is no Government in the world so opposed to emigration as the Government of China. I venture, therefore, to say that Mr. Keswick in this matter represents, not either of the two great interests in question, but that small, though I admit important, one of the shipowners of Hong Kong. When I had the honour of being Governor of Hong Kong for five years, I found it was my duty to watch carefully the administration of some of those laws which are now in the safe hands of the Chief Justice—the laws touching emigration, and which some of the local merchants were occasionally disposed to violate. I found, on the other hand, that the Australians were grateful for any little efforts to check what might be called improper emigration. But certainly we must allow the Australians to manage

their own affairs. Nothing would be so fatal to the future of that great empire as to introduce a different, and, so far as the coolie Chinese are concerned, a servile race. My observations apply, also, to the coolies of India and those aborigines who live even nearer to Australia. I say all this while having the utmost regard, and even affection, for the Chinese as a nation; and this brings me to another point on which I differ from Mr. Keswick. I do not agree with his comments on the people or Government of China. Monsignor De Laplace, the late Roman Catholic Bishop of Pekin, who had been forty years in China, who had lived like a Chinaman, who had travelled all through the Northern provinces, on returning from a visit to Europe, told me that he regarded China as the freest country in the world. That is evidence very different from the statement in the paper we heard to-night. I need hardly say that in China you deal with the most industrious and not the least frugal and temperate people in the world. It is an Empire larger than Europe, and with more languages—for though they have only one written character, they have practically different languages—than we have. The eminent Minister mentioned in the paper, Li Hung Chang, has been a Minister of State for more than twenty-five years. No statesman in Europe surpasses him in administrative ability or in true patriotism. The governing class of China include many men of similar type. China is a country in which we seldom hear of rebellions. They have now for many years had the same system of government, and for them an admirable system of government. I must also enter my respectful protest against the summary given in this paper of our historical relations with China. The opium trade, the *Arrow* war, the treaty forced by England and France on China, are little creditable to the so-called civilisation of European Powers. Of course, the author of this paper (Mr. Keswick) speaks on behalf of that important class of which he is a leading member—the British traders and merchants in Hong Kong. Let us do them justice, for they have contributed to the development of Hong Kong; but, on the other hand, let us not forget the Chinese, and especially the Anglo-Chinese traders. They have been hardly mentioned to-night, and yet they are now by far the most important part of the commercial community of Hong Kong. Twenty-five years ago you might call for the list of the twenty principal taxpayers, and you would find at the head of the list the great house of Jardine, Matheson & Co., and the nineteen other English, German, and American



houses; but now if you were to call for the list, as I did a short time before retiring from the Government of the Colony, you would find seventeen out of the twenty were Chinese and only three Europeans—the firm represented by my hon. friend, which stood about fifth on the list, the house of Sassoon, and another European house. All the rest, including those at the head of the list, were Chinese. I had the satisfaction of removing unfair trading restrictions that I found laid on the Queen's Chinese subjects, and with simple fair play and equal treatment they have become the wealthiest and, to the manufacturers and consumers of England, the most useful class of the Colonial community. Therefore, whilst we do full justice to the local English merchants, so well represented by Mr. Keswick, we ought not to do injustice to the natives of Hong Kong or to the people or the Government of China.

Captain G. LE M. GRETTON: I have some diffidence in taking part in this discussion after the cudgels have been so ably taken up on behalf of Australia by Sir John Pope Hennessy, but I speak as a practical Australian—an Australian born and bred—and I can assure this Institute that we Australians repudiate the bare notion of anything like extensive Chinese immigration, whether the immigrants be accompanied by their wives or not. We know the Chinamen well in Australia, where they are probably not on quite the same good behaviour as they are in a small Crown Colony near their own country. I have watched them on many an Australian gold field, and I am sure there are persons in this room who can bear me out when I say that they are in the main a curse to any country in which they settle. Their morals are so vile that one cannot speak of them in a mixed audience like this. They work hard, undoubtedly; but they spend next to nothing in the country where they make their money. They hoard it and take it back with them to China. So eager are they to carry everything back to their beloved country, that they do not even leave the bones of their dead behind them to act as fertilising agents! Why should we peaceful Australians, who only desire the prosperity of our country, be exposed to the danger of a great Chinese rising? Anyone who has seen them on an Australian gold field knows that they are not easily managed subjects. If we were to allow them to pour themselves on our shores, we should be giving up to an alien Power, with whom we have no sympathies except those of trade, the inestimable privilege of colonising one of the noblest parts of the British Empire. There



is no doubt a cry of "Australia for the Australians," but by the word "Australians" we mean the whole of the British race. We are ready to receive honest, hard-working Englishmen, Scotchmen, or Irishmen—British subjects. We don't want foreigners, but fellow-subjects, provided they are honest, sober, and industrious. At this moment there are hundreds of thousands of honest, hard-working, respectable English men and women on the point of starvation in this country, owing to over-pressure of competition, largely aggravated in London by the abominable German and Polish pauper immigration. The evils which the flood of undesirable immigrants are producing around us in London, and in some of the great northern manufacturing towns, are undoubtedly very great; but they are not to be compared to those which would be inflicted upon the Colonies by an invasion—however peaceful—of Chinese. No, if emigration is to be encouraged to Australia, it should be of Englishmen, and not of Chinamen.

Dr. F. T. WEST FORD: Having resided in Victoria over forty years, I may say with reference to Chinese immigration that I watched the arrival of the Chinamen from the beginning, and that I consider them a most undesirable race to introduce. There are a few hard-working men who go up-country, and make most excellent gardeners and servants to the squatters, but they are the exceptions, and the large majority who went to Victoria were a degraded and degrading race. If a better class of Chinese could have been sent they would have been welcomed. As it is, they have simply been a curse to Australia, and, although it is a pity to have to exclude them altogether, we have had to act in self-defence.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.): It is my duty as Chairman to wind up the proceedings by moving in your name a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer for his very excellent Paper. The Paper will form a valuable addition to the records of the Royal Colonial Institute, for it gives us in a succinct and clear way a history of the progress of one of the most important, although one of the smallest, Colonies in the British Empire. Among the various interesting topics touched upon in the Paper were those of Chinese emigration and the defences of Hong Kong, and they have elicited an important discussion. It is one of the great benefits we derive from these meetings that we hear both sides—the opinions not only of the lecturer, but also of others perhaps equally well-informed on particular topics raised

by himself. Mr. Keswick well remarked that "just as it is sometimes prudent to look back in order to judge of the distance travelled, so I can take a retrospective view, and contrast the China that engaged us in war thirty-three years ago with the Empire that now maintains friendly diplomatic relations, and is represented at the Court of St. James's." I dare say many of you read the very interesting and exhaustive report on the condition of Hong Kong by the present Governor, Sir William Des Vœux, which, together with a leading article on the same subject, appeared in *The Times* of yesterday. It was impossible not to be struck with the remarkable, even if somewhat roseate, picture there given of the present position of the Colony, but I have no doubt all that is said is justified by the facts of the case. It is rather singular it should fall to my lot to preside on this particular occasion, because I hold in my hand a book, published in 1840 by my brother, the late Mr. William Curling Young, entitled, "The English in China," and I also have here a copy of a letter which I myself addressed to the editor of *The Times*, dated December 7, 1839, just fifty years ago, and with your permission I will read one or two extracts from it:—

In the present position of this most embarrassing question but three courses appear to be open to us to follow—*either* quietly to abandon our trade to other Powers, in the event of the negotiations pending on the opium dispute not being brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and the consequent permanent interruption of Anglo-Chinese intercourse on the footing on which it has hitherto existed. Or, to try if we can by force insist on the Chinese continuing to trade with us on our own terms. Or, to endeavour to re-establish a friendly intercourse with a Government (whose laws we have violated and systematically insulted) by submitting to a variety of degrading and humiliating concessions, such as would suit the vanity and flatter the pride of the authorities of the Celestial Empire to demand from barbarians who had incurred their Sovereign's displeasure.

After discussing at some length these three courses, I go on to say:—

My principal object in addressing this letter to you has been to call your attention to a very striking project, which has been suggested in two or three leading articles in *The Colonial Gazette*. The project is briefly this:—There are several islands scattered along the coast of China, possessing every requisite for a trading port—good anchorage, shelter from all winds, and plenty of fresh water. As they appear to be mostly without inhabitants—a sort of no man's land—the plan proposed is to Colonise *one* of them with British subjects. It is not my intention to enter into any enumeration of the extraordinary commercial advantages this suggestion obviously offers to the country, my object being rather to draw the attention of your valuable journal to the subject, in order to elicit your opinion on the practicability of a



project which ought *not* to be regarded as a wild and ephemeral speculation, but which, if properly and judiciously concocted, may be destined to exercise hereafter a most important influence on the prosperity of British commerce, and be the means of conferring the blessings of European civilisation on three hundred millions of the human race.

I ought to tell you *The Times* refused to publish this letter, but a day or two after my sending it (the 10th) this announcement appeared in the "Notices to Correspondents": "As the letter on the 'Trade with China' is mixed up with a commercial speculation of some importance, we decline its insertion." Having, therefore, as a young man taken a warm interest in this question at least two years before Hong Kong was ceded to us by the Chinese, I think there is some fitness in my occupying the chair on this occasion. I beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Keswick for the important paper he has contributed to the Institute to-night on Hong Kong.

MR. KESWICK: The several points touched on by General Cameron and Sir John Pope Hennessy, more especially, I will only very briefly refer to. In regard to the defences of Hong Kong, it has been to me a source of great pleasure that an officer of the high standing of General Cameron, who has so recently returned from the Colony, is able to give us such assurances of its power to resist attack. The only point to which I can specially take exception is that a Colony of such extreme importance—a Colony which in point of shipping statistics stands about the third in the world—should be described rather as a coaling station than as almost the most important, commercially, in the British Empire. It is more than a coaling station, or I should not have referred so markedly to the necessity of its very special defence. It is so important, I conceive, that no cost should be spared to make it absolutely and entirely a place that we should not fear would be taken from us. Surely, anyone who observes the times, and knows what progress is being made by the extension of railways in the means of conveying men for military and other purposes, cannot fail to be struck with what might easily be done by way of Siberia when that railway—which has either been commenced or is to be undertaken immediately—is completed. Men could then be poured on to the Pacific Coast. It is true that transport would be needed, but it is possible than an opportunity might occur by which the Colony would be placed in a very false position. Even to be raided would not be a pleasant thing, and it is not so impossible unless the fortifications are such



that they can defend the Colony when our fleet is absent scouring the seas and protecting our commerce. In my opinion, then, Hong Kong ought to be so strong as to be able to take care of itself in a great measure while our fleet is protecting commerce. With regard to the remarks which have fallen from Sir John Pope Hennessy, I have only to say I regret exceedingly he should have used a remark concerning the Chinese which from him must, I think, create some surprise. To call the Chinese "a servile race" is not, I think, to judge them correctly. The Chinese are a progressive—and they will in time, I believe, become a conquering—race. In my paper I have mentioned that there is material decay, and no one who has travelled in the Empire—as Sir John Pope Hennessy has not—

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY: Yes.

MR. KESWICK: Very limitedly. No one, I say, who has not travelled in the Empire can know what the decay is; but, as I have stated, in the people there is hope. There is a vitality in the nation, there is a vitality in the people from one end of the Empire to the other which, I am sure, will work out their redemption. I am not one of those who, as Sir John Pope Hennessy has chosen to impute, are selfishly disposed, nor have I spoken in favour of shipping enterprises. It is not such gains or such necessities that have concerned me in my paper. It is the welfare of China, her progress, her sure liberation from the oppression that prevails. It is an oppression certainly that is mixed with a great deal of freedom, but who has ever visited a Chinese prison that has not turned away with shuddering horror? Who has ever witnessed the administration of justice that has not blushed for the very name? I cannot speak altogether calmly of these things. I have seen them; I have witnessed some of the atrocities, and, though I believe there is a time coming when they will cease, it is no use preaching smooth things when things are rough. It is a fact there is a relentless cruelty throughout China, but I believe there is passing over the country a wave of better feeling—a wave of purer and higher aspirations than have hitherto animated the Government, and that by means of a more centralised Government, and by means of better communication by telegraph and by railway, many of the evils which slow communication and distance from the central authority have permitted will be redressed. Touching upon emigration, I cannot speak of Australia from any personal knowledge. I do know however, that the Chinese in the Straits Settlements have done

great things. There is, perhaps, no part of the world which has been developed more rapidly, and in which there is a greater industrial progress; and, though the Chinese in many respects may be objectionable, still, with our system of justice, with our police under proper control, and with all the advantages of civilised government that we possess, we can surely improve the condition of these people, and make them less a horror than to some colonists they appear to have been. I do not myself fear the ultimate success of Chinese colonisation when it takes place. I believe it is quite possible for the Chinese to be animated by as high sentiments as those which animate other peoples. I look forward with confidence to the time when they shall have freedom; when, instead of being debarred from entering a country, they will be welcomed as one of the most industrious and law-abiding of the races of the world. I thank you very much for the vote of thanks, and I have great pleasure in proposing that our thanks be given to the chairman for the very able manner in which he has filled the chair on this occasion.

The CHAIRMAN having replied, the meeting separated.

## FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Tuesday, February 11, 1890.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that meeting 22 Fellows had been elected, viz., 12 Resident and 10 Non-Resident.

## Resident Fellows :—

*Henry Herron Beauchamp, William Fowlie, Albert Golden, Richard Harnett, William Jamieson, Herbert F. C. Keats, Thorold G. Keats, P. Berry Owen, William Robinson, Lieut.-Colonel John Spence, William Wilson, Andrew B. Yuill.*

## Non-Resident Fellows :—

*Granville C. Cunningham (Canada), L. V. Desborough (Transvaal), William Gwynne Evans (Transvaal), William Fawcett, B.Sc., F.L.S. (Jamaica), Robert Johnstone (Jamaica), Johannes H. Marais (Cape Colony), Christian L. Marais (Cape Colony), Ernest W. Moss (Straits Settlements), Lionel H. Webber (British Columbia), E. Vaughan Williams, J.P. (Cape Colony).*

A list of donors to the Library was also announced.

The CHAIRMAN called upon Mr. LESLEY C. PROBYN to read his paper on

## THE MONEY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

It is an undoubted fact that the British Empire could support many more than its present inhabitants in much greater comfort than they now experience if only its resources were properly developed, and if the wealth thus produced were wisely distributed. Money is one of the important factors in the production and distribution of wealth. It is well, therefore, that we should understand what our system is, and that we should be alive to its imperfections, if any. And the present seems a specially opportune time for the consideration of the question. For not only has attention been more directed to it than heretofore by the discussions which have been going on regarding that particular monetary system which is known as bimetallism, but it is certain that, in the session of Parliament just opening, the important questions of the note issues of this country, and of the maintenance in good order of our gold coinage, will be taken up—



subjects which must have some influence on other parts of the Empire.

My object is to describe what our present system is, including under the term money note issues as well as coins.

I do not know that a complete description of this sort already exists. In 1878 Mr. Goschen submitted to the monetary conference at Paris a statement of the currency systems of the United Kingdom, its colonies, and dependencies. This statement is now little known, and if the result of the present paper be only to draw attention to that very valuable document, my labour will not have been thrown away. But Mr. Goschen did not attempt to describe the paper currency systems in force; and, moreover, there have been important alterations in some of the metallic monetary arrangements since his paper was presented. Where possible, in the course of my description, I have ventured to use the *ipsissima verba* of our great Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I trust that the lucidity with which some portions of the subject will be thus explained may atone for defects in other parts of the paper. I must also refer to a pamphlet on the currency of the Colonies, prepared for the use of the Colonial Office by Mr. F. O. Adrian, which that gentleman has obligingly corrected for me up to date. This contains much valuable information, and is a most useful reference to various orders and ordinances on the subject; but this does not deal with India; and, consisting as it does of extracts from, and references to, various orders (some of which a court of law might possibly decide to be obsolete), can scarcely be called a description of the system at present in force. I avail myself of this opportunity of saying how much I am indebted to Mr. Adrian and to other gentlemen at the Colonial Office for their courteous assistance.

First of all, I should like to make a few quite elementary remarks regarding the difference between standard and token money, not because I would venture to give a lecture on this important branch of political economy, but because I have no doubt I am addressing some who probably would not understand my description without some such explanation.

The money of which I propose to speak this evening may be divided into two principal divisions: first, standard, or measuring money, and second, representative money, including (a) paper, and (b) other representatives. Thus, in England, our standard money is gold. But besides this gold money, we have its representatives in circulation—(a) bank notes, and (b) our silver and

copper coins. Both of these subdivisions are really, and are sometimes called, token money; but, in ordinary parlance, the term token is applied to metallic money, the nominal value of which is above its intrinsic value, even after allowing for cost of coinage. Tokens, using the term in this sense, represent in a gold standard country, fractional parts of a gold coin, just as a bank note represents one or more gold coins. Our English tokens are described by Mr. Goschen, in the paper to which I have already referred, as “metallic notes for parts of a sovereign.” Elsewhere, I have seen them well described as “Mint promises to pay,” although our English law scarcely bears out this description.

The following statement shows broadly the different monetary systems of the British Empire:—

Countries.	Metallic Circulation and Money of Account.	Particulars of Paper Currency.
<i>Gold Standard, with £ s. d. Currency.</i>		
Great Britain, Ireland, and Channel Islands.	£ s. d., with special copper coins for Jersey & Guernsey.	Notes of the Bank of England, and of private and joint stock banks.
Australasian Colonies	} £ s. d. .... {	Notes of chartered and joint stock banks.
South African Colonies.		
West African Settlements.	£ s. d., supplemented with other coins.	Occasionally notes of Bank of England.
West Indian Colonies except British Honduras.	British silver, generally unlimited legal tender, and bronze. In some places accounts are kept in Dollars at 4s. 2d.	Notes of the Colonial and British Guiana Banks.
Malta .....	£ s. d. Special one-third farthing coined.	Nil.
Falkland Islands ..	} £ s. d. .... {	Nil.
St. Helena .....		
Fiji .....		

*Gold Standard, with Dollar Currency.*

Canada.....	Dollar at 4s. 1'31d. ....	Dominion notes and notes of chartered and joint stock banks.
Newfoundland ....	Dollar at 4s. 2d. ....	Notes of the Union & Commercial Banks of Newfoundland.

Countries.	Metallic Circulation and Money of Account.	Particulars of Paper Currency.
<i>Gold Standard, with Foreign Currency.</i>		
Gibraltar .....	Mixed British and Spanish coins.	Nil.
Heligoland .....	German coins .....	Nil.
Cyprus .....	British, French, and Turkish gold; British silver, and special bronze piastres.	Nil.

*Silver Standard, with Rupee Currency.*

India.....	Rupees, annas, and pies. ....	Government of India paper currency.
Ceylon .....	Rupees, and local subsidiary coins.	Government of Ceylon paper currency.
Mauritius.....	Rupees, and local subsidiary coins.	Government of Mauritius paper currency.

*Silver Standard, with Dollar Currency.\**

British Honduras ..	Guatemalan and other dollars, worth 2s. 11.15d.; special bronze cents.	Nil.
Hong Kong .....	Mexican dollar worth 3s. 2.21d. with special subsidiary silver and bronze.	Notes of chartered and joint stock banks.
Labuan .....	Mexican dollar worth 3s. 2.21d. with subsidiary silver and copper of Straits Settlements, and British North Borneo copper.	Nil.
Straits Settlements.	Mexican dollar worth 3s. 2.21d. with special subsidiary silver and copper.	Notes of chartered and joint stock banks.
British North Borneo	Mexican dollar worth 3s. 2.21d. with special subsidiary copper.	British North Borneo Government paper currency.

\* Silver taken at 45d. per oz.

My paper would be incomplete if I did not describe in detail the pounds, shillings, and pence currency, which passes current in the largest and most important parts of the Empire. The following account of the system of the United Kingdom has been taken almost word for word from Mr. Goschen's statement to which I have referred.

Gold is the only standard metal.

The metal coined is  $\frac{9}{16}$  fine, *i.e.*,  $\frac{1}{12}$  pure gold, and  $\frac{1}{12}$  alloy.



The coins are sovereigns and half-sovereigns. There is also a five-sovereign piece and a two-sovereign piece, but these coins are not in general circulation. The sovereign, representing the pound sterling, contains 113·001 grains of pure gold, or 123·27447 grains of standard gold. The half-sovereign precisely half of the above.

Sovereigns and half-sovereigns are legal tender to any amount, provided that the pieces be not worn below 122·5 grains and 62·125 respectively.

Below these weights they may be refused, and the Bank of England cuts all such light coins tendered to it, and receives them only as so much standard gold. The loss on light gold is thus borne by the public. Special arrangements were, however, made by an Act of last year, under which the State will bear the loss on light pre-Victorian gold coins presented before the 13th instant.

Every person is entitled to bring gold to the Mint for coinage, and to receive it back, in his turn, cut into coins, stamped with the proper die, as a certificate of due weight and fineness, at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce troy of standard gold; that is to say, 1,869 sovereigns for forty pounds troy of standard gold.

If the gold so brought to the Mint is higher or lower than the standard, the Mint adds alloy, or fine gold, for the account of the owner, according as it is needed, to bring it down to the standard or to bring it up.

The Bank of England is by law obliged to receive all gold brought to it by the public, paying for it immediately at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per ounce standard.

The difference of three halfpence per ounce compensates the Bank for the loss of interest between the date of its bringing the gold to the Mint and the date of receiving it again in the form of coin, and gives it also a small profit by way of brokerage for its trouble.

The public finds that its own loss in interest and expenditure in the operation, were it to take gold to the Mint, would be more than three halfpence. Consequently, by far the greatest part of the gold coined in the United Kingdom is taken to the Mint by the Bank of England.

The silver crown, double florin, half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence piece, fourpence piece, and threepence piece represent respectively one-quarter, one-fifth, one-eighth, one-tenth, one-twentieth, one-fortieth, one-sixtieth and one-eightieth of a sovereign, while the bronze penny, halfpenny, and farthing

represent respectively one two-hundred-and-fortieth, one four-hundred-and-eightieth, and one nine-hundred-and-sixtieth of the same coin.

The piece of fourpence is no longer coined for use in Great Britain, but it is sometimes supplied to some of the West Indian Colonies, where, especially in Barbados, it is found a useful coin for wages. There are also coined silver penny and twopence pieces, but they are not in general circulation, though some of the latter are said to be still in Jamaica, in which Colony, as also in Sierra Leone, some of the old silver three-halfpenny pieces, which have not been coined for many years, are still said to circulate.

The silver coinage is a legal tender to the amount of forty shillings only.

The bronze coinage is legal tender to the amount of one shilling.

The silver to be coined is of 925 or  $\frac{37}{40}$  fine; and one troy pound, costing about 45 shillings at the present market price, is coined into 66 shillings, a sum fixed when the price was nominally about 60 shillings.

One pound avoirdupois of bronze is coined into 48 pence. The same quantity is coined into 80 halfpence, or into 160 farthings. Thus, two halfpennies, or four farthings, weigh something more than one penny.

It will be seen that, beyond the cost of making the subsidiary coins, a considerable seignorage is charged on both silver and copper, which contributes towards the cost of coining the sovereign, and of replacing the silver coinage which is withdrawn from circulation as soon as any pieces are so worn by use that neither effigy nor legend are distinguishable.

I will draw attention here to one of the principal characteristics of our British currency system—a point which, though supremely simple, is often misunderstood; sometimes even by those who set themselves up as authorities on currency questions. It is an essential feature in our system that our token coins should certainly always remain of less intrinsic value than the portion of gold which they represent, thus ensuring their always remaining in circulation. The nominal rate of our British silver coins—sometimes (I venture to think inappropriately) called the standard rate of silver—was, therefore, fixed by law at 66d. the ounce—a price so much higher than the rate adopted by the nations composing the Latin monetary union, and than the average gold value

of silver, that there was no fear of the *intrinsic* value of our silver coins ever reaching it. Had it been fixed at, let us say, 60d. the ounce, there would have been a fear, while the Latin union rate of nearly 61d. was operative, of our silver coins being taken to France to be melted, and of our suffering the inconveniences of an insufficient currency.

It is, however, on the other hand, possible to fix the nominal gold rate of silver too high—thus an inducement to the fabrication of illicit coins of precisely the same intrinsic value is held out; coins which it must be very difficult to distinguish from lawful coins; and this state of things has been brought about in England owing to the fall in the gold price of silver. We have lately seen reports in the press of the manufacture of illicit good silver coins, in one instance it being stated that, to avoid detection, the manufacture was being carried on on the high seas; and in other countries as well, where the profit is not so great, though the opportunity of getting the coins into circulation is better, we hear of the same thing. It appears therefore probable that if the gold price of silver remain as at present, the law will have to be amended, in view to the nominal gold rate of silver in our currency system being lowered, and the silver coins being made more valuable. It has always been a matter of regret to me that our Government did not take the opportunity of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty to make a commencement. If the law had been altered so that the crowns and new double florins then issued had been struck at the rate, say of 62d. an ounce, there would have been an appreciable improvement; while if the Government had had the courage to recognise the impossibility of the old  $15\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 rate ever becoming again operative, and had issued the new coins at about 54d. an ounce (still a long way above the market rate of silver) there would have been but little fear of their being imitated; and all our silver might gradually have been put on the same footing.

At Sydney and Melbourne there are branches of the Royal Mint, at which, however, nothing but gold is coined. The sovereigns are identical with those coined in London, the letters S and M being merely shown under Her Majesty's head to distinguish them. The regulations under which British silver and bronze coinage are supplied to the Colonies were revised in February, 1879, and are published in the Mint report for 1878. The Master of the Mint undertakes the supply of all such coin as may be required at its nominal value, the charges for packing,



freight, insurance, &c., being borne by the Imperial Government. Similarly, too, the Imperial Government bears all costs attending the transmission to England of worn token coins. No doubt, with the present price of silver, this convenient arrangement is profitable to the Mother Country.

Our only Possessions using our pounds, shillings, and pence, for which special subsidiary coins are still made, are Jersey, Guernsey, Malta, and Jamaica. The old Manx halfpennies and pennies with the peculiar device have, I believe, now disappeared, but Jersey and Guernsey, for some special reason with which I am unacquainted, have each separate copper coins of their own. Jersey has special pence, halfpence, and farthings prepared for it. But Guernsey, on the other hand, has the following copper coins :—

8 double piece	.. = 1d.	2 double piece	.. = $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
4 do. do.	.. = $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1 do. do.	.. = $\frac{1}{3}$ d.

Special coins of one-third of a farthing are supplied by the Mint for Malta, which otherwise adopts our British currency system, being indeed in one respect *plus royaliste que le Roi*. For while, as we all know, our sovereigns and half-sovereigns pass freely from hand to hand in England, even after they have suffered such loss by wear and tear as to cease to be legal tender, in Malta gold coin below legal tender weight is said to be rejected, and the inconvenience thereby caused has been advanced as a reason for the establishment of a paper currency in that island. In Malta, silver is legal tender up to £5, instead of only to 40s.

#### THE WEST INDIES.

The following extract from Mr. Goschen's report of 1878, explains the peculiar system in force in the West Indies :—

“The coins in circulation in the West Indies (excepting in British Honduras and the Bahamas) consist chiefly of British token silver, which may be tendered to an unlimited amount. The history which has brought about this result is somewhat complicated ; but, briefly, it may be stated that in these Colonies, up to a recent date, a double standard existed—the gold doubloon, at 64s., the silver dollar, at 4s. 2d., as well as United States gold (the eagle, at 41s.) being legal tender, concurrently with sterling coin. Gold becoming over-valued under this system, dollars entirely disappeared, and no limitation having been placed on the tender of British silver coin, it gradually became the only currency of the Colonies. It is obvious that it is to the advan-

tage of the banks to keep up this system, which gives them an entire command over the exchanges; and they have hitherto defeated several attempts on the part of the Treasury to induce the Colonies to accept the 40s. limit, which is the law of the United Kingdom.

"During the late fall in the value of silver, dollars (the only intrinsic silver coin of the Colonies) became over-valued as compared with gold, and with British token silver, which, of course, possesses the same value as gold; and importations of dollars (which could be purchased in London at prices considerably under 4s., and issued in the colony at 4s. 2d.) commenced.

"The Colonies were alarmed at the introduction of a coin which had become unknown, and, after application to the Imperial Government, were allowed to demonetise the dollar, and thus a single gold standard was established in the West Indian Islands, Bermuda, and British Guiana.

"But there being no limitation in the tender of British silver, the currency, in fact, rests upon a token coinage, instead of on gold; and a circular has been addressed to the several governors, pointing out the evils of the present system, and recommending that the currency law should be assimilated to that of the United Kingdom by the adoption of the 40s. limit to the tender of the token coinage."

No change has, however, been made in this respect, and we still have the anomaly of a gold standard, based entirely on a very much over-valued token currency. It is not known, however, that this causes any practical inconvenience.

Much of the business in the West India Colonies is done by means of notes of the Colonial Bank. This Bank was established by Royal Charter in 1836, which was extended by Act 19 Vic. cap. 3, under which powers were granted to issue notes of not less than £1 in value; it being provided by Sec. 9 that the Bank should "keep in reserve at their establishments in the said Colonies, specie, or gold and silver bullion, amounting in the aggregate to one-third in value at least of the total amount of the promissory notes of the said Bank for the time being in circulation in the said Colonies." There are four districts from which notes are issued, viz. :—

(1) Barbados, including Trinidad and all the Windward and Leeward Islands.

(2) Demerara (in British Guiana), including Berbice.

(3) Jamaica.

## (4) St. Thomas, including St. Croix.

The notes are redeemable at the offices of issue, and, in addition, the notes of Barbados district, issued at Trinidad, are redeemable at either place without deduction, but not necessarily so if presented at St. Vincent, or Antigua, &c.

It is not possible to give an exact account of the amount of notes outstanding in each; but the following may be taken as a tolerably good estimate of the value in sterling of the £420,000 Colonial bank notes in circulation in our West India Colonies :—

Jamaica .....	£152,000
British Guiana .....	59,000
Barbados.....	50,000
St. Vincent.....	6,700
Tobago.....	300
St. Lucia.....	8,700
Trinidad.....	80,300
Grenada .....	20,000
Leeward Islands .....	43,000
	<hr/>
	<u>£420,000</u>

On the 30th of June last the specie assets of the Bank amounted to £372,514 8s. 9d., against notes in circulation amounting to £420,503 14s. 2d. The Bank of British Guiana in that Colony also issues notes, the amount outstanding on the same date being £65,534; the specie reserve on the same date being £67,745. An interesting feature is that while the notes of Jamaica are £1 each in British money, the notes in the other Colonies are for five dollars each, which, at the rate of 4s. 2d., is equivalent to £1 0s. 10d.

In Jamaica all Government, as well as commercial, accounts are kept in sterling. In British Guiana all accounts are kept in dollars. In the other West India Possessions, though the Government accounts are kept in sterling, commercial accounts are for the most part kept in dollars. It may seem questionable whether, in these circumstances, I have been right in classifying all the West India Islands as using £ s. d.; but, except for some old coins still remaining in British Guiana, there are not, I believe, any coins representing fractions of a dollar in circulation. I believe I am right in saying, however, that the halfpenny and penny are generally called cents and two cents, and other coins in the same way. The fact is, except in the case of Newfoundland, to which I shall presently allude, there is no gold dollar in the world at 4s. 2d. It probably was adopted at that rate as an



approximate to the United States gold dollar at 4s. 1·31d., and as affording, with its subdivision into 50 pence and 100 half-pence, a convenient decimal system.

There are other divergencies from our English law regarding metallic currency which it is well to note. In the West Indian Possessions generally, the United States gold coin is either full legal tender or passes current at 4s. 1·2d. per dollar for the quarter eagle and larger gold coins, and 4s. 1d. for the single dollar; and rates are still fixed for the gold doubloon, or 16-dollar piece, at £3 4s., and also, though not uniformly, for gold French coins. But practically there is very little gold in circulation. In the Bahamas it is said that not only British silver, but British copper coins, are unlimited legal tender; half and quarter dollar United States silver coins, at 2s. and 1s. respectively, and French silver at the rate of five francs for 3s. 10½d. passing current. In Bermuda bronze is only legal tender up to 11d., instead of to 1s. as in England. In Jamaica and Turks' Island alone, of all the British possessions, nickel pence, halfpence, and farthings are in use. The natives, it is said, object to bronze. The nickel coins are manufactured at the London Mint, and sent out at the cost of the Colony. They are legal tender to 1s., 6d., and 3d. respectively, thus disregarding the English law of all coins below the penny possessing the same legal tender property as the penny itself. British silver is unlimited legal tender.

#### WEST AFRICA.

Our four Possessions in the West of Africa are much alike in their monetary arrangements. It seems probable that in all British gold, silver, and bronze coins are legal tender according to the British law, but definite information on the subject is not available. The 5-franc pieces of the Latin Union are in circulation in all at 3s. 10½d., which is about their *nominal* gold value, and especially in Sierra Leone and Gambia it would seem that they are very extensively used. Gold doubloons and United States gold coins also circulate at stated rates, and gold dust is also taken at £3 12s. per ounce. In Lagos cowries are used by the natives, and in the interior of the country brass rods sometimes form the instrument of exchange. It appears that in many places on the coast the native Africans use gold coins for neck and arm ornaments, and bury their silver coins, just as is so frequently done in India.

## PAPER CURRENCY.—UNITED KINGDOM.

In the group of countries of which I have been speaking, there is no State paper currency. In England and Wales (but not in Scotland and Ireland) the Bank of England notes are full legal tender, and although, as is well known, they stand at par, or above it, in most parts of the world, by law they are only convertible into gold at the office of issue, and, if issued from one of the branches, at London as well. It is not so well known to the present generation that there was a time, within the memory of some who are still living, when the Bank of England £5 note was worth only £3 10s. 10d. in gold, and that the issue of £1 and £2 notes of that institution was only abolished in 1826. The Bank of England is now bound to keep gold and silver in reserve—not less than three-fourths of the total amount being gold—for the amount of its notes outstanding over and above the sum of £16,200,000 invested in Government securities; and the issue of notes of lower denominations than £5 is not allowed. The notes of private and joint stock banks of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, are issued for sums of £1 and over. It would be impossible in this paper to explain fully the laws under which their issue is restricted. It will be sufficient to say that, though these notes are freely accepted in the parts of the Kingdom where they respectively circulate, they are not by law legal tender. In December last, the average circulation of notes of all kinds in the United Kingdom was nearly £40,000,000, or rather more than £1 per head of population.

## PAPER CURRENCY.—AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

In Australasia and South Africa notes are issued by various chartered and limited liability banks. The regulations regarding the incorporation of banking companies will be found in the Colonial Officelist (1889-90, pp. 336, 337). The principal rules in regard to the issue of notes by chartered banks are: (a) The limitation of the amount to the paid-up capital; (b) the retention of metallic reserve of not less than one-third of the amount of notes in circulation; and (c) the liability of shareholders for twice the amount of their share. The power of the limited banks to issue notes is not restricted by law in the same way; but under 42 Vict., cap. 76, sec. 6 (from the operation of which the Bank of South Australia was specially exempted by a subsequent private Act) the liability of shareholders in these banks in respect to note issue is unlimited.

The notes of the Australasian banks are of the following denominations : £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100.

On September 30 last the total circulation of the seven Colonies amounted to £5,077,513, or roughly, about £1 5s. per head of population, the coin and bullion reserves of the banks amounting to the very large sum of £18,590,982.

In Natal (and also in the Transvaal) bank notes are issued for 10s., £1, £4, £5, £10, and £20. But in the Cape Colony there are none of lower denomination than £4. The note circulation of the different banks in South Africa on June 30 last amounted to £1,379,236, the coin reserve being £3,316,711. Assuming the population at 2,250,000, it would give a note circulation of about twelve shillings a head.

I come now to the Colonies where the standard of value is the gold dollar.

#### CANADA.

A marked feature in the monetary system of Canada is the complete maintenance of a gold standard, although there is scarcely any gold in circulation, and, compared with most other countries in which similar results are attained, but little gold in reserve. The account money consists of dollars, cents, and mills. Provision is made by law for the coinage of a five-dollar gold piece, but this has never been carried out. The British sovereign by law passes current at \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ , and the American eagle at \$10, and its multiples and halves are full legal tender : and gold in this form is the basis of the paper circulation, the monetary unit being identical with the dollar of the United States, its value in British gold being 4s. 1.31d. Dominion notes are the full legal tender currency of the country. They are issued for fractional parts of a dollar, as well as for 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 dollars. The holder can claim their conversion into gold by tendering them at the place at which they are made payable. Their issue is limited, and their convertibility is guaranteed as follows :—

(a) Not more than 1,000,000 dollars may be issued at any one time, and not more than 4,000,000 dollars in any one year.

(b) The issue department must hold 25 per cent. of their value in gold and Dominion securities guaranteed by the British Government, not less than 15 per cent. being in gold.

(c) Dominion debentures must be held for the balance of issue



up to 20,000,000 dollars, everything in excess of that being covered by gold.

The total issue of Dominion notes on November 30, 1889, amounted to 15,928,960 dollars, of which 6,531,961 dollars was in one's and two's, and 8,364,000 dollars in notes of 500 and 1,000 dollars.

There are thirty-nine Banks, which issue notes of 5 dollars and multiples thereof, to the extent of their unimpaired capital. These notes are issued for 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 dollars. They are not legal tender, but they must always be received in payment to the Bank of issue at par, and are redeemable in specie and Dominion notes at the place at which they are payable. The amount of cash reserves to meet these notes is not fixed by law, but as a rule the Banks keep a reserve of from 25 to 50 per cent. of their circulation and call deposits. They are required to keep as near as practicable one-half, but never less than 40 per cent. of their reserves, in Dominion notes. Payments not exceeding 60 dollars must be made in notes of 1, 2, and 4 dollars, at the option of the receiver.

The total note circulation of the Banks on November 30 last amounted to 34,899,830 dollars, against which there were reserves of 6,620,069 dollars in specie, and 9,669,644 dollars in Dominion notes.

Silver dollars are not legal tender in Canada. The subsidiary coins consist of silver coins of the following denominations, 50, 25, 10, 5 cents, and of copper, 1 cents. They are all manufactured in England. The silver coins are legal tender up to 10 dollars, and the copper up to 25 cents.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland is our only Possession the standard of which is the gold dollar, which possesses metallic gold coins of its own corresponding to the standard. The Newfoundland 2-dollar gold piece is struck at the London Mint for the Newfoundland Government, 50,000, 20,000, and 50,000 dollars having been coined in 1882, 1885, and 1888 respectively. The weight is 51.364 grains, and it is of the same fineness as the British sovereign. The Newfoundland dollar is worth, therefore, exactly 4s. 2d., or at the rate of 4.80 dollars to the £1. The £1 and 10s. pieces are full legal tender at this rate. The United States eagle and its multiples and parts are legal tender at the rate of 10 dollars United States for 9.85 Newfoundland. It will be seen

that the Newfoundland dollar is worth a trifle more than the Canadian dollar, being, in fact, exactly the same as the imaginary West Indian dollar, to which allusion has been made. The subsidiary silver currency consists of pieces of 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents, which are coined in England, and which are legal tender up to 10 dollars, and of silver of the United Kingdom. There are also special bronze cents. There are two banks which issue notes, their united circulation on May 31 last being 942,518 dollars. A good deal of the trade of this country is carried on by barter.

#### CYPRUS.

The money of Cyprus consists of pounds, shillings, and piastres, nine piastres being equal to one shilling. The only difference between it and the British system being in the use of piastres instead of pence; in the Turkish lira at 162 piastres, and the French napoleon at 142½, being each full legal tender, as well as the British sovereign at 180; and in silver and bronze coin being legal tender for £3 and 3s. respectively, instead of, as in the United Kingdom, for £2 and 1s. Bronze piastres, half piastres, and quarter piastres are coined by the British Mint for use in the island. There is no paper money.

#### HELIGOLAND.

In Heligoland the German monetary system of marks and pfennigs is in force.

#### GIBRALTAR.

In Gibraltar there is considerable divergency of practice. By an order in Council of May, 1881, the new Spanish currency was adopted, and this is now the sole legal tender; and the Government accounts are kept in pesetas (corresponding to the French franc) and centimes. But various other coins circulate, and the accounts of the mercantile community are principally kept in dollars.

#### INDIA.

By far the most important silver standard country in this Empire is India, and it is right that I should explain the money of that country in full detail. Speaking for the present of British India, the money in circulation consists (1) of Government rupees and half rupees, which are unlimited legal tender, and of quarter rupees and eighth of rupees, which, though of the same fineness and the same proportionate weight as the larger coins,

are only legal tender for fractions of a rupee. (2) Of copper token coins, representing  $\frac{1}{32}$ ,  $\frac{1}{16}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ , and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a rupee, and called respectively double pice, pice, half-pice, and pie; also only legal tender for fractions of a rupee. (3) Of Government currency notes of the following denominations: Rs. 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 1,000, and 10,000. These are unlimited legal tender within the circles in which they are issued. Accounts are kept in rupees, annas, and pies, twelve pies going to an anna, and sixteen annas to the rupee. The anna, however, is only a nominal division, there being no corresponding coin. The rupee contains 180 grains troy of silver,  $\frac{1}{12}$  fine; and the Calcutta and Bombay mints are open to receive bullion from all comers to any extent to coin into rupees, a charge of one per mille for melting, and two per cent. seigniorage being made. The rupee thus coined is the foundation of the monetary systems of Ceylon and Mauritius, as well as of India. By law the rupee is legal tender so long as it has not lost more than two per cent. in weight, and has not been clipped, or filed, or defaced, or diminished otherwise than by use. In India there have been short weight troubles just as in England. Formerly in some parts of the country a very large percentage of all the rupees in circulation had been notched or filed by village money dealers and others to test the genuineness of the coins. The coins thus marked in many cases sustained an actual loss of silver in the operation, and in all they became much more liable to subsequent loss from abrasion. Though legally uncurrent, they continued to pass. The Government had to incur very great expense in recoinage; but the law on the subject is now, I believe, generally enforced, and the currency is kept in a satisfactory state.

There probably is no country in the world where the arrangements for subsidiary money are so perfect as they are in British India. Copper coins are freely exchanged into silver, and silver into copper, at all the treasuries and sub-treasuries, so that there is never any inconvenience or loss from a redundancy or deficiency of small change, a point of great importance in a country like India, where so many of the everyday transactions are for such small amounts.

#### INDIA.—PAPER CURRENCY.

The Government paper currency is the only note circulation in the country. Rs. 60,000,000 is invested in Government securities, coin or bullion being held to meet the whole circulation above that sum. A Bill has lately been introduced into the



legislative council to increase the limit of investment. The country is divided into circles of issue, from offices in which notes are issued in exchange for coin. Notes are by law convertible only at the office of issue and at the office at the headquarters of the Presidency in which the circle is situated. But they are accepted at all treasuries of India in payment of Government demands, and practically they circulate all over India, independent of the circle to which they belong. The circulation is very small in comparison with the population, being roughly at the rate of three-quarters of a rupee per head, but it must be remembered that a very large proportion of the population is agricultural, not highly educated. I give an instance of the difficulties which attend a note circulation among such people. In 1882 it was discovered that some gaudy handkerchiefs made in Manchester, with bad imitations of currency notes stamped on them, had twice been passed off on ignorant peasants as lawful currency. In consequence the importation of such handkerchiefs was prohibited.

#### INDIA.—NATIVE STATES.

Many of the native States of India have separate coinages and monetary systems of their own; and the chiefs, considering as they do the right of coining an appanage of royalty, are very jealous of their powers being interfered with. It is often a source of considerable embarrassment and inconvenience; and in some cases, at any rate, arrangements are not wisely conducted. It was said that the late Maharaja of Kashmir, where there were three different kinds of rupee circulating, besides the British Government rupee, discovered that one sort had been notoriously debased. So a proclamation was issued ordering all the holders of this particular kind of rupee to bring them in for examination; a more summary method of proceeding than that adopted by Mr. Goschen with regard to pre-Victorian coin. In the State of Hyderabad, where a very large British cantonment is situated, the rupee is much less valuable than our own. But our troops are saved from loss by being paid in the British Government coin.

The State of Travancore affords a striking instance of the inconvenience arising from the Native States having a different system to that of the British Government. The reckoning in that State is by rupees, which are worth a trifle less than the

Government rupee, fanams, chuckrams, and cash. Here is the table of value:—

16 cash	= 1 chuckram.
4 chuckrams	= 1 fanam.
7 fanams	= 1 rupee (Travancore).

The 7 is a curious number to find in such a table. It is, however, a number of peculiar importance in various parts of India, which, and its multiple 84, are to be found in many of the old religious and political institutions. The Travancore Government, cannot, however, keep either the fanam or rupee in circulation sufficient to supply the wants of the community. And so it comes to pass that in the district of Peernaad, in that State, a centre of an important European coffee planting industry, the British Government rupee is the staple coin. But, I am speaking of ten years ago, though I do not think the system has been since changed, some of the European planters, at any rate, used to keep their accounts in Government rupees, chuckrams, and cash. Now the Government rupee being a trifle more valuable than the Travancore rupee, its equivalent was  $28\frac{1}{2}$ , instead of 28 chuckrams, so that what we used to know at school as compound arithmetic was rather perplexing in these accounts. To bring the chuckrams into rupees, we had to divide by  $28\frac{1}{2}$ . It may be a slight consolation to the unsuccessful advocates of a decimal system, who complain of having to divide by 12 to bring their pence into shillings, that in one part of the world people are infinitely worse off.

I have specimens here of these Travancore coins, if any would like to see them at the close of the proceedings. Unlike the Travancore cash, the copper still current in many of the Native States is of a very clumsy character, lumps of copper, in fact, with a very rough impression. I have here a few specimens of these also. The rate at which many of these "dubbas" pass constantly varies at the pleasure, and in the interest, of the money-changers, considerable hardship being thus caused to the poor. The Government of India is doing all it can to extend its own copper system over the country. With this object, they agreed to supply the Native States with the coins at their actual cost. But the money-changers were "too many" for the British Government, and so arranged matters that the copper which had been supplied at a large discount came pouring back into the British treasuries at par. So the rule had to be altered, and token coins are now supplied at their nominal value.

In 1875, that very enlightened statesman, Sir Madhava Ráo, then Minister to the Maharaja Holkar, suggested that the coinage in the Native States should be transferred to the British Mints, and a uniform coinage adopted. Accordingly, an Act was passed in 1876, under which the British Government undertook the coinage of such Native States as wished it, making the rupee, with a special design, on the same legal tender footing as the Government rupee. The Act has not, I believe, been taken advantage of to any great extent, but it may be hoped that in time it will lead to the adoption of one uniform system all over the peninsula.

It is impossible to make any reliable estimate of the money in circulation in India. The coinages at the Mint are no sure guide, for not only do they include large re-coinages, but it is known that many rupees find their way into the melting-pot to be made into ornaments, or are hoarded in some other form. At a guess, I would take the silver actually in circulation in British India at Rs. 420,000,000, or about Rs. 2 per head of population.\* The value of the copper in circulation is probably about Rs. 35,000,000, or about  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a rupee per head of population. I was able to satisfy myself, by satisfactory evidence, that during the terrible famine of 1877-78 more than 400,000 rupees worth of copper was permanently withdrawn from circulation in the Madras Presidency, thus confirming the statistics of the deaths which occurred during that calamitous period.

Under the Indian Coinage Act the Mints are required to coin gold mohurs, of exactly corresponding weight and fineness to the silver rupee, called 15-rupee pieces. Gold is not legal tender in India, but even if it had been, the high rate at which silver is valued in the 15-rupee gold piece would have rendered the law inoperative. Some few of these coins have been struck for presents, &c., their value at the present rate being over twenty-one rupees. In 1868 an attempt was made to bring the British sovereign into circulation, the treasuries being authorised to receive it as the equivalent of ten and a quarter rupees. But the bazaar prices were even then higher, and the Government notification on the subject had no effect. Under the Paper Currency Act the Government of India has the power by notification to

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\* NOTE.—I mean this estimate to exclude silver turned into ornaments; small and large hoards buried or locked up in treasure rooms; and the balances of the currency department and Government treasuries, except those held by the banks.



authorise that one-fourth of the total amount of issues above the fixed investment may be held in gold, but this power has not yet been exercised.

Although in 1878 the Government of India did actually propose the adoption of a gold standard, no further steps have been taken in that direction.

There is an immense amount of gold in India. During the last ten years the net imports of this metal amounted to about £35,000,000. It is much used for ornaments and hoarding, and a complete catalogue of the different gold coins which have been found in some of these hoards when opened up would be most interesting. English, French, and Russian gold coins, sequins, and ducats were, I remember, found in one such hoard—mixed up with Indian gold mohurs of different sorts. Gold coins form favourite ornaments. It is not uncommon to see children of comparatively poor parents with three or four of these gold coins round their necks. It has been estimated that the value of gold at present in India amounts to over £200,000,000, a sum which, if it could only be used for the purpose, would be much more than sufficient to establish the currency of India on a gold basis, and save the evils which have been hitherto caused by the fluctuations in the gold value of the rupee.

#### MAURITIUS.

The Mauritius standard of value is the Indian Government rupee, which with the half, the quarter, and the eighth of a rupee are full legal tender without limit of amount. Accounts, however, instead of being kept according to the Indian practice in rupees, annas, and pies, are kept in rupees and cents, the divisional money being specially coined in London. This consists of silver coins of 20 and 10 cents, each containing only four-fifths of pure silver, instead of, as the rupee and its division do, eleven-twelfths, and of bronze pieces of 5, 2, and 1 cent each, legal tender up to Rs. 5. Besides this money there is a Government paper currency in the island, issued under Ordinance 8 of 1876. It consists of notes of the denominations of 5, 10, and 50 rupees each, which are full legal tender and convertible into rupees at the office of issue. Their convertibility is secured by an amount equal to half the circulation being held in rupees, the remaining half being invested in securities of the United Kingdom, or in securities payable in rupees of the Government of India, approved by the Secretary of State for the Colo-

nies. There is special provision made by Ordinance 20 of 1887, under which a certain proportion of the improved rupee value of sterling securities thus held can be taken to the general revenue. The notes outstanding on the 31st of October last amounted to 3,149,650 rupees, being an average of about 8½ rupees per head.

#### CEYLON.

In Ceylon a very similar monetary system prevails, the Indian Government rupee and its subdivisions being full legal tender. This island, however, has no subdivisinal silver of its own, the Indian silver pieces representing 25 and 12½ cents being used for the purpose. On the other hand, it has copper coins of 5 cents, 1 cent, ½ cent, and ¼ cent, legal tender up to 50 cents. This ¼ cent is, with the exception of the Travancore cash, I believe, the least valuable coin in the whole British Empire, for, taking the rupee even as high as 18d., it represents  $\frac{9}{50}$  of a farthing. It would be interesting to know whether a coin of such small value is useful, and whether, on the other hand, any practical inconvenience is felt from the absence of silver coins representing the decimal parts of the rupee.

After the failure of the Oriental Bank a State paper currency was established in Ceylon. The notes which are of the denomination of 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 rupees are full legal tender, and are convertible at the office of issue. Half of the amount issued may be invested in securities of the United Kingdom or of British Colonies approved by the Secretary of State, which need not be sold until the specie reserve is reduced to one-third of the circulation. The notes outstanding on October 31, 1889, amounted to 5,199,375 rupees, an average of nearly two rupees per head, the coin and bullion being 2,436,664 rupees.

#### BRITISH HONDURAS.

In the Handbook of British Honduras there is a paper written by Mr. Woods showing very graphically the inconvenience caused by the uncertain and insufficient currency laws which prevailed in British Honduras before the Royal proclamation of September, 1887. Now, the Guatemalan, Chilian, and Peruvian dollars, all of the same weight and fineness as the five-franc piece of the Latin Union, are full legal tender. Subdivisions of the same coins are legal tender up to 50 dollars. One-cent pieces, which are specially struck at the London mint for the Honduras Govern-

ment, are legal tender up to half a dollar. It is well to remember the entirely different footing on which these Central and South American dollars stand to the five-franc pieces of the Latin Union. These last are representatives, or tokens, of gold. The dollars, on the other hand, only represent their own intrinsic value. On the Continent special notices are prepared warning the unwary what to receive and what to reject, and these dollars are specially depicted in a tableau which is now before me.

#### HONG KONG.

In 1862 a mint was established at Hong Kong to coin dollars equivalent in value to Mexican, but was abandoned in 1869 on account of the expense to the colony. Since then Mexican dollars, containing 377 grains of pure silver, and worth, with silver at 45d. an ounce, 3s. 2·21d., have been imported; and, though I cannot find it clearly so stated, they appear to be full legal tender. Once or twice the mercantile community have asked for the re-establishment of a mint, but the proposition was not acceded to. A peculiar feature of the Hong Kong currency arrangement is the enormous quantity of small silver, coined for Hong Kong, which is absorbed in China. Special 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces are coined in England for this Colony, but nine-tenths of these, it is estimated, pass out of the Colony. They are said to be hoarded and to be used as ornaments. They are only  $\frac{800}{1000}$  fine, and their issue, therefore, is not attended with expense. But the arrangement appears undesirable. If these coins are hoarded, the time may come when their real value as silver will be understood, and they may be brought back into the Colony which may then suffer all the inconveniences of a superabundant token currency.

There are three banks in Hong Kong, viz., the Chartered Mercantile, the Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banks, the note circulation of which in December, 1888, amounted to \$5,617,475.

#### LABUAN.

In Labuan the Mexican dollar is also the standard of value, though other dollars also circulate. The small silver and copper of the Straits Settlements are legal tender up to \$20 and \$1 respectively. Lately, too, the British North Borneo copper coins have been included in the legal tender list.

#### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Here, too, the Mexican dollar is the principal coin in use, though



other dollars also circulate. The Straits Settlements, too, like Hong Kong, have a special subsidiary silver currency  $\frac{800}{1000}$  fine of their own, legal tender up to \$2, and copper cents, half cents and quarter cents, up to \$1. The same three banks which issue notes in Hong Kong also provide for the paper circulation of Singapore and Penang, and the Chartered Mercantile alone for that of Malacca. The total value of the notes in circulation in 1888 was \$6,134,176.

#### BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

In British North Borneo, too, the Mexican dollar is the standard of value, supplemented by large quantities of copper cents and half cents sent out from England, the circulation of which is not confined to the Company's territory. The nominal value of copper sent out since the Company got their charter, is 412,500 dollars. There is also a State paper currency in the territory, notes of very excellent appearance, the issue of which is backed by the retention in specie of one-third of the amount in circulation, having been prepared in England. They are for one, five, and twenty-five dollars, and a ten-dollar note is in course of preparation. Present issue, 110,000 dollars.

I have not included British New Guinea in my list. I apprehend that it will follow Australia, and adopt the money of the United Kingdom. Meanwhile, as indicating the measure of value hitherto in force in that territory, it is interesting to read that Draveri, a chief who murdered a trading captain named Miller, was fined by the late Sir Peter Scratchley, and paid his fine with "a girdle and four arm-shells."

A consideration of the facts which I have attempted to describe will, I think, result in the conclusion that there is a great diversity, not merely of system, but of details in the same system, throughout the Empire. There is not only the great difference between the gold and silver standards, but we find that these standards are expressed differently, the gold standard, for the most part indeed, in the well-known pound sterling; but in some places in dollars, the silver standard in some places in rupees, and in others in dollars. And there are differences in dollars. We have the gold dollar of Canada, and the differing dollar of Newfoundland, and the strange equivalent of this last, the nominal gold dollar of the West Indies, based not on gold, but on representatives of gold. Then we have the silver Mexican

dollar of China, the Straits Settlements, and other places: and the five-franc piece dollar of British Honduras. I cannot but think that this diversity of detail must mean some inconvenience, some injury to trade.

It has been suggested that our new double florin should be treated as a dollar, and that it might become the dollar of the Empire. I have ventured to point out the unsatisfactory relation which the intrinsic value of our British silver coins bears to their nominal gold value, and until this be remedied (either by a great rise in the price of silver, or by more silver being put into the coins) any attempt to employ the double florin as a world-wide dollar must inevitably end in disaster. I am one of those, however, who think that sooner or later gold will become the measuring monetary standard of the whole British Empire; and when this comes about we may hope to see a double florin passing all over the world as the fifth part of a sovereign, with greater assurance than the five-franc piece now passes as the fourth part of a napoleon.

One point to which I should like to draw attention is the lesson which may be learnt of the possibility of maintaining a gold standard of value with but very little gold in reserve. This is illustrated by the case of Canada, where the standard is fully maintained by State and bank paper currencies based on only 25 per cent. of gold, and with very little gold in circulation, and by the case of the West Indies, where there is no gold at all. This seems to me to indicate the possibility of our extending our gold standard system, if only the gold we have is economically used. Our present system acts rather as a premium on gold being used as ornaments. We (and other nations as well) make our gold into small coins, which find their way on to the necks and arms of Asiatics and Africans, instead of serving the more useful purpose of a standard of measurement. I am glad that the introduction of twenty-shilling notes has, it is understood, been decided upon—an important step I consider towards the economy in gold. In connection with this subject I append a paper showing the proportions of metallic reserve against the different paper currency systems of the Empire.

I also append a statement, which does not pretend to statistical accuracy, of the estimated money in circulation per head of population of the whole Empire. Much of it, indeed, is necessarily based on guesses, but some of these guesses have been made for me by gentlemen in whose judgment I have great confidence.

I feel that I have very imperfectly accomplished my task, but I do take credit to myself for having drawn the attention of this influential body to an important subject which has never before been brought before the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT OF PAPER CIRCULATION, AND COIN AND BULLION RESERVE.

	Date.	Notes in Circulation.	Coin and Bullion Reserve. *	Per-centage of Reserve.	Remarks.
	1889.				
United Kingdom...£	Average Dec.	†39,922,018	‡26,620,896	66·7	
Australasia .....£	Sept. 30	5,077,513	18,590,982	366·4	
South Africa .....£	June 30	1,379,236	3,316,711	240·3	
W. Indian Colonies £	June 30	486,038	340,259	70	
Malta .....£	...	38,000	...	...	
Canada .....\$	Nov. 30	41,219,146	10,284,541	24·9	Dominion notes held by the Banks are excluded from the notes in circulation.
Newfoundland .....\$	..	941,518	...	...	
India .....Rs.	Nov. 30	166,677,605	106,677,625	64	
Ceylon .....Rs.	Oct. 31	5,199,375	2,436,664	46·9	
Mauritius .....Rs.	Oct. 31	3,149,650	1,605,400	51	
Hong Kong .....\$	...	5,617,475	...	...	
Straits Settlements \$	...	6,134,176	...	...	
Brit. North Borneo \$	...	110,000	36,700	33·3	

\* The figures in this column include the reserves to meet general banking liabilities as well as notes.

† Includes £2,403,425 notes of English Banks.

‡ Excludes gold held by English Private and Joint Stock Banks, estimated at £8,000,000.



## APPENDIX B.

## ESTIMATED MONEY IN CIRCULATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

	Paper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.	Grand Total
United Kingdom ..£	1 1	1 3 7	10s. 6d.	6½d.	1 14 7½	2 15 7½
Australasia .....£	1 8	1 10 8½	8 11	4½d.	2 0 0	3 8 0
South Africa .....£	0 12	0 9 0	5 1	1d.	0 14 2	1 6 2
W.I. Colonies.....£	0 6	0 0 3	10 6	3d.	0 11 0	0 17 0
Malta .....£	0 4	2 10 7	18 1	3d.	3 8 11	3 12 11
Cyprus .....£	..	0 10 9	2 2	5d.	0 13 4	0 13 4
Canada .....\$	8.33	..	1.0	0.05	1.05	9.38
Newfoundland ....\$	4.70	1.50	1.50	0.05	3.05	7.75
British India*....Rs.	¾	..	2	½	2½	2½½
Ceylon .....Rs.	2	..	2½	¼	2¾	4¾
Mauritius .....Rs.	8½	..	12	¼	12¼	20¾

\* Excluding money of native states, the Government cash balances, and money hoarded.

## DISCUSSION.

MR. H. F. BILLINGHURST: I did not expect to have been called upon to make any remarks upon this paper, and before doing so I should have preferred to have had an opportunity of studying it, and of thus being able to do full justice to the statements of its talented author. However, I am in the same position as that of most gentlemen present, namely, that I have only heard the lecture as it has been read by Mr. Probyn, but I can say this—that I consider it to be an excellent and accurate statement of the currency in the great British Empire at the present time. We are so accustomed in this country to deal only with pounds, shillings, and pence, and their representatives, notes, that scarcely any of us have any idea of the vast numbers and descriptions of coins or of money that are in use in various parts of the British Empire. I am very glad to learn that so large a proportion of this coin is issued on the gold basis, and I certainly think you will agree with me when I say that the greatness of this country

in its commercial affairs is due to the fact of all its transactions being based on the gold standard, the foreigner being aware that he can always claim from us at any moment the equivalent of our debt in the one standard of value—gold. Of course, our operations here are carried on to an enormous extent on credit, and if we come to consider the matter calmly, we must see how small our stock of gold is as representing the bulk of our liabilities. The lecturer considers that there is at least £200,000,000 sterling of gold in India, that may be available under certain circumstances for the wants of the Empire should it be needed, which is a matter of great consolation. The lecturer also remarked that we shall shortly know exactly how much gold there is in this country by calculations based on the pre-Victorian sovereigns now being called in. The date for this calling in was fixed for February 13, but it has now been extended to March 31. The coins have not come in so rapidly as was expected—we are rather conservative, or perhaps I should say dilatory, in such matters—and bankers and others have not taken full advantage of the opportunity to send in these pre-Victorian coins and get full value for them, though I trust we shall get in the major part very shortly. What has struck me as very peculiar is that the currency of Canada should be based upon a gold standard, and that there should be so little gold existing there. It is a matter which requires looking into and studying, for one cannot apprehend how operations are carried on on a gold basis with so little gold existing. Having regard to the various descriptions of coins mentioned in the statement of the various monetary systems of the British Empire which is contained in the early part of the paper—the United States dollar, which has found its way to Canada and other places; the rupee, or silver currency of India; and the Mexican dollar in circulation in Hong Kong and other outlying areas—I take it that, had proper measures been taken when the United States were first peopled from this country, the British currency would have been prevalent there at the present moment. I am not sufficiently aware of the history of the matter, but presume that the Mexican dollar was the basis of the United States' dollar, which seems to have spread over the whole of the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and other places, whereas the later Colonies of England—I refer more particularly to Australia—have adopted our currency of pounds, shillings, and pence. Of course, in India, which we did not colonise, but conquered, we

adapted ourselves to the currency of the country. From a general review of the whole matter, it would seem that, however desirable it may be to consolidate the whole of our possessions into one grand Empire, in the matter of coin we can never hope for one single basis. In the first place, our own division of pounds, shillings, and pence is anomalous, and any attempt to introduce the decimal system could never be successfully made, because we could not deal with the small coins used by the great bulk of the people. In the same way, in all our Colonies and Dependencies, we should probably never be able to obtain uniformity by changing the currency now in use. We must, therefore, do what it appears we have already succeeded in doing—adapt ourselves, in the best way we can, to the circumstances of the case. I think you will agree with me that the paper is one of very great ability, and one of the most useful that has ever been read before the Royal Colonial Institute.

MR. STEPHEN BOURNE: I feel anxious to say a few words on the subject before us to-night, because, whilst according to the author of the paper the praise which is so justly due for the admirable manner in which he has presented to us a very valuable amount of information respecting the existing coins of this Empire, I cannot help feeling that there are one or two phrases in his lecture which cannot meet with universal acceptance. I hardly think that the best political economists would agree with the statement that “money is an important factor in the production of wealth.” Money is simply the representative of wealth—in itself is not to be deemed a means of producing it; and I think it very essential that this fallacy should not prevail. The ignorant and uneducated among us are too prone to look upon the accumulation of gold, to the disparagement of the real wealth of any country, namely, those articles which are of use and importance in preserving the existence and promoting the comfort and happiness of the people. Again, I scarcely think it correct to say that note issues are to be included in the term “money,” because note issues certainly do not increase the wealth of the country. They may increase the facility of carrying on barter or trade without the aid of money, but we can hardly call them money. If we turn to Appendix A of the paper, where it is stated that the coin and bullion reserve of the United Kingdom is twenty-six millions, and the notes in circulation thirty-nine millions, it is quite clear that coin and bullion are held—in England especially—as security for the notes; therefore, the



twenty-six millions in notes cannot be considered an addition to our stock of money. If we adopted the notion that note issues are to be included as money, we should have to take a great deal of other paper, which passes just as easily and usefully as notes representing money do in carrying on the transactions of our great country. I think there is a great error in the prevailing idea that there is necessity for a larger amount of gold. I am at issue with Mr. Giffen and some others who speak a great deal about the appreciation of gold, for it seems to me that in this country we never had more gold, in proportion to our need for the use of it, than we have at the present moment, because we have learned, through our mercantile and banking transactions, by the interchange of paper to do without a great deal of gold in carrying on our business. Perhaps this is rather a fundamental point on which I am venturing to differ from Mr. Probyn, but surely it is inexpedient that we should inculcate notions that seem to be so fallacious. The writer of the paper has certainly pointed out an evil when he remarks upon the inexpediency of keeping our token value at so small a figure now that the price of silver has deteriorated. We must put more silver into our five-shilling pieces if we do not want to be exposed to serious inconvenience. There is a great temptation to Government to coin as much silver as possible when it circulates at a much more enhanced value than is represented by its intrinsic worth. Another point is that in view of so many auriferous discoveries being made in different parts of the world, we are probably on the eve of a very large increase in the quantity of gold, and this would tend to lessen the inconvenience arising from the disparity of the two metals. If we had more gold in circulation it would certainly increase the gold value of silver, but the remedy does not appear to me to consist in the adoption of any bi-metallic system. All history serves to show that it is utterly impossible to maintain a relative value for any length of time between any two substances—whether gold, or silver, or corn, or anything else. No doubt the ease with which gold is transported would speedily disturb any relation which could be fixed by law as the proportionate value of silver. Such relation would be liable to be upset by any large discovery of gold, so that I think any attempt to tamper with the coinage by introducing a double standard would land us in great confusion, out of which we should find it very difficult indeed to emerge. With regard to the quantity of gold in circulation in any country, such an estimate must be very largely a matter

of guess. I highly appreciate the efforts of those gentlemen who are conducting very patient investigations in this direction, but I question whether their inquiries will result in anything like an accurate determination of the amount of gold we possess. If, on the other hand, the large amount of gold which the lecturer estimates to exist in India is really to be found there, it would at once solve the difficulty of introducing a gold standard into the Indian Empire. By setting up this standard we should bring out from its hidden reserves a large proportion of that which is now hoarded, and make it more generally useful. The great obstacle in the way of establishing a gold standard for India has been the supposed drain it would produce on the bullion of the world, in the same way as the adoption of a gold standard in Germany did depreciate the value of silver, by throwing it out of circulation, and withdrawing from other places a large amount of gold in its room. The difficulty of fixing a gold standard now would arise in consequence of the depreciation of silver. Up to the present time the calling in of the gold coins, to which reference has been made, has not been very readily responded to. If the presumed quantity had been in circulation the Chancellor of the Exchequer would probably have received more, and would not have extended the date for its reception until March 31. I saw, however, a curious argument in one of the journals of to-day, recommending the holders of pre-Victorian gold to retain it in their possession, for in a little while it would become so scarce as to be valuable to coin collectors, who would be willing to pay more for it than it is now worth. Considering the mania which leads to enormous sums being spent on postage stamps, I think this suggestion would appeal to a great many people, and induce them to retain in their possession that which they would otherwise send to the bank. The whole of this seems to point to the ease with which we might really adopt one standard for the whole of the British Empire, and to do this would be no small step towards the Federal Union of the Colonies. The attainment of this object could not better be promoted than by the introduction and adoption, piece by piece, of the regulations and systems of the Mother Country, which should at last pervade the whole of our Empire. Coinage should be a very easy thing to begin with. We might then go on to weights and measures, and so on, until by degrees, owing to identical laws and usages, the whole of our possessions might become assimilated to the Mother Country. Much advantage would



accrue to trade, and an impetus be given to the transport of large numbers of our population from the home country to the Colonies, when they found that money, laws, customs, and things in general (perhaps postage in particular) were analogous to those which they had left behind. No doubt the great fact to be realised here at home is the necessity of inducing our population to leave the centre which they cling to here, and spread themselves over our whole dominion. We must always keep this point steadily in view, and until we do that we shall never get rid of the many evils under which we groan in this country at the present time, or develop to the full extent the various possessions which go to make up our great and glorious Empire. I beg to tender my thanks, and the thanks, I am sure, of the whole meeting, to Mr. Probyn, for the very lucid manner in which he has dealt with his subject, and for the very valuable information which he has placed in our possession.

Mr. T. H. THORNTON, C.S.I.: The only observations I have to offer on Mr. Probyn's paper have reference to that portion of it which deals with the currencies of India. In that portion Mr. Probyn appropriately calls attention to the great inconvenience resulting from the fact that many of the feudatory states of India coin and circulate in their territories rupees differing in weight and fineness from the British rupee. He has correctly stated that, with a view of gradually putting an end to this unsatisfactory state of things, an Act was passed in 1876 by the Legislative Council of India, empowering the British Government to enter into arrangements with Native States, whereby the latter should agree to close their mints, and the former undertake to coin rupees for them of the same weight and fineness as British rupees, but with a special device appropriate to the different Native States concerned—the rupees so coined to have free circulation in British India. It so happens that in 1876 and 1877 I held the post of Acting Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and it therefore became my duty, under the orders of the Viceroy, to endeavour to carry out the measure. During the time I held office I succeeded in carrying it out completely in the case of one Native State—the Rajput State of Alwar. For this State a large number of rupees were coined in the Calcutta Mint, having an effigy of Her Majesty the Empress on the obverse, and on the reverse a special device connecting the coinage with the State which issued it. So far as I am aware the arrangement worked well, and I was in



negotiation with two or three other Native States for the same object when I was transferred to another appointment. I should have been glad to have heard this evening that my negotiations had borne fruit, and that the measure had been extended; but I gather from Mr. Probyn's paper that this has not been the case. If so, I cannot but think it a matter for great regret; for I feel certain that, if the Foreign Department of the Government of India would seriously turn its attention to the subject, it would succeed, without great difficulty, in inducing other Native States to follow the example of the State of Alwar, and place their diverse currencies on the same footing with that of British India. In the course of the evening some observations have been made as to the great desirability of having a uniform gold standard for the Empire, and it has been suggested that such a standard might be adopted for India without indenting greatly on the gold supplies of the world. On this subject I had the pleasure of hearing a paper read by Mr. Probyn at a meeting of the East India Association, and it contained a definite scheme for carrying out the measure above suggested. The paper, like all those prepared by Mr. Probyn, was well thought out and interesting; but it failed to convince the hearers, who were decidedly of opinion that to attempt, under present circumstances, to turn the free silver coinage of India into a token coinage based on gold, however convenient it might be to the Government and external traders and remitters, would be unjust to debtors, and generally disastrous to the people, for it would have the effect of enormously depreciating the vast reserve of uncoined silver held by them in the shape of ornaments and bullion, and thus disorganise internal trade, break down settlements of land revenue, impoverish the peasantry, and cause general confusion.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.): Our thanks are very justly due to Mr. Probyn for the interesting and instructive paper which he has been good enough to read to us to-night. It is the first time, so far as I am aware, that a general, broad view of the entire circulating medium of the various parts of the Empire has been presented, and I feel that it cannot but be useful to have such a paper on record. I think the first thing that must strike anyone who is not very well acquainted with the subject, when he looks into Mr. Probyn's paper, is the extraordinary anomalies and contrasts which exist in the monetary systems of the various Colonies which apparently are otherwise very similarly circumstanced. I think we must all

be impressed, too, by the immense varieties of coinage existing in the different Colonies; and, although it is not customary to give the Colonial Office much credit for over-consideration in the case of the Colonies, we must admit that it has exerted its influence with the British Mint to procure coins of the most diverse composition and denominations for those Colonies that have asked for them. We hear about the gold dollar which is coined specially for the Colony of Newfoundland, and which is a little more valuable than that which exists in Canada or the United States; we hear, also, of the nickel coinage made for the Jamaica negroes, and the bronze cents of a rupee manufactured for the coolies in Mauritius. All this shows the immense amount of trouble, whether with a good result or not, which is taken by this country for the benefit and pleasure of its Colonial subjects. Another curious anomaly is that with regard to the paper issues of the different Colonies. In the Australian Colonies one-pound notes circulate freely. In Cape Colony—my last Colony—the lowest denomination of note is one for four pounds; but in Natal, which is a semi-crown Colony, there is not only a one-pound note, but a ten-shilling note, the same as in the Transvaal. These are important differences, and I cannot help thinking that the paper we have heard to-night will lead to a fuller examination of the currency question as a whole, and that some modifications or alterations of the system in one Colony or the other will very shortly follow. Therefore, I think Mr. Probyn has rendered very considerable service to the Colonies by the trouble he has taken in presenting in so popular a form the facts he has gathered together, and it is with much pleasure that I ask you to join with me in a hearty vote of thanks to the author for his very able and instructive paper.

Mr. LESLEY C. PROBYN, in reply, said: I should just like to make one or two remarks on the discussion which has taken place; and, first of all, I would allude to what has fallen from Mr. Bourne, though I am not going to enter into a discussion on political economy, as to whether or not money is one of the important factors in the production of wealth. I myself do not quite see how we should get on without money. I do not think trade would get on without it, or the Colonies; but I will not stay to discuss that. What I do say is—and I think that Mr. Bourne, on reconsideration, will agree with me—that I was right in including, as I did in my paper, notes under the term “money.” I did not give a definition of money. I merely said

I included, for my own purposes, note issues under the term money. If note issues are never to be considered as money, then Canada has no money at all, because she has nothing but paper money—which is absurd. I was very glad indeed to hear my friend, Mr. Thornton, confirm what I said about the Native States of India. I only wish he had remained Foreign Secretary a little longer, for I am sure, in that case, he would have brought his influence to bear in the right direction. He has alluded to the proposal I made two years ago about a gold standard for India. I expressly kept that out of my paper to-night, and I am not going to discuss it now. We have been particularly fortunate in having for our Chairman to-night Sir Henry Barkly—a gentleman who has had more varied experience as Colonial Governor than any man living, and I have been most signally favoured in being able to present my paper to the Royal Colonial Institute under his auspices. I therefore have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to him for his kindness in taking the chair this evening.

The proceedings then terminated.



## TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-second Annual General Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute, Northumberland-avenue, on Tuesday, February 18, 1890.

The Right Hon. Lord BRASSEY, K.C.B., presided.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and also the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN nominated Mr. Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G., on behalf of the Council, and Major W. M. Bell on behalf of the Fellows, scrutineers of the ballot for the election of the Council.

The Annual Report, which had previously been circulated amongst the Fellows, was taken as read.

### REPORT.

The Council have much pleasure in presenting to the Fellows their Twenty-second Annual Report. The Statement of Accounts, by which it is accompanied, is of a highly satisfactory character, as it shows an income for the past year—exclusive of the Building, Anniversary Banquet, and Conversazione Funds, but inclusive of Life Compositions and Entrance Fees—of £7,738 7s. 11d., being £1,157 5s. 6d. in excess of any previous year.

The increase in the number of Fellows is equally gratifying, and exceeds all past records, 145 Resident and 380 Non-Resident Fellows—together 525—having been elected, as compared with 283 during 1888. At the close of 1889 the list comprised 1,303 Resident and 2,259 Non-Resident Fellows, or a total of 3,562, of whom 8 were Honorary Fellows and 688 Life Fellows. No less than 135 Fellows compounded for their Annual Subscription, and thus became Life Fellows, against 72 in 1888.

The Institute has to deplore the loss by death of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., one of its original founders and Vice-Presidents; Mr. William Westgarth, one of the original Honorary Auditors, who discharged the duties of that office without intermission; and the following Fellows:—Ferdinand F. Armytage, Victoria; Thomas Baillie, Victoria; J.

P. Bear, Victoria; Right Hon. Lord Blachford, G.C.M.G. (formerly Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies); Captain M. S. Blyth, C.M.G., Cape Colony; J. McCarty Browne, Tasmania; Michael Bugle, British Guiana; Hon. R. Campbell, M.L.C., New Zealand; Dr. P. Chiappini, Cape Colony; David Clarkson; F. W. Cosens; J. Coutts Crawford, New Zealand; Dominic D. Daly, British North Borneo; Sir Charles Du Cane, K.C.M.G. (formerly Governor of Tasmania); Dr. George Duncan, New South Wales; William Duncan; Edward Edwards, West Africa; G. A. Forshaw, British Guiana; Chevalier O. W. A. Forssman, Transvaal; E. E. H. Francis, British Guiana; Charles F. Gahan, Postmaster-General, Western Australia; Mr. Justice T. B. Gillies, New Zealand; Ludwig H. Goldschmidt, M.L.A., Cape Colony; John Gordon, Victoria; Samuel W. Gray, New South Wales; George C. Hawker, Jun., South Australia; Dr. J. M. Hiddingh, Cape Colony; W. A. Higgs; C. H. Huntly, C.M.G., Cape Colony; Julius P. Jameson, Cape Colony; Edward A. Jeffreys; W. Bushby Jones, Victoria; Alfred S. Kindred, British Honduras; J. B. Kyshe, Mauritius; Dr. J. M. Laing; Dr. Samuel Leary, British Guiana; Hon. Albert Lewis, Q.C., Barbados; the Hon. W. F. Littleton, C.M.G.; Hon. J. A. Lynch, M.L.C., Barbados; W. L. Marchant, South Australia; Sir James Marshall, C.M.G. (formerly Chief Justice of the Gold Coast); W. H. Maturin, C.B.; Colonel E. McMurdo; Samuel Mitchell, Grenada; George C. Moor, Cape Colony; H. C. Oldfield, Transvaal; Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C., Victoria; John Pagan, Gold Coast Colony; George H. Purvis, Victoria; Captain H. F. Richmond; Sir C. Farquhar Shand (formerly Chief Justice of Mauritius); Sir Thomas Sidgreaves (formerly Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements); W. B. Smith, Cape Colony; Wm. Arnott Stewart; P. F. Tidman, C.M.G.; J. R. Tuckett, Victoria; George Watt, New South Wales; John Wilks, Victoria; Frederick Wyatt.

Vacancies on the Council have arisen through the death of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., Vice-President, and the resignation of Messrs. William Walker and Mr. J. Dennistoun Wood, Councillors; and have been filled up, in terms of Rule 6, and subject to confirmation by the Fellows, by the appointment of Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., as a Vice-President, and of Mr. Frederick Dutton, Mr. John Paterson, and Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., as Councillors. The following retire, in conformity with

Rule 7, and are eligible for re-election: President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., G.C.M.G., &c. Vice-Presidents: His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.; The Right Hon. the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.; The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.; The Right Hon. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G.; The Right Hon. Lord Carlingford and Clermont, K.P. Councillors: Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G.; Mr. Jacob Montefiore; Dr. John Rae, F.R.S.; Mr. Peter Redpath; Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.; and Mr. James A. Youl, C.M.G.

In view of the prosperous condition of the finances, and in continuation of the policy that has been pursued during the last two years, arrangements have been made to pay off on July 1, 1890, an additional amount of £1,666.0s. 9d. beyond the stipulated half-yearly instalments, in reduction of the loan raised for purchasing the freehold of the site of the Institute. This operation will accelerate, by a further period of three years, the repayment of the entire loan, which will thus be extinguished not later than July 1, 1917, instead of July 1, 1926, as originally provided.

The Council recommend the following alterations in the Rules relating to the qualification and election of candidates, as removing some misconceptions that have arisen as to their construction, and being more in accordance with the terms of the Charter:—

Rule 9. That for the words "Every gentleman desirous of admission into the Institute as a Fellow," the following words be substituted: "Every gentleman, being a British subject, desirous of admission into the Institute as a Fellow."

Rule 13. That for the words "Gentlemen resident in the Colonies or India may be elected as Non-Resident Fellows," the following words be substituted: "Gentlemen resident in the Colonies, or India, or elsewhere out of the United Kingdom, being British subjects, may be elected as Non-Resident Fellows."

Appendix (No. 1). Form of Candidate's Certificate. That the words "a British subject" be inserted before the words, "being desirous of admission into the Royal Colonial Institute."

A Banquet, to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Institute, took place in March last, and was



attended by a numerous and distinguished company, over whom His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Institute, presided. The practical utility of the work in which the Institute has been so long engaged, and the influence it has exercised in promoting the unity of the British Empire, by cultivating closer relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies, received full recognition from the various speakers and the public Press.

The annual *Conversazione* was again held in the Royal Albert Hall and the adjacent conservatory, and was attended by 2,404 persons.

The ordinary meetings of the Session have been held as usual at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, and the following papers have been read since the date of the last Report :—

“Australasian Public Finance.” By Mr. William Westgarth.

“Canadian Lands and their Development.” By Mr. Henry F. Moore.

“Tasmania: Its Resources and Prospects.” By Mr. E. N. C. Braddon.

“The Native Princes of India, and their Relations with the British Government.” By Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I.

“A Winter Tour in South Africa.” By Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

“Aids to Australasian Development.” By Mr. Matthew Macfie.

“Hong Kong and its Trade Connections.” By Mr. William Keswick.

The annexed tabulated statement shows that the additions to the Library numbered 770 volumes, 722 pamphlets, 22,189 newspapers, 25 maps, and 162 miscellaneous gifts. One of the most important acquisitions consists of the entire series of original pencil and water-colour drawings by William Westall, A.R.A., Landscape Artist to the celebrated expedition of discovery and survey on the coast of Australia commanded by Captain Matthew Flinders, of H.M.S. *Investigator*, in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803. This collection, which the Council secured by purchase, includes a few sketches made at the Cape of Good Hope, where the *Investigator* called on her voyage to Australia, and, together with the Report of Flinders' voyage already in the Library, places in the possession of the Institute records of the greatest historic interest and value. Amongst other important additions

are "The Principal Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries of the English Nation, &c.," by Richard Hakluyt; Churchill's collection of Voyages and Travels, the Harleian collection of Voyages and Travels, and numerous works dealing with the history, government, and trade of the various Colonies and India. The Institute is again indebted to the majority of the Colonial Governments for their Parliamentary publications, which are consulted with increasing frequency.

The Library contained on December 31 7,654 volumes, 3,585 pamphlets, and 221 files of newspapers. As usual, files of 76 Colonial newspapers, for which there was insufficient space in the Institute, have been forwarded to the British Museum, where they are carefully preserved, and are readily accessible.

Proof sheets of several forthcoming works relating to the Colonies have been submitted to the Council by Fellows of the Institute, with a view to their being published under the auspices of the Institute. A special Committee has been deputed to examine and revise such proofs, and report whether the information therein contained is sound and trustworthy. As a result of this arrangement, it is hoped that a series of instructive and valuable works will be produced. The first of the series, "The West Indies," by Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., has already been published. The Rev. William Greswell, M.A., Oxon, also proposes to bring out a series of works on the History and Geography of the great self-governing Colonies, which will be issued from the Clarendon Press.

Since the last annual meeting was held, several communications have passed between the Committees of the Royal Colonial Institute and the Imperial Institute; and it has been mutually agreed that further steps relating to the arrangements proposed between the two Institutes should remain in abeyance until the Imperial Institute is in a more advanced condition.

The admission of Colonial Government securities into the category of Trust Fund investments, has repeatedly been urged on Her Majesty's Government by the Council, who note with satisfaction that a Departmental Committee has been appointed by the Treasury to inquire into and report on this important subject.

Colonists residing in the Mother Country have been relieved from much inequitable taxation by a recent decision of the House of Lords, in the case of "*Colquhoun v. Brooks*," whereby it was finally decided that income-tax is not payable on profits accruing

out of the United Kingdom, unless they are remitted home, and that "moneys received in this country are the only portion of income which is taxable." It will be fresh in the recollection of Fellows that the Council have drawn the attention of H.M. Government to another hardship inflicted on Colonists and other owners of personal property in the Colonies, by the Imperial Legacy and Succession Duty Acts, and have urged that the present anomalous condition of the law ought to be remedied by the introduction of a measure to exempt personal property not situate in the United Kingdom from liability to pay legacy duty to the Imperial Exchequer.

The Council earnestly hope that the questions connected with the Fisheries on the Atlantic seaboard, and in Behring's Sea, which have formed the subject of discussion between Great Britain and the United States, will speedily be brought to a settlement satisfactory to the Dominion of Canada, by means of diplomatic negotiations.

The prolonged irritation in connection with the Newfoundland Fisheries is deplored by the Council, who trust that existing Treaties may be revised and placed upon a footing consistent with the altered condition of the times and the development of the important natural resources of the island. Although the sovereignty of Her Majesty over this the oldest Colony of the Empire is undisputed, the anomaly remains that the French claim *exclusive* fishing rights along nearly one-half of the entire coast, as explained in a Report, presenting the leading features of the question, which was drawn up by a Committee of the Council and published, for the information of the Fellows and the public, in the Proceedings of the Institute, Vol. VII., 1875-6, pp. 6 to 35; and this claim of the French has recently been extended by them to lobster as well as cod-fishing, to the right of erecting factories for lobster-canning, and also to taking bait for exportation and for the use of their Bank-fishing-ships. These claims are disputed by the Colonists, and are the prominent difficulties of the present moment.

The preliminary consultations between the several Australasian Governments respecting Australasian Federation have been observed with much interest by the Council, who trust that the Conference proposed to be held in Melbourne will result in a patriotic agreement, which will serve to promote alike the prosperity of the Colonies and the unity and strength of the Empire.

The recent extension of British influence in Africa promises



greatly to stimulate the work of colonisation on that Continent, and, at the same time, benefit the Mother Country and her Colonies by opening up new markets for their products and manufactures, and providing fresh outlets for the profitable employment of capital. In their Twentieth Annual Report, a hope was expressed that Her Majesty's Government would comply with the request of the Queen of Amatongaland for the establishment of a British Protectorate over her dominions; and, although that has not been literally carried out, the Council observe with much satisfaction that a treaty of amity and friendship to Her Majesty's Government has been signed by the representatives of the Tonga people. The Council anxiously await the result of the negotiations that are now proceeding respecting the future of Swaziland, as they continue to attach the highest importance to British influence being supreme in this part of South Africa.

An invitation from the London Committee of the Jamaica Exhibition of 1891, to co-operate in the endeavour to promote the success of the undertaking, was cordially accepted by the Council, who nominated Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., as their representative on the Exhibition Committee.

The Council, at the invitation of the English Members of the International Congress of Hygiene and Statistics, held at Vienna in 1887, and in view of the importance of Sanitation to the Colonies, have deputed Mr. J. R. Mosse and Dr. John Rae to serve on a general Committee for organising an International Hygienic Congress, to be held in London in 1891.

In conclusion, the Council congratulate the Fellows on the success that has attended the efforts of the Royal Colonial Institute in the great cause of maintaining unimpaired the integrity of the Empire, and on the increased attention that has been given to Colonial affairs by the statesmen and people of this country since the Institute was founded nearly twenty-two years ago.

By order of the Council,

Jan. 28th, 1890.

J. S. O'HALLORAN, *Secretary*.

#### DONATIONS TO BUILDING FUND.

(To DECEMBER 31, 1889.)

	£	s.	d.
Amount announced in previous Reports .....	5,117	0	9
R. A. Colquhoun (Transvaal) .....	21	0	0
E. Ross Fairfax (New South Wales) .....	2	2	0
Alfred Radford .....	1	1	0
	<u>£5,141</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Bank Balance as per last Account .....	£1,546 16 0			
Cash in the hands of Secretary .....	11 1 11			
		1,557	17	11
17 Life Subscriptions of £20.....	340 0 0			
4 " " £15.....	60 0 0			
103 " " £10.....	1,030 0 0			
11 " " to complete ....	98 9 0			
138 Entrance Fees of £3.....	414 0 0			
332 " " £1 1s. ....	348 12 0			
8 " " to complete .....	15 12 0			
1,273 Subscriptions of £2 .....	2,546 0 0			
1,410 " £1 1s. ....	1,480 10 0			
193 " £1 and under to complete—	181 1 0			
		6,514	4	0
Amount received in connection with the Conversazione .....	333 15 0			
" " " " Anniversary Banquet..	487 4 0			
Rent for one year to December 25, 1889, less Property Tax ....	1,170 0 0			
Insurance repaid .....	7 7 0			
Interest on Deposit .....	12 10 7			
Building Fund (Donations in aid of) .....	24 3 0			
Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.....	43 6 4			
		£10,150	7	10

January 1, 1890.

## AND PAYMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1889.

## PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages .....	1,266	5	4
Printing Proceedings, &c. ....	451	4	9
Advertising Meetings .....	34	17	7
Hire of Rooms for Meetings, and Expenses .....	136	10	9
Reporting Meetings .....	26	5	0
Reports of Meetings sent to Fellows .....	194	2	2
Postages .....	364	4	4
Stationery .....	160	17	0
Newspapers .....	96	16	8
Library—Books, Binding, &c. ....	227	14	11
Housekeeper, Fuel, Light, &c. ....	96	3	4
Building, Furniture, Repairs, &c. ....	299	3	11
Guests' Dinner Fund .....	20	18	7
Rates and Taxes .....	264	14	6
Fire Insurance .....	19	19	0
Conversazione—			
Refreshments .....	£236	4	4
Royal Albert Hall .....	115	0	0
Floral Decorations .....	40	0	0
Music .....	91	17	11
Printing .....	21	2	0
		504	4 3
Anniversary Banquet—			
Hôtel Métropole .....	£480	1	0
Music .....	17	17	0
Printing .....	19	7	0
		517	5 0
Gratuity .....		80	0 0
Miscellaneous .....		80	16 4
Payments on Account of Mortgage—			
Interest .....	£1,361	1	3
Principal .....	1,849	8	7
		3,210	9 10
Subscriptions paid in error, refunded .....		9	0 0
		8,061	13 3
Balance in hand as per Bank Book .....	£2,075	15	3
Cash in hands of Secretary .....	12	19	4
		2,088	14 7
		£10,150	7 10

M. F. OMMANNEY,

*Honorary Treasurer.*



## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1889.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
To Sundry Accounts .....		375	12	5	By Subscriptions outstanding .....		401	9	0
„ Balance of Loan for Purchase of Site and to pay off Debentures on security of Mortgage	31,245 12 1				„ Property of the Institute—				
					Building (cost price).....	£19,896 18 10			
					Furniture „ £2,274 18 8				
					Less Depreciation,				
					say 10% .....	227 9 10			
						2,047 8 10			
Balance in favour of Assets .....	31,621 4 6				Books, &c., valued at .....	2,250 0 0			
	25,523 6 9					24,134 7 8			
					„ Cost of Freehold .....	30,520 0 0			
						55,055 16 8			
					Balance at Bank .....	£2,075 15 3			
					„ in hands of Secretary .....	12 19 4			
						2,088 14 7			
						£57,144 11 3			

M. F. OMMANNEY,

*Hon. Treasurer.*

January 1, 1890.

Examined and found correct. A list of the Fellows in arrear on the 31st December, 1889, has—in conformity with Rule 22a—been laid before the Auditors by the Honorary Treasurer, showing an amount due to the Institute of £401 9s.

G. MOLINEUX, }  
W. G. DEVON ASTLE, } *Auditors.*

January 17, 1890.

## LIST OF DONORS TO LIBRARY—1889.

Donors.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Newspapers.	Maps.	Miscellaneous.
Agnew, Hon. J. W., M.D., Tasmania .....	..	1	..	..	..
Agricultural Gazette and Planters' Journal (Barbados), Proprietors of .....	..	..	12	..	..
Albury Border Post, Proprietors of .....	..	..	27	..	..
Allen & Co., Messrs. W. H. ....	2	..	..	..	..
Angelos (British Honduras), Proprietors of .....	..	..	11	..	..
Anthropological Institute .....	..	4	..	..	..
Anglo-Saxon (Ottawa), Proprietors of ....	..	..	9	..	..
Anonymous .....	48	..	..	..	..
Antigua Standard, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Argosy (British Guiana), Proprietors of ..	..	..	32	..	..
Argus Printing and Publishing Co., Cape Town .....	1	..	..	..	..
Ashby, Capt. W. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Assam, Chief Commissioner of .....	1	..	..	..	..
Australasian (Melbourne), Proprietors of ..	..	..	52	..	..
Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, Proprietors of .....	..	12	..	..	..
Australasian Medical Gazette, Proprietors of .....	..	12	..	..	..
Australasian Sketcher (Melbourne), Proprietors of .....	..	..	12	..	..
Australian Museum (Sydney), Trustees of ..	3	2	..	..	..
Australian Trading World, Proprietors of ..	..	..	52	..	..
Bahamas, Government of the .....	1	13	..	..	..
Ballarat, Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ..	..	1	..	..	..
Ballarat Star, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Balme, Messrs. C. & Co. ....	..	..	52	..	..
Bank of Australasia .....	..	2	..	..	..
Barbados Globe, Proprietors of .....	..	..	104	..	..
Barbados Herald, Proprietors of .....	..	..	104	..	..
Barker's Trade and Finance .....	..	..	52	..	..
Barlow, Miss .....	1	..	..	..	..
Barrow-in-Furness Public Library .....	..	1	..	..	..
Beaufort Courier (Cape Colony), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Bedford Enterprise (Cape Colony), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Beers, Dr. W. G. (Canada) .....	..	1	..	..	..
Belize Advertiser (British Honduras), Proprietors of .....	..	..	44	..	..
Berbice Gazette, Proprietors of .....	..	..	45	..	..
Biggar, E. B. (Canada) .....	1	..	..	..	..
Birmingham Public Library .....	..	1	..	..	..
Blackwood & Sons, Messrs. W. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Board of Technical Education, New South Wales .....	..	4	..	..	..
Board of Viticulture, Victoria .....	..	2	..	..	..
Bombay, Government of .....	1	..	..	..	..
Boucherville, A. de (Mauritius) .....	..	1	..	..	..
Bourdet, F. ....	..	4	..	..	..

Donors.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Newspapers.	Maps.	Miscellaneous.
Bourinot, J. G., C.M.G. (Canada).....	25	4	..	..	..
Boyle, Hon. C., C.M.G. (Gibraltar) .....	1	..	..	..	..
Brad, Messrs. G. & Co., (Kimberley) ....	..	..	52	..	..
Brassey, Right Hon. Lord, K.C.B. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Brisbane Courier (Queensland), Pro- prietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
British Columbia, Government of .....	2	..	..	..	..
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society ..	..	4	..	..	..
British and Foreign Bible Society.....	1	..	..	..	..
British Guiana, Court of Policy .....	1	1	..	..	..
British Guiana, Immigration Department ..	..	2	..	..	..
British Journal of Commerce, Proprietors of ..	..	..	12	..	..
British New Guinea, Governor of.....	..	..	6	..	..
British Trade Journal, Proprietors of ....	..	..	12	..	..
Bruck, Ludwig (Victoria) .....	1	..	..	..	..
Bult, C. M. (Cape Colony) .....	..	..	..	..	1
Cambridge University Library .....	..	1	..	..	..
Canada, Government of .....	38	3	..	1	..
Canada, High Commissioner for .....	2	2	..	..	..
Canadian Institute (Toronto, Canada)....	2	..	..	..	..
Canterbury Chamber of Commerce (New Zealand).....	..	1	..	..	..
Canterbury College (New Zealand) .....	1	..	..	..	..
Canterbury Times, Proprietors of.....	..	..	52	..	..
Cape Argus, Proprietors of.....	..	..	52	..	..
Cape Argus (Home Edition), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Cape Law Journal, Proprietors of.....	..	5	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope, Government of ....	9	..	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope University, Chancellor of .....	1	..	..	..	..
Cape Times, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Cape Town Chamber of Commerce .....	..	1	312	..	..
Capitalist, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Capricornian (Queensland), Proprietors of ..	..	..	52	..	..
Capper, R. ....	3	..	..	..	..
Carey-Hobson, Mrs. ....	2	..	..	..	..
Carter, C. C. (Victoria) .....	..	15	..	..	..
Carter, Sir F. B. T., K.C.M.G. (Newfound- land) .....	2	11	..	..	..
Ceylon, Government of .....	3	..	..	..	..
Ceylon Observer, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Chaffey Bros., Messrs. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Chelsea Public Library .....	..	1	..	..	..
Chemist and Druggist of Australasia, Proprietors of .....	..	..	12	..	..
Chintamon, Hurrychund .....	1	2	..	..	..
Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan, &c., Proprietors of .....	1	..	..	..	..
Citizen, Proprietors of .....	..	..	79	..	..
Clarke, Hyde.....	..	7	..	..	..
Clarke, Percy .....	1	..	..	..	..
Cobham, C. Delaval.....	..	2	..	..	..



Donors.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Newspapers.	Maps.	Miscellaneous
Colonial Guardian (British Honduras), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Colonial Institute of Holland .....	1	..	..	..	..
Colonial Military Gazette (New South Wales), Proprietors of.....	..	..	3	..	..
Colonial Museum (Wellington, New Zea- land) .....	..	2	..	..	..
Colonial Office .....	5	..	..	2	..
Colonial Standard (Jamaica), Proprietors of Colonies and India, Proprietors of .....	..	..	156	..	..
Commercial (Manitoba), Proprietors of ..	..	..	52	..	..
Coode, Sir John, K.C.M.G. ....	..	1	..	..	..
Coorg, Chief Commissioner of .....	1	..	..	..	..
Copp, Clark & Co., Limited .....	1	..	..	..	..
Corporation of London.....	2	..	..	..	..
Cowderoy, B. (Victoria) .....	1	..	..	..	..
Critic, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Croix, J. Errington de la .....	..	1	..	..	..
Crown Agents for the Colonies .....	..	..	..	1	..
Cyprus, Government of .....	1	14	..	..	..
Daily Chronicle (British Guiana), Pro- prietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Dangar, F. H. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Darling Downs Gazette (Queensland), Proprietors of .....	..	..	156	..	..
Davin, N. F. (Canada).....	3	..	..	..	..
Davis, N. Darnell (British Guiana) .....	..	3	..	..	..
Davis, Messrs. P. & Sons (Natal) .....	1	..	..	..	..
Department of Mines and Water Supply, Victoria .....	6	..	..	..	..
Department of Mines, New South Wales	3	1	..	..	..
De Ricci, J. H.....	..	1	..	..	..
Deutschen Kolonialgesellschaft .....	2	..	..	..	..
Dicken, C. S.....	2	..	..	..	..
Diggers' News (Transvaal), Proprietors of	..	..	52	..	..
Doberck, W., Hong Kong .....	1	..	..	..	..
Dominica Dial, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Dominion Illustrated (Canada), Proprie- tors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Donald Currie & Co., Messrs. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Douglas, Hon. John, C.M.G.....	..	1	..	..	..
Dundee Free Library .....	..	1	..	..	..
Durban Chamber of Commerce .....	..	1	..	..	..
Durban, Mayor of.....	1	..	..	..	..
Durlacher, A. (Western Australia) .....	..	..	..	..	10
Early Dawn (Sherbro'), Proprietors of ..	..	..	24	..	..
Eastern Australasian, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
East India Association .....	..	6	..	..	..
Emigrants' Information Office.....	2	3	..	..	..
Enquirer and Commercial News (Western Australia), Proprietors of .....	..	..	104	..	..
Estates Roll, Proprietors of .....	..	..	12	..	..
European Mail, Proprietors of .....	..	..	104	..	..

Donors.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Newspapers.	Maps.	Miscellaneous.
Eves, C. Washington, C.M.G.....	4	4	..	..	..
Eyre & Spottiswoode, Messrs. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Farmers' Chronicle (Cathcart, Cape Colony), Proprietors of.....	..	..	52	..	..
Fiji, Government of .....	2	2	..	..	..
Fiji Times, Proprietors of .....	..	..	104	..	..
Fleming, Francis, C.M.G. ....	3	..	..	..	..
Forster, Anthony .....	1	..	..	..	..
Forster, Mrs. W. E. ....	..	..	..	..	1
Fort Beaufort Advocate, Proprietors of ..	..	..	52	..	..
Friend of the Free State, Proprietors of..	..	..	52	..	..
Fyfe, L. R., (Jamaica) .....	1	1	..	..	..
Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada .....	..	3	..	..	..
Geographical Society of Quebec .....	1	..	..	..	..
Gibraltar Chronicle, Proprietors of .....	..	..	20	..	..
Giles, Ernest .....	2	..	..	..	..
Gold Coast Colony, Government of .....	2	21	..	..	..
Gold Fields Times, Johannesburg .....	..	..	62	..	..
Goodchap, C. A., (M.L.A., N. S. Wales) ..	13	11	..	..	..
Gordon & Gotch, Messrs. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Gough, E. H. ....	..	..	52	..	..
Great Yarmouth Public Library .....	..	1	..	..	..
Green, Morton .....	..	..	..	..	1
Grenada, Government of .....	2	..	..	..	..
Grenada People, Proprietors of.....	..	..	52	..	..
Gympie Miner (Queensland), Proprietors of .....	..	..	35	..	..
Halse, George .....	2	..	..	..	..
Harbor Grace Standard (Newfoundland), Proprietors of .....	..	..	104	..	..
Hammond, M. J. ....	..	..	..	..	2
Hardwicke, Dr. E. A. ....	..	..	..	1	..
Harper, Gerald, M.D.....	..	1	..	..	..
Harrison, J. B., Barbados .....	..	1	..	..	..
Hart, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., (China) ....	1	..	..	..	..
Haynes, T. H. ....	..	1	..	..	..
Hayter, H. H., C.M.G., Melbourne .....	1	11	..	..	..
Hazell, Walter .....	1	..	..	..	..
Hector, Sir James, K.C.M.G. (New Zealand)	1	..	..	..	..
Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba .....	..	5	..	..	..
Hobart Chamber of Commerce .....	..	1	..	..	..
Hobart Mercury, Proprietors of.....	..	..	312	..	..
Hogan, J. F. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Holgate, C. W. ....	..	2	..	..	..
Home and Colonial Mail, Proprietors of..	..	..	52	..	..
Hong Kong Daily Press, Proprietors of ..	..	..	52	..	..
Hong Kong, Government of .....	1	..	..	..	..
Hutchinson, M. L., (Victoria) .....	..	1	..	..	..
Hyderabad, Resident of .....	1	..	..	..	..
Illustrated Australian News, Proprietors of	..	..	12	..	..
Imperial Federation League.....	1	..	12	..	..

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Imperial Review (Melbourne), Proprietors of .....	..	3	..	..	..
India, Government of .....	1	2	..	..	..
India Office .....	2	3	..	..	..
Ingemerog-Ferretero, Proprietors of .....	..	..	23	..	..
Institute of Bankers .....	..	10	..	..	..
Institution of Civil Engineers .....	4	..	..	..	..
Insurance and Banking Record (Melbourne), Proprietors of .....	..	..	12	..	..
Italian African Society .....	..	4	..	..	..
Jamaica, Government of .....	7	2	..	..	..
Jamaica Gleaner, Proprietors of .....	..	..	26	..	..
Jardine, C. K. (British Guiana) .....	1	..	..	..	..
Jeppe, F. (Transvaal) .....	..	..	1	..	..
Johannesburg Standard, Proprietors of ..	..	..	52	..	..
Johnson, Robert .....	..	1	..	..	..
Joseph, Hon. S. A., New South Wales ..	..	1	..	..	..
Kapunda Herald, Proprietors of .....	..	..	104	..	..
Kew Royal Gardens, Director of .....	..	12	..	..	..
Knox, Alfred (Transvaal) .....	..	1	..	1	..
Koninklijk Instituut 's Gravenhage.....	..	2	..	..	..
Launceston Examiner, Proprietors of....	..	..	312	..	..
Launceston Mechanics' Institute.....	..	1	..	..	..
Leeds Public Library .....	..	1	..	..	..
Leeward Islands, Government of.....	1	4	..	..	..
Lefroy, General Sir J. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.	107	..	..	..	..
Literary & Historical Society of Quebec	11	..	..	..	..
Litkie, E. M.....	..	..	..	..	5
Little, J. Stanley .....	..	1	..	..	..
Liverpool Public Library .....	..	1	..	..	..
London Chamber of Commerce .....	..	..	12	..	..
Lyttelton Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Macfie, M. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Mackay, Rev. R. ....	..	2	..	..	..
Mackay Standard (Queensland), Proprietors of .....	..	..	156	..	..
Madras, Government of .....	1	..	..	..	..
Maitland Mercury (New South Wales), Proprietors of .....	..	..	156	..	..
Malta, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Malta Standard, Proprietors of.....	..	..	104	..	..
Malta Times, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Manchester Geographical Society .....	..	4	..	..	..
Manitoba, Government of .....	3	2	..	..	..
Manitoba Free Press, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Manitoba Gazette, Proprietors of.....	..	..	52	..	..
Martin, A. Patchett.....	1	..	..	..	..
Marvin, C. ....	..	1	..	..	..
Maryborough Chamber of Commerce .....	..	1	..	..	..
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Matthews, Daniel.....	..	1	..	..	..
McKinlay & Co., Messrs. ....	..	1	..	..	..



Donors.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Newspapers.	Maps.	Miscellaneous.
Mauritius, Government of .....	6	19	..	..	..
Medical Board of Victoria .....	..	1	..	..	..
Melbourne Age, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Melbourne Argus, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Melbourne Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Melbourne Leader, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Melbourne Public Library .....	..	2	..	..	..
Melbourne Exhibition, Royal Commission	1	..	..	..	..
Middleton, W. H. ....	..	..	..	2	..
Milne, William, Jr. (South Australia)....	..	1	..	..	..
Minister of Education, Ontario, Canada..	1	..	..	..	..
Mitchell, Henry .....	1	..	..	..	..
Mitchell, H. & Co., Messrs. (Kimberley)..	..	..	52	..	..
Mitchell Library, Glasgow .....	..	2	..	..	..
Molineux, Gisborne .....	2	..	208	..	..
Moloney, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G. (Lagos) ..	..	2	..	1	..
Montreal Witness, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Montreal Star, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Moodie, D. C. F. ....	3	..	..	..	..
Mosse, J. R. ....	3	..	..	..	..
Mueller, Baron Ferdinand Von, K.C.M.G., (Victoria) .....	2	..	..	..	..
Mullen, Samuel .....	1	..	..	..	..
Munro, Prof. J. E. C. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Murray, John .....	1	..	..	..	..
Mysore, Resident at .....	1	..	..	..	..
Nassau Guardian (Bahamas), Proprietors of .....	..	..	104	..	..
Natal, Government of .....	20	1	..	..	..
Natal Harbour Board .....	1	..	..	..	..
Natal Mercury, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Natal Railways, General Manager of ....	1	..	..	..	..
Natal Witness, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Naz, Hon. Sir Virgile, K.C.M.G., M.I.C. (Mauritius).....	..	..	36	..	..
Neave, D. C. ....	1	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick Historical Society .....	1	..	..	..	..
New Era (Trinidad), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Newfoundland, Government of .....	1	..	..	..	..
Newland, S. (South Australia) .....	..	2	..	..	..
New South Wales, Agent-General for ....	3	9	..	..	..
New South Wales, Government of .....	19	49	..	..	..
New Zealand, Agent-General for .....	3	1	..	10	..
New Zealand, Government of .....	2	26	..	..	..
New Zealand Institute .....	1	..	..	..	..
New Zealand, Registrar-General of.....	1	..	..	..	..
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency	..	..	13	..	..
North Borneo Herald, Proprietors of ....	..	..	12	..	..
Northern Miner (Queensland), Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Northern Territory Times (S. Australia), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..

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North-West Provinces (India), Government of .....	1	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia, Government of .....	2	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia Historical Society .....	1	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia Legislative Library .....	..	2	..	..	..
Oamaru Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
O'Halloran, J. S. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Ontario, Government of .....	7	..	..	..	..
Orient Steamship Company .....	2	..	..	..	..
Otago Daily Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Parker, F. H. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Patterson, A. Dickson (Canada) .....	..	..	..	..	1
Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company .....	1	..	..	..	..
Petherick, E. A. ....	..	4	..	..	..
Petre, Hon. Henry .....	..	1	..	..	..
Pharmaceutical Board of Victoria .....	..	1	..	..	..
Pharmacy Board of Victoria .....	..	1	..	..	..
Pictorial Australian, South Australia, Proprietors of .....	..	..	12	..	..
Planters' Gazette, Proprietors of .....	..	..	24	..	..
Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce .....	..	1	..	..	..
Plymouth Free Public Library .....	..	1	..	..	..
Port of Spain Gazette, Proprietors of .....	..	..	104	..	..
Potchefstroom Budget, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Price, C. C. (British Honduras) .....	1	..	..	..	..
Punjab, Government of .....	2	..	..	..	..
Qu'Appelle Progress (Canada), Proprietors .....	..	..	52	..	..
Quebec, Government of .....	3	..	..	..	..
Queensland, Government of .....	5	..	..	..	..
Queensland, Agent-General for .....	3	..	..	..	..
Queensland, Registrar-General .....	5	..	..	..	..
Queensland Figaro, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Queenslander, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Queenstown Free Press (Cape Colony), Proprietors of .....	..	..	104	..	..
Regina Journal (Canada), Proprietors of .....	..	..	6	..	..
Regina Leader (Canada), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Renton, A. Wood .....	1	..	..	..	..
Richards, Glanville & Co. ....	..	..	..	1	..
Ridley, Miss .....	..	..	..	..	1
Robertson, Andrew (Canada) .....	1	..	..	..	..
Rohde, R. T. ....	..	1	..	..	..
Roper, Freeman, C.S. ....	..	..	..	..	1
Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana .....	..	2	..	..	..
Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch) ..	5	..	..	..	..
Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham .....	1	..	..	..	..
Royal Geographical Society .....	..	12	..	..	..
Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (New South Wales Branch) .....	1	1	..	..	..

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Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victorian Branch) .....	1	..	..	..	..
Royal Humane Society of Australasia....	..	1	..	..	..
Royal Institution .....	11	..	..	..	..
Royal Scottish Geographical Society ....	..	12	..	..	..
Royal Society of Canada .....	1	..	..	..	..
Royal Society of New South Wales.....	..	2	..	..	..
Royal Society of Queensland.....	6	..	..	..	..
Royal Society of Tasmania .....	1	..	..	..	..
Royal Society of Victoria .....	..	2	..	..	..
Royal Statistical Society .....	..	5	..	..	..
Royal United Service Institution.....	4	4	..	..	..
Russell, H. C. (New South Wales) .....	1	..	..	..	..
Rutherford, H. K. ....	1	..	..	..	..
St. George's Chronicle (Grenada), Pro- prieters of .....	..	..	52	..	..
St. Helena Guardian, Proprietors of ....	..	..	52	..	..
St. Margaret's & St. John's Public Library	..	1	..	..	..
Sampson Low & Co., Messrs. ....	4	..	..	..	..
Sands, John (New South Wales) .....	1	..	..	..	..
Sands & MacDougall, Messrs. ....	3	..	..	..	..
Schomburgk, Dr. R. (South Australia) ..	..	1	..	..	..
Seeley, Prof. H. G. ....	..	1	..	..	..
Sierra Leone Weekly News, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Sinclair, A. C. (Jamaica) .....	1	..	..	..	..
Sinclair, Dr. A. W. (Straits Settlements)..	..	..	..	..	10
Singapore Free Press, Proprietors of ....	..	..	52	..	..
Singapore and Straits Directory, Pro- prieters of .....	1	..	..	..	..
Slack, Captain C.....	1	..	..	..	..
Slater, Josiah (Cape Colony) .....	..	5	..	..	..
Smith, Hon. R. Burdett, C.M.G., M.L.C. (New South Wales) .....	3	..	..	..	..
Smith, Sir C. C., K.C.M.G. (Straits Settle- ments).....	..	5	..	..	..
Smith, Sir Edwin T., K.C.M.G. ....	..	2	..	..	..
Smith, Warres (Hong Kong) .....	1	..	..	..	..
Smithsonian Institution, United States ..	1	..	..	..	..
Society of Arts .....	..	52	..	..	..
Solomon, V. L. (South Australia).....	..	1	..	..	..
South Africa, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
South Australia, Government of .....	5	2	..	..	..
South Australian Advertiser, Proprietors of	..	..	312	..	..
South Australian Register, Proprietors of	..	..	312	..	..
South Australian Public Library .....	..	1	..	..	..
Star (Transvaal), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Stirling and Glasgow Public Library ....	..	1	..	..	..
Stone, Messrs. J. Son & Co. (New Zealand)	1	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements, Government of ....	2	..	..	..	..
Straits Times, Proprietors of .....	..	..	70	..	..
Street & Co., Messrs. G. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Struben, F. P. T. ....	..	..	..	1	..



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Superintendent General of Education, Cape Colony .....	1	..	..	..	..
Sydney Bulletin, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Sydney Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of ..	..	..	312	..	..
Sydney Echo, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Sydney Free Public Library .....	..	1	..	..	..
Sydney, Mail, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Sydney Mechanics' School of Art .....	1	1	..	..	..
Sydney Morning Herald, Proprietors of ..	..	..	312	..	..
Sydney University .....	1	..	..	..	..
Symons, G. J., F.R.S. ....	..	12	..	..	..
Tasmania, Government of .....	6	..	..	..	..
Tasmania, Government Statist .....	1	..	..	..	..
Taylor, C. C. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Timaru Herald, Proprietors of .....	..	..	312	..	..
Times of Cyprus, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Tinline, George .....	1	..	..	..	..
Tolmer, Alexander (South Australia) ....	2	..	..	..	..
Toronto Public Library .....	2	1	..	..	..
Toronto University .....	1	..	..	..	..
Townsville Chamber of Commerce .....	..	1	..	..	..
Townsville Herald (Queensland), Pro- prietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Transvaal Advertiser, Proprietors of ....	..	..	312	..	..
Trinidad, Government of .....	6	1	..	..	..
Trinidad, Registrar-General .....	..	2	..	..	..
Turner & Henderson, Messrs. (New South Wales) .....	6	5	..	..	..
Tropical Agriculturist, Proprietors of ....	..	..	12	..	..
Tucker, Mrs. G. A. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Tyneside Geographical Society .....	..	1	..	..	..
Union Steamship Co. ....	7	..	..	..	..
United Service Gazette, Proprietors of ..	..	..	52	..	..
United States, Government of .....	..	13	..	..	..
University of Queen's College, Kingston Canada .....	2	..	..	..	..
Usher, Alfred (British Honduras) .....	..	..	..	2	..
Vacher & Sons, Messrs. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Vane, George, C.M.G. ....	..	2	..	..	..
Victoria, Government of .....	9	4	..	..	..
Victoria, Agent-General for .....	1	..	..	..	..
Victoria Institute, .....	1	..	..	..	..
Victoria Weekly Colonist (British Co- lumbia), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Victorian Express (Western Australia), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Voice (St. Lucia), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Walery .....	..	..	..	..	4
Walter, Sir Edward, K.C.B. ....	..	..	..	..	1
Warnambool Standard, Proprietors of ..	..	..	312	..	..
Waterlow & Sons, Messrs. ....	1	..	..	..	..
Weekly Examiner (Prince Edward Island), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..

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Weekly Official Intelligencer, Proprietors of	..	..	52	..	..
Wellington Chamber of Commerce .....	..	1	..	..	..
Western Australia, Government of .....	2	..	..	..	..
Western Mail (Western Australia), Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Westgarth, W. ....	2	..	..	..	..
West Indian Conference on Quarantine ..	1	..	..	..	..
West Indian Quarterly, Proprietors of ..	..	4	..	..	..
White, Colonel W. (Canada) .....	13	10	..	..	..
Winnipeg Board of Trade .....	..	1	..	..	..
Wynberg Times, Proprietors of .....	..	..	52	..	..
Yochmonitz, A. (Kimberley) .....	..	..	52	..	..
Young, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G. ....	2	1	..	..	..

#### ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1889.

Mode of Acquisition.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Newspapers.	Maps.	Miscellaneous.
Donations .. .. .	622	586	13,989	24	38
Purchase .. .. .	148	136	8,200	1	124
Total .. .. .	770	722	22,189	25	162

The Council are indebted to The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, The Castle Mail Packet Company, The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, The British and African and the African Steamship Companies, for their assistance in the distribution of the "Proceedings" of the Institute, in various parts of the world.

The CHAIRMAN called upon the Honorary Treasurer to make his financial statement.

Sir M. F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G. (Honorary Treasurer): The Annual Report, which has been some time in the hands of the Fellows, deals with some of the most prominent and most attractive features of the accounts attached to it. It refers to the greatly increased number of our members, and to the consequent considerable and very satisfactory expansion of our income. It refers, further, to the rapid and equally satisfactory diminution of our debt. It appears to me that an institution like this, which, looking back for only ten years, can see its income grow

from £1,700 to over £7,700 a year, and which finds that the currency of its debt has been decreased in the still shorter period of only three years by nearly one-fourth, may fairly be congratulated on the prosperous condition of its affairs, and may feel thoroughly satisfied that in entrusting the management of those affairs to its Council it has secured a most able and efficient discharge of its trust. I do not think that any better test of the management could possibly be applied than an examination of the policy pursued by the Council in dealing with the debt. A debt of some £35,000, involving an annual charge of something like £1,800, extending for a period of forty years, was undoubtedly a very heavy burden on an institution whose income at the time the debt was incurred was very little more than between £4,000 and £5,000. That the Council should have been able by a perfectly legitimate application of those receipts which may be regarded mainly in the light of capital, viz., the life subscriptions—to reduce the debt by something like £3,700 in the course of three years, and to diminish its currency from forty years to about thirty, is, I think, a most satisfactory state of things. There are only one or two points in the nature of details connected with the accounts to which (besides these general questions of income and debt) I need call attention. It will be noticed that the accounts show certain increases in the payments. They are not considerable. I do not think anybody will regard them as anything more than a proper and proportionate increase of the expenses, looking to the largely extended area of the Institute's operations, and to the increase in the amount of work which has necessarily followed. There is, however, one item to which I would like to invite special attention, and that is the increase of £167—which is, after all, not a large increase—in the item "Salaries and wages." I think every Fellow of the Institute present to-day will feel much satisfaction that the Council has been able to recognise the very valuable services rendered by our most efficient Secretary and his staff in some small measure by giving to them these increases of their salaries. The only remaining feature of the accounts—which, I think, are very plain and speak for themselves—which seem to call for notice is the satisfactory fact that we begin the year with a balance of £2,088, as against £1,557 last year. It appears to me that the conditions under which we commence our financial year are eminently satisfactory, and most favourable to the accomplishment of the important and useful objects for which this Institute was founded.



We have a larger cash balance in hand; we have a growing income and a rapidly diminishing debt, while our assets are of a class which is most certainly not deteriorating from year to year in value.

The CHAIRMAN: It is now my agreeable duty to move the adoption of the report and accounts. You will all agree that the Honorary Treasurer's statement is eminently satisfactory. Before I make one or two observations of a general character, I have to inform you that since the report was drawn up a new matter has arisen, on which it is necessary to make a brief statement. Over two years ago the Council invited attention to the hardships imposed by the provisions of the Companies (Colonial Registers) Act of 1883, which required that probate or letters of administration should be taken out in the United Kingdom in respect of wills of Colonial shareholders holding shares on the Colonial registers of companies having their head offices in this country. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury stated, in reply, that they would be willing to assent to such an amendment of the law as would afford relief from probate duty when the person beneficially entitled to shares or stock on a Colonial register died domiciled elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, and this undertaking has been given effect to by the provisions of section 18 of the Revenue Act of 1889. The alteration has been productive of much satisfaction in the Colonies. I now invite your attention briefly to some of the important matters which are dealt with in the report. First of all, I am sure you observe with the greatest satisfaction the increase in the number of Fellows. No fewer than 525 Fellows have been elected during the period with which this report deals—an increase which is a most conclusive proof that this is a valuable institution, and one which is widely appreciated. There are very few Fellows who join this Institute who do not from personal experience thoroughly understand what is the work on which we are engaged, and appreciate its value. Next I must mention a melancholy topic in the loss the Institute has sustained during the year by the death of several of its members. It would be invidious to select names from the list, which commences with that of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, who was one of the founders of this Institute and a vice-president. It is an interesting circumstance in the history of the Institute that the banquet held in March last to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Institute was attended by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Prince of Wales is at

all times forward to recognise and support the interests of the country, and his presence on the occasion was of great value to the Institute. In the course of the year meetings have been held at the Whitehall Rooms. You will all agree with me that the Institute is indebted to the gentlemen who took the trouble involved in the preparation of the papers, which have been remarkable for the amount of information concentrated in a small space and the interest of the topics discussed. Among the good works done by our Institute, not the least valuable is the circulation over so wide an area of the important information contained in many of these papers. The Library is mentioned in the report. On December 31 the Library contained 7,654 volumes, 3,585 pamphlets, and 221 files of newspapers, and it is continually receiving valuable additions. In the past year no fewer than 770 volumes were added to the collection. The report adverts to a matter of considerable practical importance—the admission of Colonial Government securities into the category of trust fund investments. I am glad to observe that a Departmental Committee has been appointed by the Treasury to inquire into this subject, and I earnestly hope the result may be the admission of these securities into the category of trust fund investments. Anything which facilitates the financial operations of the Colonies in this country is a link—a practical and valuable link—between the Mother Country and her Daughter States. The report refers, as is proper, to various matters of interest in connection with the Colonies. “The Council earnestly hope that the questions connected with the Fisheries on the Atlantic seaboard and in Behring’s Sea, which have formed the subject of discussion between Great Britain and the United States, will speedily be brought to a settlement satisfactory to the Dominion of Canada by means of diplomatic negotiations,” and reference is also made to the prolonged irritation in connection with the Newfoundland Fisheries. These subjects bring before us the value of an Institute like this, whose business is to watch over matters of this kind, to awaken public interest in them, and to aid in the formation of a sound opinion on all matters in which our Colonial fellow-subjects are deeply interested. The report refers to the most important movement which has been set on foot for a great Australasian Federation. I rejoice to think that my dear friend Sir Henry Parkes—veteran statesman of Australasia—has been able to take the lead in this most important proceeding. We must all

rejoice to see that local jealousies have been thrown aside in a statesmanlike spirit, and that the Conference have taken up this matter in a frame of mind which gives assurance of the successful issue of their deliberations. Last, but not least, among the many gratifying circumstances connected with this movement is the opportunity afforded to those engaged in the deliberations of giving the assurance that, while they seek—and wisely seek—to form a great nation, they are anxious they shall remain an integral part of the British Empire. The speeches and the resolutions have all been in terms which reflect credit on the statesmen of the Australasian Colonies, and, so far from awakening feelings of jealousy at home, they must, on the contrary, have been in every sense most gratifying to the inhabitants of the Mother Country. I must allude to the spirited and patriotic journey to South Africa by our friend, and one of our vice-presidents—Sir Frederick Young. Many of you followed the reports of his proceedings, and you must have felt, as I feel, that in him we had an envoy to those regions of which this Institute may be proud. This Institute is a most convenient centre for the interchange of thought on all matters relating to Colonial affairs. We do a good work in watching over the relations—always, I hope, tending to become closer and closer—which bind together the Mother Country and the Colonies. For my own part, I may say that since I returned from my journey to the Australasian Colonies, I rejoice in the opportunity afforded me through the existence of this Institute of doing everything I can to promote Colonial interests in this country, and testifying to the many friends I have there that on my return I have not forgotten them, and still remain grateful to them for the extreme kindness I received. I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, with the exception of that portion of the report relating to the alteration of the rules, which will be dealt with separately.

Mr. G. VANE, C.M.G., seconded the motion.

Mr. G. COLLINS LEVEY, C.M.G., suggested to the Council the desirability of confining the report to the affairs of the Institute alone.

Mr. LEWIS A. VINTCENT (M.L.A., Cape Colony): As an old Fellow of the Institute residing at the Cape Colony, I wish to offer a few words of friendly criticism with respect to one of the paragraphs of the very satisfactory report to which we have listened. It is as follows:—“The Council anxiously await the result of the negotiations that are now proceeding respecting the future of



Swaziland, as they continue to attach the highest importance to British influence being supreme in this part of South Africa." It cannot be denied, I think, that the disposal of Swaziland is a very debateable question. It is more than that. It is beyond all doubt a question of controversial politics. This being so, I doubt—speaking with due deference to the Council—whether an institution constituted as is the Royal Colonial Institute ought to take so prominent a part, and to express so decided an opinion, with respect to a question of controversial politics. I cannot help expressing some regret that, with the official representative of the Cape Colony as a member of the Council, this paragraph should have been introduced into the report now submitted for the consideration of the meeting. I shall not weary you with discussing the question in detail, but I will briefly ask your attention to the position of affairs with respect to Swaziland. The whole question must be considered as *sub judice*. A Joint Commission has been appointed by Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the South African Republic to inquire into the condition of affairs in Swaziland, and to report on the best means of settling the difficulties that have arisen with respect to that country, with the view of protecting as best can be done the various interests that have there sprung up. It is quite recently that Her Majesty's representative, Sir Francis de Winton, returned to England. I am not aware whether his report is in the hands of the Government, but, whether that is so or not, it is quite certain that sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable the Government to consider the report and to deal with the recommendations contained in it. Under these circumstances, I submit, it is not judicious on *ex parte* statements—as no doubt the statements to some extent are that have been placed before the Council—and while an international inquiry is pending, that this meeting should be called upon to express an opinion. What is the condition of Swaziland? It is an independent native territory at present, but, owing to the number of concessions made by the late King—grazing concessions to the Boers, mineral and other concessions to Europeans—the country has been reduced to such a state of confusion that it is utterly impossible any future Swaziland King will be able satisfactorily to govern the country and to protect the various interests which have grown up in the country. It is well to bear in mind, too, that a treaty exists between Her Majesty's Government and the President of the South African

Republic, according to which neither this country nor the Transvaal can acquire possession of Swaziland without the consent of the other contracting party. Those who know the geographical position of Swaziland, and how that country is situated in relation to the Transvaal, can have no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that, whatever England may be disposed to do, the Transvaal Government will not readily acquiesce in the disposal of Swaziland in favour of Great Britain. Independent of the relations existing between the Transvaal and Swaziland, the Transvaal territory surrounds Swaziland on three sides, while no part of Swaziland touches British territory.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G. : I am very sorry to interrupt my friend Mr. Vintcent, but it really appears to me he is a little out of order in discussing a very important public question on this occasion. I do not think the paragraph in the report justifies his going into the whole Swaziland question. Mr. Vintcent is, as I know, a distinguished member of the Legislature of the Cape Colony, but he is hardly entitled, I think, on this occasion to go into the whole question, on which there may be differences of opinion.

The CHAIRMAN : I declare the ballot closed. I am not a very experienced chairman at these meetings, but, so far as I am able to form an opinion offhand, I apprehend that this is an opportunity for those outside the Council to express their views on the report.

Mr. VINTCENT : I am indebted to you, my lord, for your ruling. My criticism is entirely owing to the character of this paragraph. If the Council had been satisfied by alluding to the question in general terms, and expressing the hope that a satisfactory decision would shortly be come to, I should not have had a word to say.

Mr. CARDROSS GRANT (quoting the paragraph) : It seems to me that those words meet the view you have just now expressed.

Mr. VINTCENT : It is the concluding words that have caused me to take this objection. They really foreclose the whole inquiry. It is maintained that British influence should be supreme in this part of South Africa. That is the very question under the consideration of the International Commission.

The CHAIRMAN : You would be satisfied if the paragraph ended at the word Swaziland ?

Mr. VINTCENT : Yes ; or if the Council would be content with

expressing the hope that the negotiations would result in a satisfactory settlement, or words to that effect.

The CHAIRMAN : Perhaps you will propose an amendment to that effect.

Mr. VINTCENT : What I have said is entirely by way of friendly criticism, because I am an admirer of this Institute, and have followed with such interest all its proceedings that I am particularly anxious that the Institute, which hitherto has been so successful in avoiding controversial politics, should not make any mistake of this kind.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG : I am anxious to explain that in our annual report two years ago the Council made use of almost identically the same language in regard to Amatongaland, and it was accepted by the meeting without criticism. The precise words were as follows :—"The Council, deeply impressed with the importance of maintaining unimpaired British supremacy in South Africa, have urged upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity of securing Imperial interests," &c.

Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G., M.P. : I wish to make one or two observations on the paragraph in the report with reference to Colonial Government securities. It is there stated that the Council has taken definite action in the matter, having repeatedly urged Her Majesty's Government to admit Colonial Government securities into the category of trust fund investments. I do not like that paragraph, and it is better for me, as an old member of the Institute, to come here and say so. In the first place, this question involves large questions of Imperial policy. For my own part, I am not ready to "note with satisfaction" that this matter of Imperial policy has been referred to a Departmental Committee, and I should be prepared to put myself in order, if necessary, by concluding with an amendment to leave out the words after "Council" in the third line.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., C.B. : The committee has only been appointed to inquire and report.

Sir JOHN COLOMB : That may be, but I still hold my opinion on the point. I should like to ask the Council to state specifically on what grounds they have urged Her Majesty's Government to take the course mentioned? In this Institute we are animated by one object, and that is the promotion of the welfare of the whole Empire. But there are two parties involved in this question—the Mother Country and the Colonies—and I want to know from the Council what they think the Mother Country will



get in return for this arrangement. My second question is this, On what ground is the Imperial Parliament to depart from previous practice, and to authorise the investment of trust money beyond its control? The third question—which is an important question, and should be thrashed out, so that Parliament may be informed of the arguments of the Council—is, Where is the security for future payment of interest? Is not the money that pays interest on Colonial securities raised largely by import duties—I am not complaining of that—and does not that depend largely on power of free ingress and egress of sea-borne commerce at Colonial ports? If that is stopped they cannot pay the interest. For example, Queensland has not come into the naval arrangement which would secure this security. Are we to part with trust money to her? Now, I ask the Council why we are to depreciate our own securities—to transfer capital from the Mother Country to the Colonies—without an adequate return? I am sure an important body like the Council have looked into the question all round, and I hope they will give us some explanation on these matters. I do not think anybody can accuse me of not being prompt to assist in every way every effort for the unification of the Empire; but I do not see what advantage is to be gained by the Mother Country giving everything, and getting nothing in return.

Mr. HYDE CLARKE: I do not wish to enter into details on any particular question, but surely we, as Fellows, ought not to be denied the privilege of having these important questions brought under our notice by the Council, or from their giving expression to our views on them. It appears to me that the Council have expressed opinions on them with great moderation. To present a barren report would scarcely meet the wishes of the Fellows. I just wish to call the attention of the Council to one topic of some interest—viz., the pledges in Canada of the Alliance Française for the promotion of the French language, and really for the extirpation of English. It will have been observed that at a meeting of the Alliance the other day a leading member stated that during the last ten years 40,000 French emigrants had been sent by him—not to Lower Canada, but to Manitoba and the North-West—where they are calculated to influence the half-breeds, and perhaps create another Reil rebellion. The French have a very powerful organisation, the influence of which is to be observed in all parts of the world, while we have no organisation for the promotion of our common interests. I

would ask the Council to direct their attention to this matter of the English language.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL: I wish to say a few words in reply to Sir John Colomb, who has raised a large question by introducing the subject of reciprocity between England and the Colonies. This is a question I do not think we are competent to discuss here. Sir John Colomb is mistaken when he says that a departmental committee has been appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to deal with the question of the investment by trustees in the United Kingdom of moneys under their control in Colonial stocks. The committee to which he refers has power only to inquire and report, not only as to the expediency of permitting trust moneys to be so invested, but as to the proper conditions to be imposed for the protection of the *cestui que* trust; and, before any final decision can be arrived at, the question will have to be dealt with by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Imperial Parliament, and I should think the public will be safe in the hands of both. Doubtless, if the investment of trust funds in Colonial stocks is permitted, it will benefit the Colonies by giving them a larger market, but it will also benefit the *cestui que* trusts in this country—a very numerous body—by providing for them a safe investment at a higher rate of interest than can be obtained by the investments at present allowed to trustees here. The Committee, I believe, have submitted their report, but I am not in a position to say what recommendation they have made. In regard to the larger question raised by Sir John Colomb, which, if I understood him correctly, meant that England should retaliate for any action of the Colonies which might be considered injurious to Imperial interests—

Sir JOHN COLOMB: I did not mean in any sense retaliation. I merely put that as the shortest way of illustrating my argument as to the Imperial question that underlies the consideration of this question.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL: I think Sir John Colomb instanced the case of Queensland, which Colony had refused, up to this time, to contribute towards the cost and maintenance of the Australasian squadron, and that because they had taken this course we should not grant them the privilege of permitting trustees to invest in their stocks. If this did not mean retaliation, then it did not mean anything. The question of investment by trustees in Colonial stocks is a very simple one, and, if granted, will, I am

certain, be a greater advantage to a portion of the people in this country than to those in the Colonies.

The CHAIRMAN declared as the result of the ballot that the list proposed by the Council had been unanimously elected. The names are as under :—

*President.*

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., G.C.M.G., &c.

*Chairman of Council.*

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P.

*Vice-Presidents.*

His Royal Highness Prince Christian, K.G.  
 His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.  
 His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.  
 His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.  
 The Right Hon. the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.  
 The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.  
 The Right Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.P.  
 The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.  
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery.  
 The Right Hon. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G.  
 The Right Hon. Viscount Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.  
 The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.  
 The Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.  
 The Right Hon. Lord Carlingford and Clermont, K.P.  
 The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P.  
 Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.  
 Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.  
 Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.  
 Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

*Councillors.*

Sir Charles Clifford, Bart.	Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.
Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G.	Neville Lubbock, Esq.
F. H. Dangar, Esq.	Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.
General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B.	Gisborne Molineux, Esq.
Frederick Dutton, Esq.	Jacob Montefiore, Esq.
C. Washington Eves, Esq., C.M.G.	J. R. Mosse, Esq.
W. Maynard Farmer, Esq.	John Paterson, Esq.
Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.	John Rae, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.	Peter Redpath Esq.
H. J. Jourdain, Esq., C.M.G.	Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.
F. P. de Labilliere, Esq.	Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith.
	Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.
	James A. Youl, Esq., C.M.G.

*Honorary Treasurer.*

Sir Montagu F. Ommauney, K.C.M.G.

Mr. R. S. WALPOLE: I think the discussion has placed the Council in a somewhat invidious position. Their desire, I conceive, is simply to carry out the objects of this Institute in regard to the discussion of Colonial and Indian subjects, and accordingly



they make a *résumé* of what has occurred during the year. The question of Swaziland is rather prominent, but I do not think there has been any intention on the part of the Council to commit us to any particular political opinion. They are likely, I think, to be better informed on these matters than the generality of the resident Fellows, and, moreover, there are a vast number of non-resident Fellows who are equally interested in these questions with ourselves, and I would ask what weight our opinion could have as against that of the large and heavy majority of non-resident members?

Mr. F. P. DE LABILLIERE: I desire to call attention to the fact that ever since the mere infancy of this Institute the Council has been in the habit of dealing with general questions outside the mere ordinary business, and this is the first occasion in my recollection in which their action has been called in question. Our annual meeting would really be a very bald affair were we—professing, as we do, to exist for the purpose of imparting information respecting Colonial questions—to confine ourselves to mere matters of routine. May I refer to what has fallen from Mr. Vincent? He has criticised a paragraph which certainly, from the wording, seems to deal more exclusively with Swaziland than with the general question of British influence in that part of South Africa. It will be in the recollection of the Fellows that, within the last half-dozen years, there were considerable dangers of foreign powers planting themselves on the coast of South Africa—in fact, we know the Germans did establish themselves on the north-west boundary of the Cape Colony, and that there have been certain points on which foreign powers would have established themselves had our Government not been vigilant. Three or four years ago this Council brought under the notice of our Government these dangers. Now, there still remains a point at which a foreign power might come in and thrust a very undesirable wedge into our position in South Africa, and that is on the coast of Amatongaland, which immediately adjoins Swaziland. I think, therefore, we should have rather gone back from the course we took on a former occasion had we not made some allusion to the subject in this report. In regard to trust investments, I think Sir Saul Samuel put that matter conclusively when he told us that it is really more in the interest of investors in this country than of the Colonies that these powers should be extended. We know that in this country there is an enormous amount of capital

seeking employment, and that the rate of interest has gone down lamentably for those who have money to invest. Moreover, there are a great many people in this country who have got trusts in which Colonial securities are expressly permitted for the purposes of investment, and it is rather a hardship that others should not have the same privilege.

The CHAIRMAN: It may be fitting that I should now say a word or two in reference to what has fallen from various speakers. In regard to what has fallen from Sir John Colomb, I think, in justice to those by whom the report has been drawn up, I ought to call attention to the fact that what is stated in the report in reference to the admission of Colonial Government securities seems to be the traditional policy of this Institute. At any rate, I see that a resolution was adopted by the Council at a meeting held on May 8, 1888, to this effect:—"That with reference to the minutes of the meeting of the Colonial Conference, held in London on Thursday, April 14, 1887, the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute beg to urge that Her Majesty's Government may now be pleased to take the necessary steps for permitting the investment of trust money in Colonial Government Stocks." Therefore, the paragraph in the report we are now asked to approve is in harmony with the recognised views of the Council of the Institute extending over a considerable time. As a Fellow of the Institute Sir John Colomb is perfectly right in coming and giving expression to his views, but the report must be considered to be the expression of the views of the majority, and, looking to past proceedings of the Institute, I take it that the majority would support this action of the Council. Then we have Mr. Vintcent's remarks on the position in South Africa. I must confess I am not responsible in any way for the drawing up of this report, and I concur with what has fallen from some of the speakers as to the desirability of avoiding debatable matter as far as we can in a document of this kind. No doubt, if you were to avoid touching on every topic upon which it is possible there might be a difference of opinion, the report would be a mere statistical record of the number of Fellows elected during the year, together with the favourable references which we are fortunately able to make as to our financial position; the number of volumes in the library, &c. Beyond that it would hardly be possible to say anything on which there might not be individual differences of opinion. It is a question of degree in each case. It is evidently wise on the part of the Council to avoid commit-



ting the Institute to a decided expression of opinion on a matter as to which there are wide differences of opinion. Great discretion must, in fact, be used in the matter. You cannot at times avoid coming into contact with the views of some of our Fellows on various questions, and it is obviously not wisdom on the part of the Council to place the Institute in antagonism with the views strongly entertained by a large minority of the members of the Institute. It might, perhaps—I am now expressing my individual opinion—have been wise and more cautious to have terminated the paragraph under discussion by a full stop after “Swaziland,” but I am assured that the decided majority of the Council is in favour of the report as it stands. I think that Mr. Vincent must on this occasion be satisfied with having made a powerful protest, and with having in a very impressive manner called attention to the fact that he and many others would prefer that the Council should have dealt in a somewhat more colourless way with the discussion on matters in South Africa. I hope that Mr. Vincent, having made that protest, may be satisfied, for I apprehend that the majority would be in favour of some such expression of opinion as is contained in the report. I now ask the meeting to adopt the report.

The report was adopted unanimously.

SIR HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.: I may, perhaps, be allowed to add a word of explanation. The name of the Agent-General to the Cape Government was mentioned by Mr. Vincent in his very temperate remarks. Sir Charles Mills was ill at the time the report was adopted, and not able to attend, but it was understood he was not favourable to that portion relating to Swaziland, which, however, expressed the feeling of the great majority of the Council.

SIR JOHN COODE, K.C.M.G.: The meeting has been so protracted that I will move the resolution entrusted to me in the briefest possible manner. It relates to changes in the rules, and I had better read them. In the case of Rule 9 the proposal is that for the words, “Every gentleman desirous of admission into the Institute as a Fellow,” the following words be substituted:—“Every gentleman, being a British subject, desirous of admission into the Institute as a Fellow;” and in the case of Rule 13, that for the words, “Gentlemen resident in the Colonies or India may be elected as Non-Resident Fellows,” the following words be substituted: “Gentlemen resident in the Colonies, or India, or elsewhere out of the United Kingdom;



being British subjects, may be elected as Non-Resident Fellows." Also in the case of Appendix (No. 1)—Form of Candidate's Certificate—that the words, "a British subject" be inserted before the words, "being desirous of admission into the Royal Colonial Institute." Until quite recently this question had never arisen, but a short time ago a candidate's certificate was mentioned, and the point was raised, "Is it competent to admit as a Fellow a gentleman who is not a British subject?" It was replied, "There is nothing in the rules to prevent it." And this is true; but in the charter you will find that the grant is made to the Prince of Wales and "any other of Our liege subjects." The object of these changes is simply to bring the rules into accord with the charter. I therefore propose that these changes be made.

Major W. M. BELL: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S.:—I move "That the thanks of the Fellows be given to the Honorary Treasurer (Sir Montagu F. Ommañney, K.C.M.G.), the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in the various Colonies, and the Honorary Auditors (Messrs. Gisborne Molineux and W. G. Devon Astle), for their services since the last annual meeting." If it had been somewhat earlier in our proceedings to-day, I should have liked to refer to the extent to which the Institute is indebted for these honorary services. It would be absolutely impossible to work an organisation of this kind—extending, I might say, all over the world—by a paid staff. There is, perhaps, no society in the world whose Fellows are so scattered as those of the Royal Colonial Institute, and among them are a considerable number who have given services of a most valuable character in the different centres of the society's operations. They do an enormous amount of work—as people generally do when they are not paid for it—and they are entitled to our warmest thanks.

Dr. STRUTT: I second this resolution, with which I am sure you will all agree.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Sir MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY: On behalf of the honorary officers of the Institute, I beg to thank the meeting for the very complimentary manner in which this resolution has been received. It is a great gratification to the honorary officers to be able to contribute in some small degree to the success of the Institute, and, for my own part, the little services I have been able to render are, I assure you, most willingly given.

MR. F. P. DE LABILLIERE : I beg to propose "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Secretary and the other members of the permanent staff for their services during the past year." Our best thanks are due to Mr. O'Halloran, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Boosé, and the other members of the staff, for the very admirable manner in which they have discharged their duties.

The resolution was seconded by Sir JOHN COODE and carried.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. S. O'Halloran) : I beg to thank you on behalf of the permanent staff. Our hearts are in our work, and I may add that we feel it a privilege to be able to assist in carrying out the great national objects of this Institute.

MR. J. V. E. TAYLOR moved, and Captain ROCHE seconded : "That the thanks of the Fellows be accorded to the Council for their services to the Institute during the past year, and to the Chairman of this meeting for presiding."

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG : I have very great pleasure in putting the motion, and, although I am a member of the Council, I can honestly say that I think the thanks of the Institute are due to that body for their admirable services in regard to attendance and attention to the interests of this society.

The resolution was carried, and the meeting then separated.

## FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 11, 1890.

The Right Hon. Viscount BURY, K.C.M.G., presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 25 Fellows had been elected, viz., 10 Resident and 15 Non-Resident.

### Resident Fellows :—

*James W. Arbuthnot, J. Drysdale Brown, Alfred Burnie, Captain Cumming Dewar, William Fraser, Owen Lewis, Kenneth R. Stuart, Professor Henry Tanner, M.R.A.C., Horace S. Tremlett, Henry G. Wright.*

### Non-Resident Fellows :—

*Robert Adamson (Canada), William Adamson (Victoria), Dr. Dougan Bird (Victoria), Andries Lange Brink (Transvaal), Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Clarke, J.P., (Victoria), A. L. Halkett Dawson, M.A. (Victoria), Josias E. De Villiers, A.M.Inst.C.E. (Transvaal), James Ferguson, Jun. (Cape Colony), Alan Grant-Dalton, M.Inst.C.E. (Cape Colony), E. Hornby Grimani (China), Alexander Michie (China), Henry Foscue Morgan (Queensland), Stephen H. Parker, M.L.C. (Western Australia), D. Poyntz Ricketts (China), Hiram W. Varley (South Australia).*

A list of donors to the Library was also announced.

The CHAIRMAN : I have the pleasure of introducing Dr. Schlich, who has spent upwards of twenty years in the Forest Department of the Government of India, and succeeded Sir Dietrich Brandis as Inspector-General. On his return from India he was appointed Professor of Forestry to the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, which position he now holds, much to the advantage of the students he is educating for the Forest Service in India and elsewhere. I now call on Dr. Schlich to read his paper on



## FORESTRY IN THE COLONIES AND IN INDIA.

In considering the invitation of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to read a paper on the subject of "Forestry in the Colonies and in India," I had to take into account, on the one hand, that I was sufficiently acquainted with forestry and forest management in India to undertake the task; and, on the other hand, that though I had read a good deal about forestry in the Colonies, I had never made the latter subject a special study, and, above all, that I have never visited any of the Colonies. Although I felt the latter to be a serious drawback, I decided to accept the invitation, because I did not wish to disappoint the Council, since it was doubtful whether anybody would be found to undertake the task who was equally well acquainted with forestry in India and the Colonies. I trust, however, that I shall have the kind indulgence of the Fellows of this Institute, in case I should make any mistake in the data referring to the Colonies; I have taken a great deal of trouble to give accurate information, but I found it a difficult task to get hold of it, since it is so very much scattered, and in many cases difficult to find.

The British Empire extends from the North Polar regions to about the fifty-fifth degree of southern latitude. Apart from the Mother Country, it is represented in the north chiefly by the Dominion of Canada; in the tropics by India; and in the south by Australasia and the South African Colonies, besides numerous other Colonies in all parts of the globe. The total area of the Empire and the population are estimated as follows:—

	Area in square miles.	Population.	Density of population per square mile.
United Kingdom .....	122,000	38,000,000	311
British India,* .....	1,463,000	255,000,000	170
The Colonies, about ....	7,600,000	20,000,000	3
Total.....	9,185,000	313,000,000	34

In this vast Empire all sorts of conditions are met with. There are all shades of climate represented, from eternal ice to full tropical heat; the rainfall ranges from absolute aridity to almost 600 inches in a year; extensive low lands and plains alternate with mountainous regions which attain to the greatest elevation on the face of the globe. Again, while some parts are densely

\* These data include the area and population of the Native States, but not those of Upper Burma, which are not accurately known at present.

populated, we have in others extensive regions with few inhabitants or none at all. It is obvious that it is impossible to decide in a wholesale way whether, and how far, forests are necessary or even desirable in the various parts. That question must be studied and answered for each country separately.

In the first volume of "A Manual of Forestry,"\* which I brought out lately, I have dealt with the general utility of forests in the economy of man and of nature. Here it must suffice to say that forests are of use owing to the timber and other produce which they yield, and the influence which they exercise upon the climate, the movement of water in nature, the stability of the surface soil on sloping ground, the healthiness of a country, and allied subjects. The degree of utility in the latter respect, usually called the indirect effects of forests, depends chiefly on the geographical position, the climate, and configuration of a country. The direct usefulness of forests, that is to say, in so far as they yield timber or other produce, represent capital and provide labour, depends upon many things, such as the means of communication in a country, and with other countries; the control which it exercises over other countries; the quantity and quality of substitutes for forest produce available in the country, especially iron and coal; the value of land and labour, and the returns which land yields if used for other purposes; the density of population; and, finally, the amount of capital available for investment.

All these matters require careful investigation, before a decided forest policy is adopted. It would be quite impossible to deal with them all in a paper of this kind. As regards the timber requirements of the Empire as a whole I am able to give the following statement, which I have prepared from the Statistical Records laid before Parliament:—

ANNUAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TIMBER, being the average calculated from the returns for the five years, 1884-88.

I.—*Imports.*

United Kingdom, value	...	...	£15,000,000
Australasia	„	...	1,284,000
Cape of Good Hope	„	...	72,000
Trinidad	„	...	49,000
British Guiana	„	...	37,000
Barbados	„	...	24,000
Total	...	...	<u>£16,466,000</u>

\* Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew & Co., Bouverie-street, E.C.

II.—*Exports.*

Dominion of Canada, value	...	...	£4,025,000
India	„	...	511,000
Jamaica	„	...	175,000
Ceylon	„	...	27,000
Total	...	...	<u>£4,738,000</u>

III.—*Net Imports into the Empire.*

Value	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£11,728,000</u>
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This table, as will be seen, is not quite complete, because many of the smaller Colonies have been omitted. Again, in some cases, certain quantities of timber were included under railway materials, so that their amounts could not be ascertained by me. On the whole, however, it shows conclusively, that the British Empire, although it is so frequently represented as possessing more extensive forests than any other nation, pays every year something like £12,000,000 to foreign countries for timber alone. Here, then, is a broad fact, which calls for serious consideration. On more than one occasion has the endeavour to develop more systematic forest management in the Empire come to nought, because the limited funds required for such a policy were not forthcoming, or other interests prevailed over the dictates of a sound forest policy, while the enormous sum of money which goes every year out of the Empire was lost sight of.

The table shows, also, that the Mother Country swamps all the Colonies and India in respect of imports; in other words, of the £15,000,000 worth of timber required annually by the United Kingdom, its dependencies could furnish timber valued at barely over £3,000,000. I have repeatedly drawn attention\* to the fact that the United Kingdom has an area of waste land amounting to over 26,000,000 acres, and that less than one-fourth of it could produce all the ordinary timber, valued at £12,000,000, which is now imported. The rest, representing teak and fancy wood, could, however, not be grown in this country. It is said that these lands are required for other purposes, such as grazing, or produce more income, for instance as shooting-grounds, than if

\* (1) In a pamphlet entitled "Afforestation in Great Britain and Ireland," written by me for the Earl of Carnarvon, when Viceroy of Ireland, printed for the Government of Ireland by the Queen's Printing Office, Dublin, 1886.

(2) Manual of Forestry, Vol. I., 1889.



planted with timber trees, but I have also thrown some doubts on this assertion. Be this, however, as it may, the same argument does not hold good in the case of most of our Colonies, where enormous areas are available to produce many times the quantity of timber annually imported into the United Kingdom. And yet many of them are already themselves importing timber on a considerable scale. Take, for instance, Australasia. Of its area perhaps not more than one-third is at present put to profitable use, and the annual imports amount already to a value of £1,284,000. Surely, here is room for serious thought—a subject with which I shall deal further on.

India has to provide an enormous population of 255,000,000 people with timber and firewood, and, apart from a certain amount of teak and fancy woods, that country can probably do little towards an increased export of timber.

The Dominion of Canada has, during the years 1884–88, exported on an average timber valued at £4,025,000 annually. From all parts of the Dominion reports come of the rapid diminution of the area under timber, which leave no doubt that the exports must seriously decrease at an early date.

Without going further into the matter, it is clear to anyone, who approaches the subject with an unbiassed mind, that under existing circumstances the imports of timber into the Empire will increase, rather than decrease, as time goes on. The reason is not far to seek. In most of our Colonies fellings are practically unrestricted, the greater part of the felled trees is wasted, forest fires overrun the areas, settlers clear additional land every year, and, to crown the edifice, over enormous areas the timber is destroyed by ring-barking to convert the forests into pasture land. I do not mean to say that this is the state of the case everywhere. Some of the Colonies have made earnest attempts to grapple with the question; but in some of the larger Colonies, such as Canada and most of the Australian Colonies, little has been done, except, perhaps, the passing of fine forest laws, which, it seems to me, were only made to be ruthlessly broken.

Then there is the difficult question whether, even if we can pay for it, foreign countries will be in a position to supply us with the necessary timber for any length of time, especially if the further development of the Colonies should necessitate ever-increasing imports. Data, which throw light on this question, have been produced plentifully, and although the several sources of timber in foreign countries may not dry up quite as quickly as some people

assume, there can be no doubt that suspicious signs and indications do exist. Under these circumstances it seems to me essential that the British Empire, as a whole, should endeavour to safeguard against a calamity which, if it has once set in, can only be remedied after a considerable lapse of time. Although some of the dependencies have made great progress in this respect, others are as yet in the very beginning, and too many of the Colonies are still "playing" with the forest question. The reason for this is to be found in the constitutional aversion of Englishmen to State interference in the case of anything that partakes of the character of an industry. Whenever the forest question turned up, whether in India or in the Colonies, the usual cry was that the matter might be safely left to private enterprise; then, when people began to feel uneasy as to the result, feeble attempts were made to interfere, by half-hearted measures which had for their object to check the further destruction of the forests, and the waste of valuable material, without, however, inconveniencing anybody engaged in the business of destruction. It was only when matters had gone from bad to worse that more energetic steps were taken—in other words, that, after all, the State did interfere.

There are certain reasons why State interference is more called for in the case of forestry than in most other branches of industry. Most of our valuable timber trees require long periods of time to ripen. Large size oak trees are from 100 to 200, and even more, years old. The teak which comes to this country from India is derived from trees which are, on an average, at least 150 years old. If forests are to yield a regular annual return of timber they require to have trees of all ages, and consequently a considerable accumulation of material, which has been produced in the course of a long period of time. To maintain the forests in that condition only a quantity equal to that which grows annually should be removed, and no more. If more is removed a reduction of the producing capital must ensue. As long as the estates are in the hands of private parties, they are at all times liable to be overworked, that is to say, more than the annual increment is taken out; and it is easy to see that in a comparatively short time the forests must cease to yield timber. Experience has proved, over and over again, that this is generally the result. If we are to make over to our children the forests in an unimpaired condition, they must be treated in a systematic manner, and this can, as a rule, only be achieved for any length



of time by State interference. But the mere theory of such is by no means sufficient. Nominal interference on the part of the State is the most disastrous form of all. In that case the forests are looked at as common property, and everybody tries to get the most out of them, and into his own pocket, the result being that they disappear faster than ever.

If the State, as such, has arrived at the conclusion that the maintenance under forest of a certain proportion of the area is essential or desirable, it must also, once for all, decide to do what is necessary to secure that area, and to see that it is managed in a systematic and orderly manner. There are various ways of doing this. Either the State establishes State forests by setting aside certain areas at its disposal for forest purposes, or it passes laws which empower it to supervise the management of communal and even private forests. The former alternative is much the best, wherever it can be adopted, and this is the case in India and in most of the Colonies.

The Government of India recognised the necessity of determined action thirty years ago. In many of the Colonies, the question has been under consideration for some years past. Amongst these, I may mention Ceylon, Mauritius, Australasia, the Cape of Good Hope, Canada, Cyprus, and the West Indies. Various Indian forest officers have, from time to time, been lent to Ceylon, Mauritius, New Zealand, Cyprus, and the Cape. The latter Colony has engaged a distinguished French forest officer, as well as an Indian forest officer, to superintend its forest department.

On the whole, then, something has been doing in this line, but there is an enormous difference in the results. Practically, only India has really and honestly dealt with the forest question; some of the Colonies are fairly in earnest, but too many have restricted their action to nominal measures. I should gladly have given you a *résumé* of how the forest business now stands in the several Colonies, had I not found that either my remarks would have to be of a very superficial nature, or that this paper would have grown far beyond reasonable limits, in fact, reached the size of a book. Under these circumstances, I decided to select two typical instances, India and Australia. I selected India, because there systematic forest management is further advanced than in any one of the Colonies; and Australia, because it already imports timber on a considerable scale. On a future occasion, I may have something to say about some of the other Colonies.



## I.—FORESTRY IN INDIA.

India is situated between the 8th and 35th degree of northern latitude ; hence the southern half of it lies within the tropic. Its length, as well as its greatest breadth, is about 1,900 miles, leaving out of consideration the newly-acquired territory of Upper Burma. The area and population stand as follows :—

	Area in square miles.	Population. Total.	Per square mile.
British territory without Upper Burma ..	912,000	202,000,000	221
Native States .....	551,000	53,000,000	96
Total.....	1,463,000	255,000,000	170

The physical configuration is very peculiar. The country consists of three great sections :—

- (1) The Himalayas.
- (2) The Indo-Gangetic plain.
- (3) The Peninsula.

The Himalayan ranges stand out like a high wall on the north, separating India from the Thibetan high plateau. The great Indo-Gangetic plain runs along the southern edge of the Himalayas, from Sind, in the west, to the Bay of Bengal, in the east. To the south of this plain, and partly surrounded by it, lies the Indian Peninsula, forming another plateau of moderate elevation. The contrasts of elevation which occur in these territories are greater than those in any other part of the globe. While the Himalayas reach a height of 29,000 feet, the plain of Hindustan, at the foot of the hills, rises only a few hundred feet above sea-level ; further south elevation increases again, since the Peninsula shows a height ranging between 2,000 and 8,000 feet.

Another peculiar fact is that India receives the drainage of both slopes of the Himalayas, which ultimately collects into the three great rivers, the Indus, Bramaputra, and Ganges. The first two rise in close proximity to each other at the back of the Himalayas ; one runs towards the west, and the other towards the east, until both break through the Himalayas—the former running through the Punjab and Sind to the Arabian Sea, and the latter through Assam and Lower Bengal to the Bay of Bengal. The Ganges drains the greater part of the south face of the Himalayas, finding its way, after uniting with the Bramaputra, into the Bay of Bengal. The highest part of the Peninsula is situated along its western edge, in consequence of which the greater part of the

drainage from this part of the country goes in an eastern direction into the Bay of Bengal.

It will be easily understood that in a country like India many different climates are found. As a matter of fact they range from the driest, in Sind, to the wettest, along the west coast of the Peninsula, in Assam, Eastern Bengal, and Burma; and again from the hottest to an arctic climate in the higher regions of the Himalayas. Of these various climates the following four types may here be mentioned as most characteristic :—

(1) The climate of tropical India : showing the highest average temperature; the early arrival of the monsoon rains mitigates the summer temperature; there is little or no cool season.

(2) The climate of North-Western India : showing the highest summer temperature, though the average temperature of the year is lower than in the former region; there are four or five cool and even cold months during winter, when the climate resembles that of South Italy.

(3) The climate of North-Eastern India : here humidity reigns supreme; the extremes of temperature in summer and winter are moderated by the effects of the relatively large quantities of moisture in the air.

(4) The climate of the Himalayas : it is, according to elevation, more or less temperate, and even arctic, with frost, snow, and bitter winds in winter, and a moderate heat in summer.

I must now say something about the rainfall, which depends in the first place on a very simple set of phenomena. The extensive plains and tablelands of India are in spring and summer heated to a much higher degree than the surrounding sea, while during winter the air overlying the sea is warmer than that over the dry land—in other words, sea breezes prevail during summer, and land breezes during winter. This subject is of so interesting a nature that I may be permitted to say something more about it.

In spring, which shall here comprise the months of March, April, and May, the highest temperature is found over the centre of the Peninsula (Nagpur—Hyderabad), the difference being from five to ten degrees compared with the temperature at the sea coast on the east or west, or at the foot of the Himalayas. The air in the centre expands, lifts the higher layers, causes them to flow away on all sides, and produces a centre of comparatively low pressure. Into this centre presses the heavier atmosphere from the surrounding country, principally from the sea on the

south, east, and west, and from the dry tablelands of Beluchistan and Afghanistan on the west and north-west. As a general rule the moist sea breezes gain the upper hand, and bring a rainfall ranging from three to six inches during this period. The north-western breezes, on the other hand, are dry, and known as the hot winds of the Bombay Presidency, the North-Western Provinces, and Central India. With the advance of the season, the sea winds become stronger and stronger, and the air is then drawn from the more distant equatorial regions, the great reservoir of moist air; they now cause a copious rainfall, known as the south-west monsoon. The amount of rain differs, however, very considerably according to the configuration of the country; in other words, according to the degree to which the clouds in their forward passage are forced to rise or sink again, owing to a rise or fall of the surface.

As long as the sea winds are sufficiently strong to keep in check, and even force back, the north-western winds, all is well for India; but occasionally the reverse occurs, that is to say, the north-west winds force back the sea winds, and proceed far into the Indian plain and the Peninsula. If this ascendancy continues for some time, the rains fail, and scarcity or even famine is the result.

In September the monsoon commences to decline, and by degrees north-easterly winds replace the south-western and southern breezes. They are dry, except in part of Madras, where they bring heavy rain until December, and are known as the north-east monsoon winds. Local rains of moderate extent are caused during winter, more especially in the Punjab and north-western Himalayas.

The total annual rainfall ranges from 4 in. in some parts of Sind to more than 500 in. in the Khasia hills, and all intermediate grades are duly represented.

A country which shows such extremes of climate must necessarily show a most varied vegetation. The actual distribution of the forests is principally governed by the rainfall. Where that is favourable, production is great, and the forests are dense; where it is unfavourable, production proceeds at a slow rate. Again, the nature of the rainfall governs the character of the forest. Where the rains are heavy, the country is generally covered with evergreen forest; where it is less copious, the forests are deciduous; under a still smaller rainfall, they become sparse, and more dry, until they gradually end in desert. Con-



sequently, the evergreen forests are found along the moist west coast of the Peninsula, in the coast districts of Burma, Chittagong, and along the foot and lower slopes of the Eastern Himalayas. The deciduous forests occupy the greater part of the Peninsula, and Burma away from the coast. Dry forests are found in Rajputana and the Punjab, while deserts are the principal feature of Sind.\* With rising elevation in the hills, the forests become gradually temperate, and then alpine, until they disappear altogether on approaching the lower limit of the eternal snow.

I have dwelt in some detail on the great variety of climates prevailing in India, because some idea on the subject is necessary so as to understand the forest policy which is indicated in the case of that country. The main issues of that policy depend on the following three points :—

- (1) Forests in relation to climate and rainfall.
- (2) The regulation of moisture, and
- (3) Forest produce required by the country.

However much may have been written and said on the first point in its application to India, I can, in the present state of our knowledge, dismiss it in a few words. The south-west monsoon must for ever be the main source of moisture in India, and the climate and rainfall of the Indian plain, and of the Peninsula, are generally subject to other influences, in comparison with which the effects of forests must always remain small. On this account, then, afforestation cannot be pushed in the case of India. I must, however, not omit to mention that the shade and shelter of forests will be most gratefully accepted by man and beast in a hot country like India.

I have something more to say under the second head. In a tropical climate like that of India the evaporation from an area exposed to the full effects of the sun is probably not less than four times that from an area which is covered by a dense growth of forest vegetation; hence afforestation is of great importance wherever the rainfall is limited, or unfavourably distributed over the several seasons of the year.

Then, there is irrigation to be considered. No less than 30,000,000 acres of land are artificially watered in India by means of canals, wells, lakes, and tanks. Only 3,000,000 acres

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\* Sind has some very valuable forests, which are situated on the banks of the Indus on land more or less regularly inundated.

depend directly on the melted snow of the Himalayas, and it will easily be understood of what importance it is to keep the areas which provide the remainder of the water properly sheltered. The larger the proportion of the catchment areas, whence the irrigation water comes, is shaded by forest vegetation, the more favourable and sustained will be the supply of water. On this account, then, forestry in India has an important mission to fulfil.

The mechanical action of forests in regulating the flow of water from hill sides, also, is not without importance in India, and cases are by no means rare, which show the mischievous effect of reckless deforestation. In this respect none is more instructive than the case of the hills behind Hushiarpur in the Punjab. These, consisting of a friable rock, were safe, until, some forty years ago, cattle graziers settled in them and destroyed the forest and other vegetation. Since then a process of erosion has set in, which is carrying by degrees the hills into the plains, where they appear as huge sand drifts, which have already covered enormous areas of fertile cultivated land, and even destroyed part of the town of Hushiarpur. Such an evil can be avoided by preserving the natural vegetation on the land; but, if once started, special measures are required to meet it. In the first place, grazing must be stopped, at any rate that of goats and sheep, so as to allow a natural growth of plants, shrubs, and trees to come up; artificial sowing and planting must be done, preceded in bad cases by the construction of dams and dykes to steady the soil, until vegetation has once more laid hold of it. Mischief of this kind can be stopped and cured at a comparatively small sacrifice, provided it is taken in hand at an early stage; but if it has been allowed to grow for a series of years, the expenses of checking the evil may be beyond the means of the State. As an example, I may here mention that France has been spending large sums of money during the last twenty years, in order to cure the mischief wrought in the French Alps in consequence of former neglect and recklessness. This should be a warning to India and the Colonies.

Although forests are of considerable importance in India in respect of their action as regards the regulation of moisture, they are absolutely indispensable on account of the produce which they yield, since by far the greater part of India must rely on the timber and fuel produced in the country, apart from other produce. All the teeming millions of India use wood fuel for

their domestic firing, or, if such is not available, dried cow-dung, the latter being much to be deprecated from an agricultural point of view. At the same time, enormous quantities of timber are required for construction, boat-building, tools, agricultural implements, railways, and other public works. If we add thereto a demand for many important items of minor produce, more especially cattle fodder in the drier parts of the country, it will easily be understood that at least 20 per cent. of the total area requires to be kept under forest. Even such an area would give only about half an acre per head of population, an allowance below that of most European Continental countries.

The history of forestry in India is very instructive. According to the available evidence, the country was in former times covered with dense forests. Then settlers opened out the country along the fertile valleys, but the destruction of the forests on a larger scale was carried out by nomadic tribes, who fired alike hills and plains as they moved from one pasture to another. This process is believed to have gone on for more than 700 years. Subsequently came British rule, and with it a more fierce destruction of the forests than before. Extension of cultivation became the order of the day, and before its march many of the remaining woods fell under the axe, no inquiry being made as to the ultimate result. Simultaneously with the extension of cultivation and the increase of population, the annual requirements of timber and fuel increased, while quickly multiplying herds of cattle roamed far and wide over the remaining forests. Finally, railways came, and with their extension the forests disappeared with greater rapidity than ever, partly on account of the increased demand for timber used in construction and firewood, and partly on account of the fresh impetus given to cultivation on both sides of the lines. I have watched this last process, and I can testify from personal experience how fatal railway extension is to forests which are not subject to proper control and protection.

For some time matters went smoothly enough in India, but then the shoe commenced to pinch. Difficulty was experienced in meeting the demands of timber for public works, sleepers had to be imported from foreign countries, and it was then recognised that a great mistake had been made in allowing the forests to be recklessly destroyed. Experience had definitely proved that the preservation and suitable management of a sufficient area as forests could not be left to private enterprise, and that the inter-



ference of the State had become a necessity in the general interest of the country.

The forest question commenced to attract attention in the early part of this century, in consequence of which a timber agency was established on the west coast of the Peninsula. Next we find, in the year 1843, Mr. Conolly, collector, of Malabar, planting teak on a large scale at Nilambur. Dr. Gibson was appointed Conservator of Forests in Bombay in 1847. In 1848, Captain Frederick Conyers Cotton caused the appointment of Lieutenant James Michael (now Major-General J. Michael, C.S.I.), as Forest Officer in the Anamalais, which post he retained for seven years. Dr. H. Cleghorn became connected with forest conservancy in Mysore in 1847, and he was appointed Conservator of Forests in Madras in 1856. He was on special duty with the Government of India about the years 1860-62, when he inquired into the forest matters in the north-western Himalayas, and elsewhere. In the Central Provinces, Colonel Pearson was the first Conservator who took up forestry in a business-like manner.

These gentlemen, and others, were the pioneers of forest conservancy in India. Their action, though localised, caused the matter to be discussed and kept before the public, and it led, ultimately, to the organisation of a general department by Dr. D. Brandis (now Sir Dietrich Brandis, K.C.I.E.). The latter was appointed Superintendent of Forests in Pegu, in 1856, by that great administrator, Lord Dalhousie. Dr. Brandis was principally instrumental in saving the Burma teak forests from destruction by enterprising timber merchants—that is to say—estates which yield now a gross revenue of some £250,000 a year.

In 1862, he was attached to the Government of India, and in 1864 appointed the first Inspector-General of Forests to that Government. He then set to work to establish the Indian Forest Department, and to introduce a systematic management of the forests. At first he devoted himself to the provinces directly under the Government of India; subsequently, he was twice deputed to Bombay, and he totally re-organised the Forest Department in Madras in 1881-83, immediately before his final retirement from India.

The first duty of the new Department was to ascertain the extent and character of the remaining forests, and especially of that portion which still belonged to Government. This inquiry

was not of special difficulty, except in so far as a sufficiently trained staff was not available at the outset.

The next step was to take the State forests under protection and management, and now difficulties arose. There were, no doubt, some administrative officers who soon perceived that it was to the true interest of the people to preserve a suitable forest area, and who cordially assisted the new Department; but the majority of the officers of the State failed for a long time to accept that view, principally because the idea of forest preservation was new to them, and they feared complications from the facts that the rights of Government in the forests were in many cases ill defined, and that the people claimed extensive rights by prescription, and on other grounds, in the areas which were the property of the State.

The first Indian forest law was passed in 1865; it provided that the Government might declare any land belonging to it a Government State forest, and that such declaration should not abridge any right held by private persons over such areas; but the Act did not provide power to inquire into and legally settle the rights of third persons in the State forests. Under this Act considerable progress was made in the preservation of the forests, wherever the population was limited and the forest areas extensive. But where the reverse conditions prevailed, and where the rights claimed by the people, rightly or wrongly, were extensive, the benefits of the Act soon threatened to become abortive. Consequently fresh legislation was soon contemplated, and, after years of discussion, a new Act was passed known as the Indian Forest Act of 1878, followed by special Acts for Burma, Madras, and one or two other provinces. Of these, the Burma Act is the best. Generally speaking, the enactments give power to the Government—

- (1) To declare any area belonging to the State, or over which the State has rights, to be a State forest.

- (2) To demarcate such area, and to inquire into and settle, once for all, the rights claimed by third persons in or over such area; to commute such rights if they seriously interfere with the maintenance of such forest; and to prevent the springing up of new rights except by a Government grant.

- (3) To provide for the proper protection and management of the State forests.

- (4) To provide for the protection and management of Government forests not included in the reserved State forests.

(5) To provide for the preservation of private forests, which are of special importance to the community as a whole.

(6) To provide for the protection of forest produce in transit.

(7) To provide for the adequate punishment of persons breaking the forest law.

Passing over many other provisions, I shall only add that the Act is throughout permissive, that is to say, the Government may bring its provisions into operations or not, as may be required from time to time.

Under these laws an area of about 55,000,000 acres, which is just under 10 per cent. of the British territory, have been brought under the control of the Indian Forest Department; thirty-three million acres are so-called reserved State forests, that is to say, areas which have been set aside and are managed as permanent forest estates; while the remaining twenty-two million acres are as yet so-called protected or unclassified State forests, enjoying a limited extent of protection until it has been finally decided, whether they are to be incorporated with the permanent State forests or not. Some fifteen million acres of additional forest lands are at the disposal of Government, which have not as yet been brought under the control of the Department.

It will be noticed that the area of State forests falls considerably short of 20 per cent. of the total area, the proportion which is believed to be that required to meet the demands of the country. There are, however, as yet extensive forest lands in the hands of private persons, and although their extent and yield capacity is decreasing every year, a considerable portion is so situated or of such a description that it is not fit for permanent cultivation, and may be expected to yield always a certain amount of produce. Interference with these private forests will only be possible in cases of absolute necessity.

The bulk of the required produce must come from the State forests, and if they are to yield that, they must be managed in a careful and systematic manner. Hence Sir Dietrich Brandis recognised at an early stage the paramount importance of providing a competent staff of officers. He obtained, as early as 1866, the sanction of Government to a scheme, under which every year a number of young Englishmen are selected in this country, and trained in forest science and practice before they proceed to India to take their places as officers of the forest department. For many years these young men studied forestry in Germany



and in France. Gradually the difficulties of studying in a foreign country and in a foreign language made themselves more and more felt, until it was decided to start, in 1885, an English forest school in connection with the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill. Under these arrangements, some 110 officers have been trained and drafted into the Indian Forest Department. At the present moment we have twenty-two forest students under instruction at Cooper's Hill.

These young men are destined to recruit the superior or controlling staff of the department. In addition, it was found necessary to let the future executive officers pass through a suitable course of training. Accordingly, an Indian forest school was started, in 1878, at Debra Doon, in the North-Western Provinces, which has been gradually developed, so that it now turns out annually some thirty trained forest rangers. These are almost entirely natives of India; they enter the executive branch of the service, but those of special merit are eligible for promotion to the controlling staff.

The organisation of the Department may be shortly described as follows:—The Inspector-General of Forests is the head of the Department, and responsible to the Government of India. The Department in each province is presided over by a Conservator of Forests (or two, and even three in the large provinces), who is responsible to the Local Government. He is assisted by Deputy and Assistant Conservators, each of whom controls the management of the forests in a district, or other part of a province. Subordinated to this controlling staff are the executive officers, divided into various grades, and they in their turn are assisted by the protecting staff, consisting of foresters and guards, numbering many thousands.

In this manner a well-organised department has been built up during the last quarter of a century, which has under its charge an immense Government property, consisting at present of some 55,000,000 acres of forest lands. Some of the forests were taken in hand before they had been destroyed, but by far the greater part of the area was taken over in a reduced and even ruined condition. Although a quarter of a century is only a short period in the life of a timber tree, the effects of protection and systematic management are everywhere apparent. Economic systems of utilisation have been introduced, a large proportion of the forests is successfully protected against the formerly annually recurring forest fires; young growth is allowed to spring

up under the protection now afforded; sawings and planting are carried out when required; the forests are managed under carefully considered working plans; and all this without interfering with the acknowledged rights of the people, who receive every year enormous quantities of forest produce, either free of charge or at comparatively low rates. In many parts of the country the people have come to recognise the importance to themselves of the proper preservation of a suitable forest area, and this feeling is steadily extending.

What I have said above refers to British territory. Space does not permit my dealing with forestry in Native States, beyond mentioning that of late years many native rulers have commenced forest conservancy in their states, with the assistance and advice of officers of the Indian Forest Department, on lines similar to those followed in the British territory.

And now the question may well be asked, how about the cost of all this elaborate organisation, and the works of protection and improvement? Well, on that head, too, I can present you with what I consider satisfactory figures. The net surplus of the Indian Forest Department, after meeting all expenses, has been as follows since 1864:—

#### NET REVENUE OF INDIAN STATE FORESTS.

1864-67 .....	average annual net revenue	£106,615
1867-72 .....	“ “ “	133,929
1872-77 .....	“ “ “	212,919
1877-82 .....	“ “ “	243,792
1882-87 .....	“ “ “	384,752

The annual net revenue during the period 1882-87 was nearly four times that of the period 1864-67, and although I am not in possession of the detailed figures for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89, I may state that the gross revenue realised in the latter year surpasses that for the period 1882-87 by about £300,000. Calculated for the whole area of the forests, the revenue is as yet small, but there is little doubt, if any, that twenty-five years hence the net surplus will be four times the present amount, provided the Government of India perseveres in the forest policy as developed in the past. The growth of trees is of slow progress, and of all branches of the administration of a country the Forest Department requires to be more thoroughly guided than any other by the watchword, “Continuity of action.”

The question has repeatedly been asked, to whom we owe the development of forestry in India. I think I am correct in saying that no single person can be considered to be the originator of the business, which grew up gradually. Every one of the pioneers of the department helped in a greater or less degree, commencing from the early part of the century. It was Sir Dietrich Brandis' good fortune to arrive upon the scene when matters were ripe for a general move. He seized the opportunity promptly, and, by his remarkable ability and perseverance, carried the business to a successful issue. By saying that the name of Brandis must for ever be associated with the establishment of systematic forest management as now understood in India, we do not in any way depreciate or forget the valuable services which the pioneers of the Indian Forest Department have rendered to the State, or the services of those who worked with Sir D. Brandis or who followed him. Even now the development of systematic and scientific forestry in India is by no means a closed book; there is a great deal to be done yet, and a great many improvements to be effected.

The important point is, that the development of systematic forestry in India is considered something to be proud of, never mind who did it or who shared in the honour of having accomplished a feat which is of such importance to the welfare of the Indian people, and, I may add, to the Indian exchequer—a consideration by no means to be despised in these days of low exchange.

## II.—FORESTRY IN AUSTRALIA.

Australasia includes nine British Colonies, of which five (New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia) form the mainland, or Australia proper. Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Fiji group form separate islands, and New Guinea part of one.

The Australian main land lies between the 10th and 39th degree southern latitude, so that nearly half of it is comprised within the tropic. Tasmania is situated between the 41st and 44th, and New Zealand between the 34th and 47th degree of southern latitude.

The population and areas of the seven principal Colonies at the end of 1888 are shown by the Statistical Abstract to have been as follows:—



Colony.	Area in square miles.	Population.	
		Total.	Per square mile.
New South Wales.....	311,098	1,085,739	3
Victoria .....	87,884	1,090,869	13
Queensland.....	668,497	387,463	•6
South Australia .....	903,690	318,308	•4
Western Australia.....	1,060,000	42,137	•04
<hr/>			
Total Australia ....	3,031,169	2,924,516	1
Tasmania .....	26,215	146,139	6
New Zealand .....	104,458	607,380	6
<hr/>			
Grand total.....	3,161,842	3,678,035	1*

\* Exclusive of Aborigines.

These figures show that the area is about three times that of British India, while the population amounts to about one-sixtieth, hence the density of population is only about one-two hundredth part of that of India. On the other hand, Australia is inhabited by the British race. Here, then, we have to do with entirely different conditions.

The topography of the Australian Continent may be shortly indicated as follows:—The centre forms a plain consisting of a concave table composed principally of sandstone, and extending over an area of about one and a half millions of square miles. This plain is surrounded by higher ground along the coast. Along its southern margin walls of sandstone cliffs extend a great part of the sea coast; on the east, south-east, west, and parts of the north it is bordered by terraced ramparts of mountains rising to 3,000 feet on the west coast, and to 7,000 on the east coast. Along the latter a succession of mountain ranges occurs, from Portland in Victoria to Cape York in the extreme north. These cordilleras are called in different parts the Australian Grampians, the Australian Alps, the Blue Mountains, the Liverpool Range, &c. Their average height has been estimated at 1,500 feet above the sea. The rivers which flow from these ranges towards the east have but short courses; those flowing towards the west or south-west have long courses. The Murray River, for instance, has a length of some 1,300 miles, draining, with its tributaries, an area of about half a million of square miles, and finding its way into Encounter Bay, in South Australia.

The causes which determine the climate of Australia are remarkable in many ways. In the first place, the northern parts of the country are situated in a tropical, and the southern parts

in a temperate latitude. Secondly, between the two stretches the enormous central plain, which is girded by hill ranges in most of the coast districts. The central plain is daily heated in summer to a very high degree, the air expands, is lifted, and flows away on all sides, causing an indraught of moist sea air. This is forced to rise on reaching the high coast lands, which it moistens in various degrees. Owing, however, to the great distance from the shore to the centre of the country, the latter profits only at irregular intervals by this, because the indraught is regularly stopped by the nightly radiation of the heat absorbed during the day, or the clouds are once more converted into vapour owing to the high temperature of the air. Such is the heat in the interior during the summer that the air, if it moves at all, feels like a furnace blast. Sometimes, however, sufficient masses of clouds succeed in passing over the coast ranges, and, in such cases, floods of rain fall upon the inland country. The distribution of the rain differs considerably. The north coast has the advantage that the air drawn in from that side comes from the equatorial regions, the great reservoir of moisture. Then the hills on the east coast are comparatively high, those on the west coast are lower, and along a portion of the south there are no mountain ranges at all. Thus it happens that the rainfall at the head of Spencer's Gulf is only 6 to 8 inches; at Adelaide, 20; Melbourne, 26; Portland, 32; Sydney, 48; Newcastle, 44; Brisbane, 49; and at Rockingham Bay something like 90. Perth, again, has a rainfall of 33 inches. In every part, however, the rainfall decreases rapidly in passing inland, so that comparatively little falls on the inner slopes of the coast ranges.

The temperature depends on the situation and the rainfall. The northern part of the continent is tropical. Brisbane has a mean annual temperature of 69° Fahr., Sydney 63°, Melbourne 57°, Adelaide 65°, and Perth 64°. The mean temperature in the interior is much higher than along the shore; it is said to rise as high as 130° in the shade during summer.

I am not in a position to show in detail how far Australia requires forests on account of their indirect effects, but, guided by a general review of the topography and climate, so far as they are known, I should say that the mainland, at any rate, should not be without forests. This view, I find, is shared by local authorities on such questions. Amongst others, Mr. John Ednie Brown, the Conservator of Forests in South Australia, in his

Treatise on Tree Culture in South Australia, urged the importance of extensive forests, on account of their action in giving shelter to adjoining fields against hot or raw winds, the improvement of the soil in consequence of the formation of humus, reduction of evaporation from the soil, prevention or at any rate reduction of destructive floods, augmentation and equalisation of rainfall, improvement of arid tracts, increase of the humidity of the climate, improvement of the landscape, and in many cases of the healthiness of certain tracts. Whether the increase in the total rainfall will be considerable, or even appreciable, may be doubtful, but in most other respects I have no doubt that a certain forest area, suitably distributed, would beneficially affect the country.

As regards the direct effects of forests, a strong case can be made out. The population of the Continent is as yet small, being one per square mile, and yet the imports of timber have already assumed considerable proportions, as will be seen from the subjoined data, which have been taken from the Statistical Abstracts for the years 1884-88 :—

	£
New South Wales, annual imports .....	446,943
Victoria .....	968,946
South Australia .....	160,015
<b>Total imports .....</b>	<b>1,575,904</b>
Queensland, annual exports .....	12,235
Western Australia, say .....	78,000*
<b>Total exports .....</b>	<b>90,235</b>
<b>Net imports .....</b>	<b>1,485,669</b>

\* This is the figure for the year 1886 only.

On the whole, then, the net imports into Australia amounted to, roughly, one and a half million pounds sterling a year.

Only New South Wales has, it appears, extensive coal fields, which supply the Colony, and from which certain quantities of coal are exported to other parts of Australia and elsewhere. That coal, however, can only reach the localities which are within an easy distance of water and railway carriage, while all the rest of the country must rely now, and for many years to come, on fuel produced in the locality where it is wanted.

Under these circumstances, it may well be asked, how will



matters stand some years hence, when the population has further increased? The increase, not only in population, but in the number of cattle reared, and in railway and telegraph lines, has been quite marvellous of late years, as the following data will show :—

#### DEVELOPMENT OF AUSTRALIA DURING 15 YEARS.

	Number in 1874.	Number in 1888.	Increase per cent., during 15 years.
Population (approximate) ..	1,800,000	2,925,000	62
Horses .....	754,000	1,268,000	68
Horned Cattle .....	5,658,000	8,134,000	44
Sheep .....	48,097,000	79,575,000	65
	Miles.	Miles.	
Railways .....	1,527	8,292	443
Telegraph Lines.....	15,330	32,521	112
Land under wheat, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, and the vine .....	Acres. 1,779,000	Acres. 4,184,000	135

An important question is whether the increase is likely to continue. I confess that I find considerable difficulty in answering it, being personally unacquainted with the country. From the information at my disposal, especially that which Mr. Robert Barr-Smith has kindly furnished to me, I calculate that in 1888 not more than one-third of the total area, or, say, 1,000,000 square miles, was put to profitable use, so that two-thirds, or about 2,000,000, remained available. The former, no doubt, includes most of the districts on the east, south, and west coasts, leaving the greater part of the dry interior and of the north-coast districts for further extension; hence it would appear that the increase of sheep cannot go on much longer at the same rate as hitherto. There is, however, no reason why it should not continue for many years to come at a somewhat slower rate than of late years. The area under cultivation amounts at present only to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the total area. It has increased by 135 per cent. during the last fifteen years, and is capable of an enormous further extension, a matter which depends on the increase in population. On the whole, there seems no doubt that the demand for forest produce will rise considerably. Even now the railways alone require annually about 1,600,000 sleepers. Then timber is required in large quantities for building; enormous quantities are wanted every year for fencing cultivated lands and grazing areas, for mining operations, telegraph lines, &c. As to estimating these

quantities, as well as the necessary fuel, that is quite beyond my means.

I understand complaints have already been made that in many parts of the country the material for fencing is no longer available, and this difficulty will increase with every succeeding year. Let us, therefore, inquire what the existing resources are, and what the several Governments have done up to date to husband and increase them. With this view, I propose to look in somewhat greater detail at the three Colonies, which already import timber on a considerable scale, South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria.

#### (a) SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

I shall commence with this Colony, because it was perhaps first in the field to introduce a separate forest law.

South Australia occupies the centre of the Australian continent, and extends from its southern to the northern coast. According to Dr. Schomburgk, Director of the Botanical Gardens at Adelaide, it may be divided into the following four regions :—

- (1) The forest land region.
- (2) The scrub land region.
- (3) The grass land region.
- (4) The intra-tropical region.

The region of the forest land occupies mostly the mountainous districts and the base of the mountain chains. The forests are of moderate extent, and rather open; the eucalypts are the prevailing trees.

The scrub lands are found over the whole Colony, occupying perhaps one-eighth of its area. They form long stretches of desolate arid plains, the soil being comparatively poor; there is no water; the vegetation is stunted.

The grass lands form the principal part of the area, consisting of enormous undulating plains; within a certain distance from the seashore, they have been mostly converted into agricultural districts. In the interior the fertile spots of grass land alternate with bare sandstone ridges, or rolling sandhills.

The intra-tropical region shows near the sea mangrove forests; further inland, where the ground rises, palms appear, with various tropical timber trees, also eucalypts and acacias.

I have not come across any definite estimate of the areas still under forest in this Colony. Whatever it may be, there can be no doubt that it was very much greater in former times. The settler

has proved a destructive agent in this respect by clearing lands for cultivation, ring-barking trees to produce pasture lands, and by firing the bush. In all such cases a comparatively small quantity of timber was put to useful purposes, while the bulk of the material, which had taken long periods to ripen, was ruthlessly destroyed by fire, or allowed to rot, so as to get rid of it. The result is that the area now under forest is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the country, and will fall more and more short of actual wants, in the same degree as the population increases. This has been felt for some years past, and various measures have been taken, and laws passed, for the preservation of the forests.

The ball was set rolling, it appears, by Mr. Krichauff, M.P., who, in 1871, called for a return showing the state of supply of forest produce, and the preservation and culture of forests. The result of this inquiry was an Act passed in 1873, dealing with the encouragement of tree planting. In 1875 a Forest Board was established by Act of Parliament; and then followed various amending Acts. About the year 1877 a Conservator of Forests was sanctioned, to which post Mr. John Ednie Brown was appointed in 1878.

In 1882 a new Act was passed, called "The Woods and Forests Act, 1882," which is divided into six parts, dealing with the following matters:—

PART I. repeals the previous forest law and abolishes the Forest Board.

PART II. provides that the Commissioner of Forest Lands (being the same as the Commissioner of Crown Lands) shall hold charge of all forest estates; he may lease any or all such lands for a term not exceeding twenty-one years; he may grant licences and make regulations for cutting and removing timber, or bark, or any other forest produce; he may levy fees upon stock pasturing in forest reserves.

PART III. provides that all forest reserves heretofore declared shall continue to be so. The Governor may, from time to time, by proclamation in the Government Gazette, reserve any portion of the waste lands of the Crown as forest reserves; he may similarly declare that every forest reserve, or part of it, shall cease to be a forest reserve, provided that such proclamation shall not be issued until thirty days after a statement shall have been laid before Parliament, setting forth the particulars intended to be inserted in such proclamation.



PART IV. provides for encouraging the planting of certain forest trees in so-called forest districts by private parties by the grant of payments, not exceeding two pounds per acre.

PART V. gives the detailed conditions under which the forest lands may be leased for a term not exceeding twenty-one years.

PART VI. provides for the appointment and removal of Conservators or other persons holding office under the Act. Also the issue of regulations for the management and administration of the forest reserves, the disposal of timber, prevention of fires; also prescribes penalties, not exceeding five pounds in each case, for a breach of such regulations.

The Act prescribes penalties as follow :—

(1) Cutting timber or removing any other produce without due authority: maximum, five pounds, in addition to the value of the produce.

(2) Unauthorised grazing in any enclosed forest reserve: maximum, five pounds, in addition to value of damage done, or in default, imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

(3) Wilful damage: not less than five shillings and not more than ten pounds, or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months.

The Act, it will be seen, provides for the establishment of forest reserves, but, alas! also for their lease, for the encouragement of tree planting by private parties, and for suitable penalties in the case of forest offences. As nothing is said about forest rights, I presume none such are recognised on the lands belonging to Government.

And now let us see what has been done under this law. According to the Conservator's Report for the year 1888-89, the area of forest reserves on the 30th June, 1889, amounted to 202,932 acres, which is equal to 317 square miles, and represents .03 per cent. of the total area of the Colony, or .12 per cent. of the area which is at present put to profitable use. The Report further mentions that several of the reserves were leased during the year for various terms, for grazing and partly also for cultivation.

On the same date 9,716 acres = 15 miles had been enclosed for planting and the renovation of indigenous forests by the system of natural regeneration. Of this area, 1,374 acres were enclosed during the year.

During the year a bonus of £2 per acre was allowed on 147 acres planted up by private parties. Also 236,532 seedlings were dis-

tributed free of charge to private parties for planting; of these about 100,000 were reported to be alive at the close of the year, the rest having died in consequence of an unusually dry season.

It was also arranged to hold annually an Arbor Day, the first being held on June 20, 1889, at Adelaide, in the presence of the Governor (the Earl of Kintore), Lady Kintore, and their two daughters, each of whom planted a tree; and upon the firing of a gun the children belonging to various schools planted 800 trees on an area set aside for the purpose. The Conservator considers "that the impetus thus given to the planting of trees was very great, and the good which will be done thereby to the Colony will be immense." Let us hope that he will not be disappointed.

The financial results of the departmental operations during the thirteen years from 1876 to 1889, were as follows:—

Receipts .....	£88,175
Expenditure .....	79,750
Net surplus .....	<u>£8,425</u>

The planting up of a few hundred acres per annum is all very well, but it does not constitute forest conservancy on a scale in due proportion to the extent of the Colony, especially as many of the exotic trees which have been planted are not likely to prove useful as timber trees. The principal part of the Conservator's energy should be directed towards the selection and demarcation of further and more extensive forest reserves suitably distributed over the Colony, such reserves amounting ultimately to an area sufficient to meet the requirements of the Colony. In some parts of the Colony it is probably too late to carry out this policy, while in others numerous areas are as yet unoccupied. Here the selection of reserves should precede the advance of colonisation. Once the tide of occupation has fully entered a district, the setting aside for forest purposes of suitable blocks becomes more difficult every day.

On the whole, then, the action so far taken in South Australia seems far below what the necessities of the Colony demand.

The Conservator, Mr. Brown, mentions in his last Report that in some of the State forests large numbers of seedlings of the indigenous species had sprung up, in consequence of their having been protected against grazing for three years, and he urges that similar protection should be afforded on a more extended scale,

until the young trees are of a size to render them safe against injury by stock; but he also adds that his endeavours in this direction have so far been unsuccessful, as he has not been able to induce the Government to take his views on this subject.

The financial results of the so far limited operations in South Australia are satisfactory, and there is no reason to believe that more extended operations will be followed by a less favourable balance sheet of the Forest Department. At any rate any outlay in this respect can only be infinitesimal, when compared with the increasing sums which the Colony will have to send out of the country every year if it neglects to establish a sufficient area of permanent forest estates without loss of time, and to manage them on economic principles.

(b) NEW SOUTH WALES.

The forest law forms Part vi. of Act XVIII. of 1884—"An Act to regulate the Alienation, Occupation, and Management of Crown Lands, and for other purposes."

It provides:—

(1) The Governor may proclaim any areas of Crown lands to be "State forests," or reserve from sale any such areas as "timber reserves."

(2) State forests may be divided into blocks; until so subdivided, all existing forest and timber reserves may be reserved from sale, lease, or otherwise, as the Minister may think proper.

(3) The Governor may dedicate or reserve any State forest, or any portion thereof, for a specified period for the conservation of timber, and such forest shall not, during the term of reservation, be open to timber or other licences or permits.

(4) The Governor may frame regulations for the issue of licences or rights to cut and remove timber on State forests or timber reserves, or to remove any other produce.

Section 133 of the same Act prescribes penalties for offences against the various provisions of the Act:—

For a first offence, a penalty not exceeding £5.

„ second „ „ „ £10.

„ third or subsequent „ „ £20.

In accordance with these provisions an area of 5,656,831 acres = 8,839 square miles, had been declared State forests and timber reserves in 1887.



It is evident that there is not the character of permanency about these arrangements, because the law provides for the division of the State forests into blocks, which may be sold or leased afterwards. Areas reserved under such conditions do not partake of the character of permanent forest estates; hence an amendment of the law seems highly desirable.

I understand that about 10 per cent. of the area of the Colony may be classed as forests. These areas are said to be situated principally on the eastern slopes of the hill ranges running more or less north and south, at some distance from the east coast of New South Wales. I am not in a position to indicate the distribution of the existing reserves. They amount to not quite 3 per cent. of the total area. It seems desirable that the Government should, as speedily as possible, decide what portion can be permanently maintained as forest estates, and then proceed to constitute further permanent State forests in suitable localities, so as to secure a sufficient percentage of the total area being permanently maintained under wood.

New South Wales has the advantage of extensive coal deposits, so that localities within reasonable distance of water or railway carriage can be supplied with coal fuel. Large areas, however, cannot be so reached, and these must rely on locally grown wood fuel, while extensive quantities of timber will always be wanted; so that the maintenance of forests is of considerable importance, apart from the fact that they may be wanted for climatic and other reasons. In the latter respect I may here mention that in New South Wales the clearing of the catchment basins of rivers is said to have been followed by a more continuous flow of water in the streams lower down. This is diametrically opposed to the experience gained in other parts of the world, and I confess that I am somewhat sceptical in regard to these statements; at any rate, the phenomenon requires further careful investigation before it is finally accepted as correct. Possibly the tramp of the cattle along the water channels may gradually have hardened their bottoms, so that a smaller percentage of the water soaks into the ground and disappears.

(c) VICTORIA.

Victoria is, in many respects, the most instructive of the Australian Colonies, as regards forest policy. It is situated between the 34th and 39th degree of southern latitude

Although it appears to occupy only a comparatively small corner of the Continent, its area, 87,884 square miles, is really about equal to that of England and Scotland. It is divided into two parts by a range of mountains called the Main Divide, which runs from east to west, nearly through its whole length; the southern part comprises a somewhat smaller area than the northern. The elevation of the Main Divide reaches over 6,000 feet in the eastern, but barely 3,000 in the western part, the average elevation having been estimated at 3,000 feet. Various spurs run from this centre chain to the north and south, dividing the country into a series of drainage basins. The rivers on the south side of the Main Divide find their way, after comparatively short courses, into the Southern Ocean. Those in the north join the Murray River, with the exception of some in the north-western part of the Colony, which lose themselves in lakes and swamps, the overflow from which is absorbed by the porous soil of low tracts.

The rainfall of the Colony, being governed by its physical configuration, is estimated to amount to about 40 in. on the mountains and high table lands, and at from 25 to 40 in., according to circumstances, in the southern half of the country situated between the sea and the Main Divide. On the north side of the Main Divide the rainfall is smaller, being estimated at about 20 in., and in the valley of the Murray, and going down to about 10 in. in the north-western part of the Colony.

The temperature differs considerably with situation and rainfall. While the higher hills have a perfectly temperate climate, the lower lands are more or less sub-tropical, with a mild winter. Occasionally northern winds occur, which are cold in winter and dry and hot in summer. The Victorians are fond of claiming for their country "the finest climate in the world."

Baron Ferdinand von Müller, K.C.M.G., the celebrated botanist, who has been at work in Australia since 1847, mentions a series of distinct climatic regions in Victoria, of which, I may mention the following three:—

(1) The almost frostless tracts with a considerable rainfall, such as the low lands along the eastern and southern coasts, fit for sub-tropical plants.

(2) The dry regions, with a small and precarious rainfall and great summer heat, such as the north-western districts, fit for plants belonging to arid zones.

(3) The upland region, with snowy winters, such as the sub-Alpine tracts, fit for plants of cold zones.

Before proceeding to indicate the forest policy of Victoria, it will be useful to mention a few statistical data referring to that Colony. Victoria had in 1888 a population amounting to 1,090,869 people, which is equal to 13 inhabitants per square mile. There were also—

Horses	... ..	=	923,115
Horned Cattle	... ..	=	1,370,660
Sheep	... ..	=	10,818,575
Land under cultivation	...	=	2,576,405 acres.

These data show that a high percentage of the total area must be put to profitable use, especially for grazing. About 40 per cent. of the area has been alienated, leaving about 60 per cent. at the disposal of Government.

There is abundant evidence available to show that the preservation of a portion of the area under forest is considered essential for their indirect effects, but want of space prevents my going into the details of the case. At any rate, there can be no doubt that timber and other produce is wanted in enormous quantities which for years past could not be all supplied from the forests of the Colony. The average annual imports of timber amounted during the years 1884-88 to £968,946.

I have experienced considerable difficulty in getting a precise idea of the present distribution of the forests. As far as I could ascertain, the principal wooded areas are situated in the eastern half of the Colony, and in the hill ranges near Cape Otway. The western half is more thinly timbered, and in the north-west an area of some 10,000,000 acres is covered with mallee scrub consisting of dwarf eucalypts, which reach a height of about twelve feet.

The principal constituents of the timber forests are some forty species of eucalyptus, of which eleven are mentioned as specially useful. In addition there are a considerable number of acacia species, of which the Blackwood tree (*Acacia melanoxylan*) and the tan wattle (*Acacia decurrens*) are the most important.

I am not in a position to state what the area now under forest amounts to. Special inquiries were made in this respect between the years 1874 and 1878, at the request of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. The replies to this request were brought together in a digest prepared by Mr. Julian C. Rogers,



Secretary to the Institute of Surveyors. From this digest it appears that about 40,000 square miles were under wood in, say, 1875, which is equal to 46 per cent. of the total area. This estimate, it appears, included the area covered with small eucalypts and all the mallee scrub, which together constitute almost one-half of the area stated to be under wood. Under these circumstances, the returns were of some value as regards the supply of firewood, but less so in respect of that of timber.

The same returns gave a most melancholy account of the manner in which the forests were treated fifteen years ago. They say :—

“ The amount of timber is diminishing owing to clearings for settlement, ordinary home consumption, and bush fires. . . .

“ As early as 1868, attention was called by a specially appointed Board to the wastefulness and improvidence of the prevailing system. Only the prime parts of trees were utilised. Immense numbers of standing trees were killed owing to the practice of stripping from them large sheets of bark to cover, perhaps, a mere temporary hut. The Committee called attention to the growing scarcity of timber for props for mining purposes, and the necessity of measures to secure a permanent supply. The Committee also recommended the planting of suitable pine trees in the forests, and expressed a belief that within a short period the native supply would supersede the necessity for importing that timber for which at present they are wholly dependent upon other countries or Colonies. They recommended the abolition of the existing, and the introduction of a new, licensing system in the State forest reserves.

“ In 1872 the Royal Commission on Foreign Industries and Forests state, that urgent action in reference to this subject is needed becomes daily more evident. The threatened scarcity of timber in the gold-mining districts especially is referred to in terms of undisguised alarm, and the signatories recommend the early appointment of a Central Forest Board, the establishment of State nurseries, the distribution of seedlings to selectors, and the planting of reserves denuded of indigenous timber. . . .”

Thus, then, stood matters, say fifteen years ago. The Government of Victoria had full warning of what was going on in the forests, and it will be easily understood that it felt the desire to meet the existing evil. Let us see with what success.

In 1876 an Act was passed, called “The State Forest Act,”

which was to be read with and construed as part of the Land Act, 1869. This Act provided—

(1) For the appointment of Local Forest Boards, which were to have the care of reserves and other Crown lands that may be assigned to them by the Governor in Council.

(2) For the appointment of foresters by the Local Forest Boards, with the approval of the Minister, such foresters to have the power of Crown land bailiffs.

(3) For the promulgation by the Governor in Council of regulations prescribing the duties of the Local Forest Boards.

This Act had evidently for its object to entrust local boards in various parts of the country with the management of the areas, which might be set aside for forest purposes from time to time. I am informed that it was never really put into force, though it is said not to have been repealed.

In 1884 a new Land Act was passed, which provides amongst others for the following matters:—

(1) The formation of State forests.

(2) The formation of timber reserves.

(3) The management of both.

(4) The management and disposal of timber and other forest produce on the unalienated Crown lands not included in the State forests and timber reserves.

Under this Act the State forests can only be alienated with the consent of the Governor in Council. The timber reserves shall not be alienated in the first instance, but as the several parts become denuded of timber, they may be added to the pastoral or agricultural lands—in other words, thrown open to selection. The timber reserves are, therefore, only temporary reserves.

The forests generally are worked under the licence system, regulated by rules made under the Act. There are licences for felling, splitting, clearing undergrowth, the erection of saw mills, grazing, removal of wattle bark, &c. For each of these licences certain fees are paid.

Penalties are provided for breaches of the law or any regulations issued under it. As far as I am aware, no rights by private persons are recognised in the Crown lands; hence the Act does not provide how such rights are to be dealt with.

On the whole, I think the existing law, if applied in a proper spirit, would enable the Government of the Colony to deal efficiently with the forests, and the question which now interests us is whether, and in how far, effect has been given to the policy

which is indicated in the Act. To answer that question thoroughly it would be necessary to inquire into the matter on the spot. This being out of the question, I must fall back upon the Report of an expert, Mr. F. D'A. Vincent, which he wrote and submitted to the Governor of the Colony after a visit of some months to Victoria in 1887. Mr. Vincent is a trained forest officer of known ability, who served in the Indian Forest Department since 1873. He gives the following description of forest management as existing in 1887 :—

The areas of State forests and timber reserves stood as follows in 1887 :—

State forests .....	664,710 acres.
Timber reserves .....	690,732 „
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Total.....	<u>1,355,442 acres.</u>

equal to 2,118 square miles, or about 2 per cent. of the area of the Colony. The timber reserves, or one half of this area, are only temporarily reserved, so that the more permanent State forests occupy only 1 per cent. of the area of the Colony. It also appears that changes have, from time to time, been made in the State forests, some areas having been given up, and others gazetted instead. This detracts considerably from the character of permanency.

Some plantations have also been made, the total area being under 2,000 acres ; they are planted with wattles, blue-gums, and a variety of exotic trees.

Mr. Vincent visited a number of the State forests, timber reserves, and other forest lands, and he draws a rather gloomy picture of their condition. This is what he says, for instance, about the Wombat and Bullarook forest (area 105,000 acres) :—  
“This is said to have been originally a magnificent forest, chiefly of messmate or stringy bark, the timber being of the very best class. . . . Enormous quantities have been sent away to Melbourne, Sandhurst, and Ballarat. . . . There were thirty-six saw mills at work in 1884. . . . The splitters have cut more timber than even the saw-millers. . . . The good timber is now almost all worked out, except in certain localities in the southern half of the forest. In the portion which I visited, there are only second-class trees, with a certain number of bigger ones, which have been left for some fault. There has been little or no reproduction, the whole of the young trees have been burnt,



and there are no middle-aged ones coming on to yield timber some twenty or forty years hence."

"The useless waste and destruction that has been going on in this forest for the past thirty years defies all description. The saw-mill fellers and the splitters have been allowed to go in and cut when and what they chose. Generally the fellers took one log out of each tree, leaving the rest, which, although not quite so good as the butt-end log, still consisted of first-class timber. The splitters, as often as not, left trees to rot where they had fallen, without even taking out one log, on finding that the wood did not split well. Even if they did split, at least three-fifths of the timber in the trees was wasted. Subsequently, when the wood thus left on the ground was fired, a fierce blaze occurred, which killed or rendered useless almost as many trees as had been felled. . . . The selection of the State forests has not been well made here, for some of the best forests have been left outside, and inferior growth taken up for the reserve."

Similar accounts are given of many other forests, though the waste may not be so great in every case as that said to have taken place in the Wombat and Bullarook forest.

Mr. Vincent remarks on the management generally in the following terms :—

"From what I have said above, it will be understood that I am very unfavourably impressed with the present state of the forests. Wherever I went they told me the same story of neglect and waste, and I feel sure that no one could help arriving at any conclusion other than that mismanagement has been rampant everywhere, and disastrous in its effect. In newly settled countries, which are largely covered with forests, one often finds great extravagance and waste. But as it has long been known that the area of good forest in the Colony was limited, and that supplies of timber were running short, I am surprised that some effectual measures have not been taken to prevent further waste. The present arrangements are quite puerile, and so ill-conceived that they can scarcely be seriously discussed. The boundaries of the State forests and timber reserves have been selected with little regard for the real requirements of the case. Little care, so far as my inquiries go, has been taken to select as State forests or timber reserves the best forest, and that most conveniently situated for export. There are numerous instances of the best forests being given up to settlers, or kept as Crown land for splitters to work in. . . . The terms on which

licences are issued are chiefly to blame for the waste and destruction which have gone on everywhere. . . . In Victoria the licence-holder has virtually the right to cut as many trees as he chooses, to remove them or abandon them. . . . Little restriction is shown in the number of licences issued. The saw-mill licences are issued freely by the Secretary of Agriculture, provided the proposed site of the mill is not too close to that of another man, and work is allowed to go on all over the forest, as if the sole object of Government was to get rid of all the wood as rapidly as possible, and there were no such thing as a future. . . . Another reason for the complete disorganisation which exists appears to come from forest operations not being directed by a trained forest officer. There is no superior officer to visit the different forests periodically, to organise the work, and to submit annual progress reports to Parliament. . . . The Secretary for Agriculture, handicapped as he has been by want of experience in forest work, has done some good. Unfortunately, his other work has denied him the advantage of going round on frequent tours of inspection, and he has thus been unable to go into the practical forest work with his subordinates. The absence of an inspecting officer has been very unfortunate for the foresters, who, when appointed, had no previous experience. They have had to work for years without advice or assistance."

As regards the future supply of timber, Mr. Vincent says:—"It appears likely that Gippsland will soon be the only large source of supply. This being the case, the future can only be regarded with concern, even if the demand for timber in the future is to be no greater than at present. As, however, a large increase in the consumption may be safely anticipated, taking into account the natural increase in population, the present rapid extension of quartz mining, and the decrease of timber on private lands, there is likely to be a great scarcity of timber in the next ten or fifteen years. Already the mining community complain of the great increase in the price of firewood and timber, and the neglect which the large areas of Crown lands in the vicinity of the mines receive. On some mines firewood costs now 30 to 40 per cent. more than it did five years ago, and there is a universal complaint that the timber now supplied for props, laths, &c., is very inferior and immature."

Mr. Vincent then sums up as follows:—"The immediate causes of this are the bad licence system, the ill-arranged classification of State forests, timber reserves, and Crown lands, the



absence of professional foresters to direct operations, and the neglect to reserve the best natural forests....The officials in charge of the forests have often protested against the present licence system, explaining that the forests are being rapidly ruined. They explain that they cannot protect the forests from theft, and yet no change is made. Why? Because Parliamentary influence is brought to bear by the saw-mill owners and by the splitters, who are determined that no change shall be made in the present arrangements. Both these classes are powerful, the splitters especially. When an attempt is made by the foresters or the Secretary of Agriculture to do justice to the forests and to protect them, the persons affected organise deputations, questions are asked in Parliament, and concession after concession is made. There is little hope of the forests ever receiving proper treatment until the forest question is made a national one, and removed from the arena of party politics. The decision as to the future rests entirely with the country. The question is: Are the electors prepared to allow the saw-millers and splitters to devastate the remaining forests, robbing them and their children of their supply of timber and firewood, and risking some of the climatic changes which are traceable to the destruction of forests? Are they prepared to sacrifice a source of large and increasing revenue to the demands of a limited class? It seems to me that sensible men can give only one answer, and that the country, when it learns the exact state of affairs, will authorise the Government to settle the question once for all on a proper basis."

Here, then, is a heavy indictment. I have no reason to assume that Mr. Vincent has overdrawn his picture; but even if only half of what he says were to represent the actual state of affairs, the Victorians would have good cause to bestir themselves. There seems to be no doubt that, in spite of several forest laws passed since 1875, matters had not improved in 1887; the laws seem to have remained practically dead letters, whilst the destruction of the forests went on as merrily as before. In permitting this, the Colony of Victoria is not only destroying the timber supply of the future, in favour of a limited number of present inhabitants, who make personal profit out of them, but it squanders also a source of revenue, which, under proper treatment, would have increased, and ultimately formed an important item in the annual budget. The annual imports have already risen to a sum of about one million pounds, which has been chiefly expended on light woods,



in which the Colony is at present deficient. But what will the imports amount to when the hard woods hitherto derived from the natural forests have come to an end? And how are mining operations then to be carried on? These questions should not be lightly treated.

I have endeavoured to ascertain what has been done since 1887, but I have not succeeded in this. The Agent-General for Victoria, whom I addressed on the subject, has informed me "that upon searching the records of his office it is found that they do not contain any papers relating to forest law and administration in the Colony, nor does it appear that any new laws on the subject have been passed within the last year or two." Nor have I been more fortunate in the Colonial Office or the Royal Colonial Institute, whose librarians have searched their records in vain.\*

From other quarters I hear that the Government of Victoria has now decided to proceed on the lines hitherto followed in South Australia, namely, to plant certain areas, and, I presume, to let the saw-millers and splitters complete the work of destruction in the natural forests. Planting a few acres a year is all very well, but it will never make up for the destruction of the natural forests. In order to replace the latter, Victoria would have to plant at least 100,000 acres every year, and this it is not likely to do.

If I may venture to offer the Colony of Victoria any advice, I should suggest their coming, without delay, to a definite conclusion whether they desire to save their natural forests or not. If the latter, there is nothing more to be said; if the former, the first thing to be done is to secure the services of a fully competent forest expert, a man like those who introduced systematic forestry into India. The Victorian Government could, I have no doubt, obtain such a man from India, whose services might, in the first instance, be secured for a limited period, say five years. The forest expert, if secured, should be directed to go round the Colony, see for himself, and then propose what in his opinion ought to be done. If necessary, the present forest law might be amended, but this should be postponed until the Government has had the benefit of the advice of a real forest expert. After all, the passing of fine laws is not such a difficult thing. What is of much greater importance is a determination

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\* The only enactment discovered was an Act relating to Crown lands permanently reserved from sale and vested in trustees, 1889, which provides for the issue of regulations by such trustees, arranging for the care, protection, and management of the lands vested in them, and the collection of tolls, entrance fees, or other charges for entering upon such lands. This Act might be construed to apply to forest estates.

to carry the law into effect when once passed. I believe that even with the present law a great amount of good could be done, if the Government of Victoria were determined to apply it in a sound, sensible manner.

Under any circumstances the Government of Victoria should not fall a victim to the delusion that the formation of some limited plantations will make up for the loss of the natural forests. The all-important step to be taken is to gazette and *demarkate on the ground* a sufficient area of reserved State forests, and to provide for their systematic management according to the approved rules of scientific forestry, and, in addition, to take what measures are desirable and practicable for the protection of the forest growth on the Crown lands which are not included in the reserved State forests. I am not in a position to say what the ultimate area of the latter should be; that can only be decided after inquiry on the spot.

The following short abstract indicates what seems to be required at present:—

(1) Engagement of a thoroughly competent forest expert to be the head of the Victorian Forest Department.

(2) Selection, demarcation, and legal formation of a sufficient area of reserved State forests, suitably distributed over the country, systematically managed, and efficiently protected.

(3) Protection and disposal of forest produce on Crown lands not included in the reserved State forests.

If the Victorian Government makes up its mind to do this, all the details will settle themselves easily enough. And I have no doubt, in my own mind, that a similar policy is called for in all the other Australian Colonies.

As the following table shows, the greater part of the area is still at the disposal of the several Governments:—

Colony.	Land alienated permanently and conditionally.		Land not alienated, in square miles.
	In square miles.	In per cent. of total area.	
New South Wales ..	65,236	21	245,862
Victoria.....	34,733	40	53,151
Queensland .....	17,074	2.6	651,423
South Australia ....	14,299	1.6	889,391
Western Australia ..	3,548	.3	1,056,452
Total .....	134,890	4.5	2,896,279
Tasmania .....	7,207	27	19,008
New Zealand .....	30,948	30	73,510
Grand total....	173,045	5	2,988,797

Only 5 per cent. of the land has yet been alienated, leaving 95 per cent. as the property of the Government. Even in Victoria 60 per cent. of the area is still available for the selection of reserved State forests, and I have no doubt that a sufficient area could be so set aside without any real difficulty.

I do not, however, overlook that the several Governments have to contend with difficulties. The Australians are no doubt of an independent disposition, and gifted with great energy. The reservation of land for forest purposes frequently runs counter to the wishes and interests of individuals, but the Government should not shrink from doing its duty to the general community. After all, experience has shown repeatedly that a little determination judiciously applied soon overcomes such opposition, and that the good common sense of the community as a whole, soon recognises and appreciates a sound policy on the part of the Government. If there was any scarcity of land, I could understand unsurmountable difficulties presenting themselves; and in that case the Australians might say that it would pay them better to use their land for other purposes, and to pay for the necessary timber and other produce. But such is not the case; there is ample land for all requirements. Probably only one-third of the total area is at present put to profitable use. The good old proverb, "Where there is a will there is a way," holds, no doubt, good in Australia as elsewhere. Let us hope that the determination for judicious action may be forthcoming before the remaining natural forests have been altogether destroyed.

In bringing this paper to a conclusion, I desire to express my regret that it is not more complete. I started with the idea of giving a *résumé* of Forestry in all the Colonies, but this, as already explained, I had to abandon, at any rate for the present. If desired to do so, and my regular work permits, I shall gladly deal on a future occasion with some of the other large Colonies, such as Canada and the Cape.

In the meantime I hope that I have succeeded in showing, on the one hand, what may be achieved by a fixed determination to grapple honestly with the forest business of a country, and, on the other hand, how delusive half-hearted measures are, especially when applied to a business which cannot be successful without long continued action on fixed lines.



## DISCUSSION.

Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, Bart., M.P. : I am sure we are all greatly obliged to Dr. Schlich for the information he has put before us, and with which we cannot fail to be struck. Taking our own country first, we find that—as in regard to other products, so in regard to timber—we are dependent to a tremendous extent on foreign countries. We are dependent to the extent of £12,000,000 a year for timber alone. We try to bring these facts home to our own people, not only in regard to timber, but in regard to agricultural produce, such as dairy produce, for which we pay something like the same amount; the unpleasant thought being that, with a little more forethought and prudence, we might produce the same at home, and so keep these large sums in our own pockets. But I am afraid we cannot help that. We have not here the same paternal Government they have in India. It must be remembered, however, that the area of timber lands belonging to the Crown is very small indeed, and we have to trust to the spread of information, and, I hope, some kind of Government action, to induce individual proprietors to take up the subject, and increase the growth of timber on their estates. There is a great want of educated foresters. One of the proposals of the Committee of the House of Commons, on which I had the honour to serve, was that there should be a School of Forestry established, either in connection with Cooper's Hill, or in connection with the colleges at Cirencester or Downton—that, in some way or other, there should be raised a class of educated foresters, and also that the subject should form part of the teaching of land agents, so that there may be trained minds brought to bear on our forests at home. Evidence was given that land worth only £1 an acre now might be turned into forest, and made to produce as much as arable land. I am sorry to say the subject has fallen out of sight, like the reports of so many committees, but, now that a Board of Agriculture has been established, I trust the subject will be taken up again, and that we may have direct encouragement given to forestry in this country. Dr. Schlich next turned to India, and the contrast between the action of the paternal Government of that country and our own democratic Government is, I think, very much in favour of the former in this matter. In India the subject has been taken up the Government, and by careful management for twenty-five years great results have been attained. Some 55,000,000 acres of forest land have been brought

under the control of the Government, with great success. Unfortunately, Dr. Schlich does not give us hope that India will be able to supply our wants, the supplies being consumed in India itself; but, at any rate, this is an excellent specimen of enlightened dealing with the forests of the country. In Australia a different state of things obtains, and, instead of being removed from party politics and made a national question, the interests of the splitters or the saw-millers are allowed to prevail. Petitions are got up and a great stir made when they find their immediate supplies interfered with, and the Governments, which, like other people, prefer a quiet life, and don't care to get into trouble by treading on people's toes, find that the easier and simpler way is to let the matter alone. The consequence is that the supplies are being fast exhausted, and miners are finding themselves short of the necessary supplies. I am afraid that when they wake up to the necessity of action it will be almost too late. It is well these matters should be brought prominently before the public, both here and in the Colonies. I hope the information given to-night, and meetings like this, will help us to realise the vast importance of the question, and that the several Governments, whether paternal or democratic, will, before they are too late, grapple with the problem in a really scientific way. It requires prudence and courage, for trees don't grow in a day; but I hope we shall not act on the shortsighted policy of doing nothing for posterity because posterity has done nothing for us. He who plants a tree does a benefit to people who come after him. We are enjoying benefits derived from those who have gone before us, and I trust we shall not be wanting in our duty to those who follow us.

Sir CHARLES BERNARD, K.C.S.I.: I think Dr. Schlich will have satisfied most of those in this room of the advantages attending the proper management of forests. Sir John Kennaway has said there are difficulties in the way of democratic countries managing their forests to advantage, but we have in Europe an instance of a country—Germany—which we can hardly call a despotically-governed country, which has set an example to the world in regard to forest management, and is now using her forests to the best advantage. In Germany, at the present time, about one-eighth or one-ninth of the people are actually living by forest work and conservancy, and the amount of money which Germany makes a year by her forests is £30,000,000. When Germany, with her Parliamentary system and her educated



people, can do that, we may hope that Australia, when she sees her interest and her duty in the matter, will follow the example. We have done something in India, but, as Dr. Schlich has pointed out, there is a great deal more to do. It is worth while to explain that the produce and revenue is not raised solely for the advantage of the public exchequer, but for the benefit mainly of the people. In the Province of the Punjab, for instance, the report shows that last year 33,000,000 cubic feet of timber and fuel were carried away from the forests by private-right holders and grantees, who got this produce preserved for them without paying anything for it, and there were only 9,000,000 cubic feet taken away by the Government or by purchasers. In other provinces, also, vast quantities of the produce of the forests preserved by the Government go to the people, and I believe the people themselves now recognise that the system is to their advantage. When forest conservancy was begun, thirty or thirty-five years ago, there was much complaint and apprehension. It was said that the old rights of the people would be encroached upon, but I believe they now see that they obtain great advantages, and the produce they secure from the forests is increasing year by year. In Burma every resident near the forests is allowed to take whatever fuel and timber he requires for his own purposes, without any payment whatsoever, so long as he does not take for sale, and so long as he does not take teak. About 60,000 tons of teak come to England from India every year ; and had not the Province of Burma come under the Queen's dominion, and the forests thus come to be preserved, I believe that by the end of this century the teak forests of the world would have been nearly exhausted. Teak, as you know, is quite the best timber for shipbuilding and other purposes, and the only drawback is that this wood is so scarce and so expensive. As it is, all the teak used in Europe comes from Burma, except a little from Siam ; and if these forests had not come under our conservancy, the end of the nineteenth century would have seen the teak supplies exhausted. I entirely agree in the lecturer's views that Australia's future needs will never be met by plantations. In India, forest work has gone on for over thirty years, and we have done what we could in the way of plantations, but at the present moment there are less than 150 square miles artificially planted in the whole country, and the additional plantations are less than nine square miles a year. It is out of the question, therefore, to provide the forest supplies of a great



country by plantation. What you must do is to take hold of existing forests, declare them State forests, keep fire and the grazing of sheep and cattle out of them, regulate the fellings, and allow a certain amount of dominant trees to grow and scatter the seed, so that natural production may continue. If you do that you will have a forest supply for future generations. Nature, if not impeded by fires, by grazing, and by indiscriminate fellings, will do your work of forest reproduction for you. That is what has been done in Germany, and what is being tried in India, with results that will be still more widely felt within the next generation. Where the fires are kept out natural production goes on with marvellous regularity. Nature can do much more than man in providing for the forest wants of any country in the world. Dr. Schlich has pointed out the great differences in the provinces of India. Continental India may be compared to continental Australia. If Australia will do as India is trying to do, I believe she will meet the wants of future generations of the Greater England in the Southern Hemisphere. You may compare Burma with Canada: both have large surplus supplies of timber. If Canada goes on as she is doing—letting the forests burn, never planting anything, and allowing the trees to be felled irregularly and wastefully—she will be without timber in the next few generations; but if she will follow the example of Burma, and choose State foresters and allow natural reproduction to continue, she may go on for ever supplying the wants of Great Britain and the rest of the world. Colonial Governments may be hampered by Parliamentary difficulties such as Sir John Kennaway described, but they are free from the troubles and anxieties caused in India by the presence of forest tribes, who have for generations lived by burning, felling, and exploiting the forests at their will. In India these tribes have to be considered, their needs have to be met, and they have to be satisfied before conservancy can be permanent in the forests through which they used to roam. I hope the Colonies, and especially the Australian Colonies, will see the duty which lies before them of providing for the wants of the coming generations, and that they will take to heart Dr. Schlich's advice that they must have trained men to do the work. For some time to come, until they have established their own Forest Departments, they can, I think, hardly do better than send their young engineers to learn the work of forestry in the department at Cooper's Hill over which Dr. Schlich so successfully presides.

Professor MARSHALL WARD: I have had great pleasure in listening to the paper by my excellent friend and colleague, Dr. Schlich. He has brought clearly before us a series of facts which bring to view a striking contrast as regards the forestry of different portions of this Empire. The indictment against Australia is, indeed, a heavy one, but he has given us his authority for it, and therefore the advice he offered at the end of his address is not at all unnecessary. I feel convinced that some good results will arise from his calling attention to this matter. Speaking only of Australia, I was lately concerned with some of the Australian timbers, and was much astonished to find that in the list of the Technological Museum, in Sydney, of something like 630 timbers—an excellent list, which, I feel sure, however, cannot be complete—so many of them are hard timbers. There are only a few—some half-dozen or so—which are really of the kind wanted for so many useful purposes. Were it not so late, I could give you yet other instances of the deplorable waste that goes on under such circumstances as have been described; but at this advanced period of the evening I will only venture on one remark. I would suggest that the Colonies of Australia should devote their attention to the importation and planting of soft timber, such as suitable conifers and some other trees, which would yield the kinds of wood they now buy. There are many valuable soft timbers which, I feel convinced, could be grown with great ease in Australia, and which would be of considerable utility for various purposes. I hope Dr. Schlich's words will have the effect they so well deserve to have, and if they do no more than arouse a wide interest in these important matters they will not have been made in vain.

Mr. D. MORRIS, F.L.S. (Royal Gardens, Kew): I have listened with great interest to Dr. Schlich's paper this evening. There is an air of directness and force in it which will, I feel sure, carry conviction wherever it goes. It is, in my opinion, a most valuable contribution to the literature of the subject with which it deals, and it will, for many years to come, prove of great service to the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute. It is evident that Dr. Schlich has not exhausted his subject in this one paper, and we must hope that he will again deal with it, with special reference to the numerous Colonies not touched upon to-night. So much by way of introduction. Dr. Schlich has very clearly distinguished between the direct and indirect influences of



forests. The direct influences of forests are concerned in the production of timber and other produce yielded by them—the accumulation of material during long ages placed at our disposal. Looked at in this light, forests represent so much capital in a country, and provide employment to a large number of people. When forests are allowed to be recklessly cut down and destroyed, there is actual loss of capital, and the country is so much the poorer when they are gone. The indirect influences of forests are also very important. They exercise a great influence on the humidity of the climate, on the preservation of springs and rivers, on the maintenance of the surface soil on slopes, and on the general salubrity and healthfulness of a country. I do not underrate the direct influences of forests, but I am disposed to think that in many tropical countries the indirect influences of forests are even more important than the direct. Indeed, in many countries it would be well worth while to preserve certain tracts in forest for the indirect influences alone. Dr. Schlich has laid importance on the fact that many of our Colonies are importing timber on a large scale, and the inference is that they have already exhausted most, if not all, the natural forest they possessed. This may be true in some instances. In many, however, this is not the case. A country may possess an abundance of hard wood, but finds itself compelled to import soft wood because the latter is more easily worked, and it can be obtained at about one-third the cost. In British Honduras, for instance, I found in 1882 that it had a large quantity of pitch pine (*Pinus cubensis*) distributed over the lowlands, but it was so heavy and so difficult to work that it was found more advantageous to import deal boards from the States. Similar circumstances, no doubt, exist in Australia and elsewhere. What is wanted is a soft, workable, and moderately lasting wood. Where such a wood does not exist naturally it must be brought from elsewhere, without any reference to the indigenous forests. One of the best trees for planting in tropical countries to yield timber is the West Indian cedar (*Cedrela odorata*). The timber is well known as the material from which the Cuban cigar-boxes are made. It grows freely from seed or cuttings, it yields good timber at an early age, and is adapted for use as a shade tree, as well as for regular plantations. The timber lasts for a long time, and has a pleasant smell. We have heard a good deal this evening of the financial success of forest conservancy in India. The record of forest work in India reflects the highest credit on



the Government, and on the able men who have been instrumental in making it. It is desirable, however, to point out that although the amount of income is already very large, yet when we consider that 55,000,000 acres are required to yield it, the actual return per acre is very small. No doubt Dr. Schlich will tell us that this income can be greatly increased when the forests at present unproductive begin to yield useful timber. In any case, I believe it is better not to attach too much importance to the direct yield of forests, for very few private persons can afford to wait thirty or forty years for a return. It is, as Dr. Schlich has pointed out, a matter for action on the part of the State. In tropical countries the existence of forests is most intimately connected with their health and well-being, and when we find on all sides that forests are rapidly diminishing it is surely time to interfere, before it is too late. The prevalence of unseasonable and prolonged droughts, of destructive floods, the diminution of rivers and the drying up of streams and springs, and other vicissitudes of climate alleged not to have occurred before, when the country was covered with forests, are in themselves sufficient to show the reciprocal influences which exist between the existence of forests and climate. These in themselves should attract serious attention; but if we add to these the maintenance of a proper supply of timber for building, for machinery, and for numerous other purposes, the subject of forestry cannot surely any longer be ignored. Before sitting down, I would venture to draw Dr. Schlich's attention to the fact that the tan wattle of Australia, which he mentions as *Acacia decurrens*, is now known as *Acacia mollissima*. It is the valuable black wattle "of the older New South Wales colonists," and is recommended by Baron F. von Mueller as most useful "to afford the first shelter, in treeless localities, for raising forests."

Sir ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.: What I might have wished to say has been already most fully and far better said by my friend Sir Charles Bernard. I think we must all feel very grateful to Dr. Schlich for his most interesting address; and we are also much indebted to Sir Charles Bernard and the other speakers for having so ably illustrated the paper, and pointed the moral of the story told by Dr. Schlich. The only point which I should like to bring before the meeting is that, in the historical part of the lecture, I do not think quite enough was said as to the debt due to those whom Dr. Schlich describes as the pioneers of forest conservancy in India. In one part of his paper he spoke

of forest conservancy having commenced thirty years ago, and Sir Charles Bernard mentioned twenty-five or thirty years ago as the date from which forest conservancy in India may be said to have commenced. That is no doubt true, if what is meant is the establishment of a thoroughly scientific system of forest conservancy, but in forestry, as in other matters, there must be a beginning, and if it had not been for the movement, which took place nearly forty-three years ago, it may be doubted whether the establishment of a thoroughly scientific and complete system of forest conservancy, such as has now in a great measure been established in India, would not have been delayed for a much longer period. Therefore, in any paper which professes to deal with the history of forest conservancy, the names of those who set the work in motion should not be overlooked. There is one name which occurs in the printed paper, but which was not mentioned by Dr. Schlich in his oral address, and that is the name of General Frederick Conyers Cotton. There are certain Indian names which are well known to most of the educated classes in this country. The name of Lawrence is a household word throughout the British Empire, and there are other names which in regard to certain branches of Indian administration must always be held in high honour. Among these, none is more distinguished than the name of Cotton. Many of those present in this room have heard the name of Sir Arthur Cotton, to whom so much is due in connection with the great irrigation works carried out in India. His brother, General Frederick Cotton—and, I am glad to say, both of these eminent men are still living, still keenly interested in all that concerns the country of their adoption—General Frederick Conyers Cotton must be regarded as the original promoter and suggester of forest conservancy in India. It was at his instance that General (then Lieutenant) Michael was appointed to the Government of Madras to introduce a system of forest conservancy in the Anamalai Mountains—a duty which he discharged for several years with conspicuous efficiency, energy, and zeal, thereby establishing a well-founded claim to be regarded as the first working pioneer of forest conservancy in India.

Mr. F. P. DE LABILLIERE: I am sure we are deeply indebted to those gentlemen—specialists on the subject of forestry—who have addressed us; yet it may be desirable that a few remarks should be made by some who can only speak as ordinary observers. There has been no one yet to address the meeting



who has been an observer in Australia. In my early days I well recollect the condition and growth of timber in Victoria. Some forests which I remember—one in particular—have been almost entirely obliterated, so much so that in speaking of this particular one to those who have been more recently in Australia, I found they seemed to be unaware that a forest had really existed in the locality in question. I refer to the Buninyong forest, close to the gold-fields of Ballarat, and not far from Bullarook, to which the lecturer referred. I well remember passing through that forest, with regard to which Sir Charles Stirling, who has just left the meeting, and I have been comparing notes, and which, in consequence of the want of conservancy such as has been advocated, has completely disappeared. Of course, as the lecturer and other speakers have told us, there are considerable difficulties to be overcome, for people do not like restrictions. There is, however, one source from which the timber of Australia may be replenished if it fail on the mainland, and that is from the island of Tasmania. The lecturer has only just alluded to the island, but of course he is aware that some of the finest forests in the Southern Hemisphere are to be found on the western coast of Tasmania, and they have not been subjected to the work of destruction that has been going on in the mainland. Tasmania is a Colony very anxious to improve its resources, and I think the Government might very well take a lesson from the paper which has been read to-night, and take steps for preserving the forests and render them in the future sources of important trade and revenue. There is another point to which I may make allusion, and that is the great difficulty of preserving timber in a pastoral country like Australia. I well remember that before I left it used to be a subject of remark that in the ordinary parts of the country you never saw a young plant growing up. Such trees had no chance. When they appeared above ground they were nipped off by the sheep and cattle. Another point is that the eucalyptus is a tree which grows very rapidly, and, if it were cultivated for the purpose of fuel, in twenty years' time many of the trees might be cut. It is therefore a question to which attention might advantageously be directed, with a view of supplying the people with firewood where coal is not to be had.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G.): I think you will agree with me that we ought to return our thanks to the lecturer for the valuable paper he has read. We must all have been impressed with the facts which he has given showing



the cruel neglect and the absolutely wasteful manner in which the forests which nature has spread over the world with so much profusion have for the most part been treated. In England we import timber, as we import so many other things, and I was certainly under the impression until to-night that the wasteful manner in which we had treated our ancient forest lands had gone so far as to be almost beyond recovery; but I am glad to learn that in case remedial measures are now adopted we may do something to restore our position; that it only requires a proper system of forestry to be inaugurated and to be consistently and properly carried out to enable us—not, of course, to produce all the timber which is required, for we should still have to import—but to do something to diminish that fear which is before our eyes of the eventual failure of the timber supplies unless remedial measures are adopted. The lecturer instanced Victoria as a typical Colony, showing the enormous resources that exist, and how they are being squandered and running to waste. There is, however, a remedy, and it is a great thing for a speaker to be able to show, not only a manifest defect, but the remedy for it. He showed us that in the system of forestry inaugurated in India the remedy is to be found. I hope his remarks will have very great effect. Victoria is taken as a type, but there are other places where the waste goes on. Everybody who knows Canada knows the wasteful manner in which the forests have been treated, but the remedy which has been applied in India can be applied there, as well as in Australia, and even in England. It ought to be applied, and the influence of this Institute ought, in my opinion, to be directed to pressing on those in authority the necessity of applying the remedy which has been suggested. We have seen that the course pursued in India has not been ineffectual. In India twenty-five years ago forestry was at a very low ebb, but since then, by intelligent administration, the balance has almost been restored. In his very able address, Sir Charles Bernard told us that, although a great quantity of timber is being raised in India, yet the supply only satisfies Indian demands. Now, we and other countries of Europe require larger quantities of timber than we can produce, and India therefore should be encouraged, not only to continue, but to extend the thrifeful management of her forests which has already been inaugurated, so that she may be in a position to export to us and other European nations. I think it is the main duty of a chairman at a meeting like this, if there is a remedy suggested by the

lecturer for an evil which he describes, to appeal to all concerned to exercise their influence, with the view to giving practical effect to that remedy. I beg to propose a sincere vote of thanks to Dr. Schlich for the valuable paper he has read to us.

Dr. SCHLICH: I am very much obliged to you for the way in which you have received my humble efforts, and I am specially gratified to find his lordship has spoken of them in such appreciative terms. It is now late, and my train is waiting, so that I must forego the pleasure of answering some of the observations that have been made. I should, especially, have liked to say a few words in reference to what Mr. Morris has said on the indirect influences of forests. Nobody estimates more highly the indirect influences of forests than I do, but my object this evening was to deal rather with the economical aspect of the question. Although the revenue from the Indian forests per acre is as yet small, as I distinctly stated in my paper, still the revenue is larger than was formerly the case. Side by side with the introduction of an efficient system of forest management we have, as I have shown, raised the net revenue fourfold, and there is every probability of that revenue being still further increased, and that to a considerable extent. In fact, a gentleman well acquainted with the subject, said to me the other day the revenue from the Indian forests formed a substantial set-off to the possible loss of the opium revenue, and I believe he is right. I am very much obliged to Sir Alexander Arbuthnot for supplementing my remarks on the historical part of the question, in so far as I may have made a mistake. I thought I had given a fair account on this point in my paper, but of course I may be wrong. I must now do myself the honour of proposing a vote of thanks to his lordship for the kind and considerate manner in which he has presided over this meeting. His lordship, as you are aware, was one of those who were principally instrumental in bringing about the formation of this Institute, and I may remind you that on an occasion now nearly twenty-two years ago he compared it to a budding tree—a tree which would grow and expand. I consider it a great honour to myself that his lordship should have presided on this occasion, and I will ask you to join in a hearty vote of thanks for his services.

His LORDSHIP formally responded, and the meeting separated.

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Major-General J. MICHAEL, C.S.I., having been unable to attend the meeting at which Dr. Schlich's paper on Forestry was



read, has contributed the following notes on the subject:—As a patriarch in the cause of forest conservancy in India, I hope I may be permitted to describe what has been done in that country during the last forty years, I may say under my own eyes. Dr. Schlich has said that the necessity for determined action was not recognised till thirty years ago—he should have said, forty. It is really a lesson to the Colonies. Up to the year 1848, the forests of India were almost uncared for—or worse than uncared for, in many districts, because positive encouragement was given to cultivators and timber merchants to do their worst in tracts which ought rather to have been carefully protected and tended. A good deal had been written and said, in a discursive way, about the necessity of checking this, but in 1848 the Madras Government really took determined action, and embarked in an endeavour to put a stop to waste and neglect in some of their finest forests in the South, which were being rapidly ruined by people who were supplying timber for the Bombay dock-yard, where ships for the Royal Navy were then being built. It was General Frederick Cotton who<sup>a</sup> advised this, and a special officer, with a small establishment, was accordingly appointed to the duty of exploring, working, and conserving these forests. This duty was entrusted to me. Another very important step immediately followed. This was the leasing of other valuable adjoining forests from a Zemindar, who was similarly ruining them, and these were also placed in my charge. Magisterial powers were given me in order to check depredation and trespass and consequent forest fires. Great obstruction followed on the part of those who had pillaged the forest for years, but steady progress was made, and in 1853 (I think) the secretary to the Board of Revenue, Mr. Bourdillon, was able to report to Government that a profit of over 54,000 rupees had already been made, adding the significant words—“The direct gain, however, is far less important than the preservation of the valuable resources of the forest.” The Indian Government has acted on this wise principle ever since. Conservancy of the forests, for the good of the country and of the community in general, is held to be the first consideration, and the acquisition of revenue second. We knew little in those days about the healthy and unhealthy seasons, and consequently shattered health compelled me to abandon my work after seven years of it. But the tree had been planted, fruit had actually been gathered, and I have since watched its growth with unflagging



interest. Captain (now General) Douglas Hamilton succeeded me for a short time, and then Dr. Hugh Cleghorn was appointed, with Captain Douglas Hamilton and Lieutenant Beddome as his assistants, to the duty of extending the work into other districts of the Madras Presidency. The time had, however, now come for a more scientific development of the work, and for calling in the aid of trained forestry experts, such as Sir Dietrich Brandis, Dr. Schlich, and others; and this the Government of India did. Under their able administration, aided for awhile by Dr. Cleghorn, perhaps the most efficient department in the world has come into existence. It extends all over India and British Burma, and is composed of no less than 180 superior officers, with about 12,000 other forest officials, and its net revenue—which in 1848 was absolutely nothing—is now nearly half a million sterling, and is increasing year by year. No man can possibly estimate the benefits which have accrued to the country, the people, the climate, rainfall, &c., nor can the capital value of the forests redeemed from destruction be estimated. All this has been accomplished in forty-two years, and, as Sir Richard Temple has said, it is one of the greatest achievements effected in India during the reign of Her Majesty the Queen. With this example before them, may it not be hoped that the Governments of our Colonies will no longer play with this important State matter, and that they will take up the subject of forest conservancy without further delay, and with all the warmth and energy it deserves and should command.

## SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Tuesday, April 15, 1890.

Sir CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that meeting 27 Fellows had been elected, viz., 7 Resident and 20 Non-Resident.

## Resident Fellows :—

*S. Prater Beare, Rev. George S. Ives, Dr. W. H. Tindal King, Emanuel Lyons, Henry F. Moore, Rev. W. J. B. Richards, D.D., Robert Tennant.*

## Non-Resident Fellows :—

*C. C. Arnell (Victoria); Harvey Caldicott, C.E. (Straits Settlements); Frederick H. M. Corbet (Ceylon); Captain W. Kay Dow (Transvaal); Dr. Nathaniel J. Edgell (Gold Coast Colony); James B. Finlason (Cape Colony); Maurice W. Frye (Natal); Jehangir H. Kothari (India); Sidney Mendellsohn (Cape Colony); Gilbert Parker (New South Wales); Hon. James Robertson, M.L.C. (Fiji); Robert McMillan Ross, (Cape Colony); Barron Smith (Natal); David Sturrock (Fiji); W. T. Taylor (Cyprus); Henry Trenchard (New South Wales); R. T. Wakley (Victoria); Major R. Gardner Warton (Natal); Edward Webb (Ceylon); Dr. Alfred Wykham (Sierra Leone).*

It was also announced that numerous donations had been made to the Library.

THE CHAIRMAN : I have a somewhat painful task to perform this evening. Before we proceed with the ordinary business of the meeting, it is fitting that I should briefly refer to the loss we have sustained through the removal by death of our lamented Vice-President and Chairman of the Council, His Grace the Duke of Manchester. His kindly presence and urbane disposition are familiar to most of you, and those who, like myself, were associated with him at the time when the formation of this Institute first came under discussion, will gratefully remember the keen interest with which he regarded the project and his practical aid in its development. A member of the Provisional Committee which was deputed in 1868 to draw up rules and organise the society, he accepted office as one of our original Vice-Presidents, succeeded Lord Bury as President in 1871, and retired in favour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1878, retaining

his connection with the governing body up to the time of his death as a Vice-President and Chairman of the Council. Although failing health latterly prevented his taking any active part in the management of this Institute, and he was not able to preside on more than two occasions during last year, we cannot but retain a grateful recollection of his zealous and able co-operation in days gone by, when he was one of the most regular attendants, not only at the monthly meetings of Fellows, but also at the Council table. He had travelled much in the Colonies, which could claim few more consistent and earnest friends than our late Chairman, and was unwearied in his efforts to awaken the attention of the people of the Mother Country to an adequate recognition of their growing importance as part of the "United Empire," of which we are all so proud. I will conclude by reading a recent Resolution of the Council, which expresses their unanimous feeling on the subject:—"The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute have received with profound regret the intelligence of the death of His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., one of the original founders of the Institute, and a warm and consistent friend of the Colonies. They cannot but feel a grateful sense of his services as a Vice-President from 1868 to 1871, as President from 1871 to 1878, and as their Chairman since 1878, in all which capacities he earnestly laboured to promote the development of the Institute, until compelled by failing health to take a less active part in the management of its affairs. They are especially mindful of his invaluable aid in encountering and overcoming the difficulties with which the Institute was called upon to cope in the earlier part of its career, when comparatively little interest in the Colonies was felt at home, and they recognise the fact that his influence was largely instrumental in directing public attention to the great national importance of the work in which the Institute was engaged, and thus contributing to its establishment on a permanent basis." I am sure everyone present will readily concur in the eulogium passed on our late distinguished colleague. We have, unfortunately, to deplore the loss of another distinguished founder and supporter—the Marquis of Normanby—who addressed the preliminary meeting held in 1868, when he expressed his cordial co-operation in the scheme, and his earnest hope that it might attain in this country that position which the subject so fully deserved. He, like the Duke of Manchester, served on the Provisional Committee of 1868, and since that time has been continuously associated with this Institute



as one of its Vice-Presidents. His name is a household word in the Australasian Colonies, where he represented Her Majesty the Queen as Governor successively of Queensland, New Zealand, and Victoria, and rendered valuable services to those Colonies. We have thus had the misfortune to lose, within a fortnight of one another, two prominent members, both of whom have done much to build up and consolidate this society, and whose names will ever occupy an honoured place in its records. I have now, ladies and gentlemen, to introduce to you my old and valued friend Sir Arthur Hodgson, and before he addresses you I will venture to offer a few remarks which, I think, come appositely from the oldest friend of Sir Arthur's in this gathering, for I have been more or less intimately associated with him for more than half a century. It is one of the privileges of those born within the early decades of the present century to have personally witnessed greater and more wonderful developments in science, mechanical arts, and all the endless appliances of social life than probably ever occurred within the same limited period of the world's history. It is difficult to realise the fact that we have still amongst us those whose memories carry them back to a period when, as not infrequently happened, it often took more than a week to effect a passage from England to Ireland, when a voyage to India and back occupied some twelve months, and when travelling at the rate of twelve miles an hour was considered an extraordinary speed; when our streets were lighted with flickering oil lamps, and traditions, customs, and prejudices were for the most part the unchanged heritage of long-continued ages. The transmutations in all the aspects of modern life are not less conspicuous in the impulse given to emigration, and in the creation of the great Colonies of the Southern Hemisphere. The most marvellous feature connected with these is the rapidity of their growth. It is within the memory of living men that communities formerly comprising a few thousands of individuals are now numbered by millions. It took America more than a century and a half to create a nation of some three millions—a number below that comprised in Australia at the present moment, and owing allegiance to the British Crown. Those who, like my old friend Sir Arthur Hodgson, have been engaged in building up this great fabric, who have enlarged the boundaries of the British Empire by the peaceful conquests they have made in regions so far removed from the Parent State, may well be proud of their achievement, and may be pardoned if at times a little exuberant

in the language of self-congratulation they employ. There is, in truth, however, much that is invigorating—I might say, ennobling—in the life and aims of the colonist, who, renouncing many of the conventionalities and attractions of European life, seeks for himself a career and a home in some of those virtually unoccupied regions of the earth's surface where skill and enterprise are sure to meet their reward—*ornatur propriis industria donis*. It is, however, not every man who is qualified to become a colonist in the true sense of the word. Bush life involves much self-denial of the refinements and luxuries upon the command of which Old World people consider so much of human happiness depends. For a man to have to build, it may be, his own house, to cook his own food, to wash his own shirt, to shoe his own horse, or drive a team of bullocks, are incidents which may happen to anyone engaged in the pursuits of bush life. Their performance, however, implies no social degradation, whilst it testifies to the possession of some of the highest qualities to which a man can lay claim—industry, perseverance, patience, a readiness to sacrifice the present for the future, and the sense that his individual labours must redound not only to his own well-being, but to the power and prestige of the race to which he belongs. In my experience I have known many such instances; amongst these I could hail my old friend, Sir Arthur Hodgson. I congratulate him on his return in health and strength to the Old Country from the Old Colony. You may imagine the Colony is a very salubrious one, for I knew him fifty-one years ago, and he looks as young now as he did then. It is the result of a good constitution, no doubt, but also of a life of health, activity, and enterprise. We congratulate him upon his return from the Colony where he formed so many ties, and to which he still turns with lingering feelings of affection.

Sir ARTHUR HODGSON then read his Paper on

#### AUSTRALIA REVISITED, 1874—1889.

“Australia Revisited” is the title of the paper which I am privileged to bring under your notice this evening. I respectfully crave your indulgence, and hope that you will not find me too much in evidence.

On March 4, 1889, I left Brindisi in the P. and O. steamer *Victoria*, and landed in Sydney on April 7—thirty-four days—coaling at Port Said, and calling at Aden, Colombo, Albany,

Adelaide, and Melbourne: fine weather, a good steamer and captain, excellent table, and pleasant passengers in a very full ship; our fastest run in twenty-four hours was 385 knots. At Albany, King George's Sound, a telegram from my son in Queensland awaited my arrival: "forty-eight hours' rain"—very refreshing news, calculated to revive the drooping spirits of those whose flocks and herds had been decimated by a very severe and continuous drought; and, fortunately, the rain had been general all over the Colonies. I was in the sick list at Albany and Adelaide, and not permitted to land.

Fifty-one years ago—March, 1839—I landed in Sydney, in the good ship *Royal George*, 650 tons, after a voyage of 116 days, including five days' detention at Cape Town, where we touched to take in water and fresh provisions, having on board 120 emigrants all engaged by Mr. James Macarthur for his Camden Estate, in New South Wales. He chartered the cabin and steerage accommodation, and we considered it a great privilege to go out with him in this ship: of the cabin passengers four only now survive. The voyage of the first fleet, in 1788, consisting of eleven ships, occupied eight months.

I have made nine voyages to Australia—three by long sea, five by the Suez Canal, and one by Panama. I returned to England in 1874 by the mail steamer *Tartar*, from Sydney to San Francisco, and in lat. 4° North we ran on to a coral reef at midnight in mid ocean, going 10 knots; the nearest land was Fanning Island, 250 miles away. The passengers formed themselves into watches and jettisoned 600 tons of coal—an unnecessary labour; for, after bumping on the reef thirty-two hours, thanks to a high tide we floated, and steamed for Honolulu, 900 miles distant. By a singular coincidence three of us met again on board the *Victoria* at Brindisi: one was a dear old lady, a septuagenarian, going out to Melbourne to pay a visit to her son, who resides there.

During so many voyages I have naturally collided with passengers of all grades and descriptions. Some years ago one of them was being exhibited in some of our most populous English towns. I did not go to see him; the last time we met was when he was in the dock: he subsequently was busily employed, and detained rather against his will, at a marine villa near Portland. On a recent occasion I was a fellow-passenger for a short time with a live ghost, a very agreeable companion: his name might have been "Pepper." I was delighted with Melbourne, with a popu-



lation of nearly half a million. It is a fine city, with many handsome buildings, public and private, and the Houses of Parliament just finished, and silent tramcars worked by underground machinery, an introduction from San Francisco. The first white man landed in the primeval forest on what is now the site of Melbourne in 1835, only fifty-five years ago. The inhabitants are deeply indebted to Mr. Hoddle, who, under the direction of Sir Thomas Mitchell, the discoverer of Australia Felix, and for many years Surveyor-General of New South Wales, for the wide streets; he laid out Melbourne fifty years ago, then only the wild bush. Sir Thomas possibly would not have been so liberal in his measurements, had he imagined that a plot of land sold at the first Government land sale in the centre of the city for £45 would have been recently valued, with buildings upon it, at £493,500. Allotments have of late years fetched fabulous prices, resulting in the building of castles in the air, both literally and figuratively, to the risk of life and the disfigurement of the city. One building has been erected in the main street eight stories high. In modern Rome, owing to loss of life, these "flats" have been disallowed by the Government.

Nature has made the Colony of Victoria a present of 220 millions in hard gold. Sixty thousand gold-diggers poured into this Colony in one year, and one nugget, weighing 2,200 ozs., and valued at £9,000, was discovered in 1858, at a depth of 180 feet, and called the "Welcome" nugget.

I shall find it more convenient to finish now my voyage round the world, and afterwards return to Australia. I left Australia in 1889, went in a coasting steamer from Brisbane to Rockhampton, and, after visiting Mount Morgan, took leave of my son and embarked on board the mail steamer, the ill-fated *Quetta*, as far as Townsville—a rising town of 11,000 inhabitants, 870 miles north of Brisbane, with a good backbone of pastoral and auriferous wealth. At Townsville I took my passage on board the *Chingtu*, belonging to the China Navigation Company, for Hong Kong, steaming along the coast, and anchoring at night for safety off Cairns, Cooktown, and Thursday Island, feeling deeply indebted to the Queensland Government and the surveying officers of Her Majesty's Navy for the careful survey of the numerous coral reefs, carefully buoyed, with lighthouses and lightships where required. It was very interesting navigation. At what is now the site of Cooktown, Captain Cook was compelled, in 1770, to beach his ship, the *Endeavour*, which had struck on a coral reef, and there

his party had the first sight of a kangaroo. The *Chingtu* was perfect in all her arrangements: I never travelled in greater comfort—good and careful captain, officers, and Chinese crew, only eight Europeans on board, good *cuisine*; the Chinese servants were clean, civil, honest, and sober. The passage money from Townsville to Hong Kong was £26. The heat of Port Darwin was very considerable. I had taken this Torres Straits route to avoid the trying heat of the Red Sea in June, July, and August, but I began to think of “*incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdis*.”

The submarine cable is landed, as you are aware, from Batavia at Port Darwin: telegraphic wires reach from thence across Australia to Adelaide, a distance of 2,000 miles. The South Australian Government having carried out this communication at their own cost, and an annual expenditure of £30,000, the telegrams, charged at the rate of 9s. 4d. a word from Adelaide to England, recoup the Colony to a considerable extent. Another telegraphic route *via* Vancouver is looming in the distance, which must be of the greatest importance to England, as it would be carried through British territory, and prove, in the event of war, the quickest and safest means of communication with India and her Colonies.

Nine days' pleasant steaming, in sight of islands nearly all the way, brought us to Hong Kong, a very large and beautiful harbour equal almost to Sydney. It can boast of being the third greatest shipping port in the world—London, Liverpool, and Hong Kong; the amount of shipping last year—inwards and outwards—was nearly seven million tons. As Sir George Bowen remarks in his official report on Hong Kong, reprinted in his recently published book, “*Thirty Years of Colonial Government*,” the shipping of the Port of London in 1843, when Hong Kong—then a barren and desolate island—was annexed to the British Crown, was only four millions. So Hong Kong in forty-five years has nearly doubled the shipping of London, which was a mart of commerce under the Romans 1,800 years ago.

A few days previous to our arrival, there had been a deluge of rain: 21 inches fell in 27 hours, causing great destruction of property—reservoirs burst, streets destroyed, trees uprooted, railway to the Gap (where the Governor and merchant princes of Hong Kong reside during the summer) carried away. The damage was laid at £100,000: such a heavy fall of rain had not occurred during the memory of the oldest inhabitant, whoever he or she may be.



Public companies, paying very satisfactory dividends, were the order of the day in Hong Kong: my hair was cut by a hair-cutting co-operative company—half a dollar—very dear under the circumstances.

At Hong Kong I paid for my passage to Liverpool, *via* Yokohama, San Francisco, and New York, only £50, first class, with option of taking any line of railway from San Francisco to New York, and any line of steamers from New York to Liverpool—only one penny a mile, including board for about thirty days; the total distance from Hong Kong to Liverpool being, more or less, 12,500 miles.

From Hong Kong to Yokohama, calling at Amoy and Kobe, occupied seven days. Chinamen were first introduced into Australia from Amoy in 1851, when a small shipload were landed at Moreton Bay: this ship was chartered by some squatters in Queensland (at that time an integral part of New South Wales). Twelve Chinamen were allotted to me for many years as shepherds: they were indentured for three years, again and again renewed, and my sheep were never better shepherded. There is now almost a prohibitory tax against their introduction: I say nothing—silence is golden.

I shall not be expected to describe Japan—the subject of this paper is “Australia Revisited”—but to those amongst my audience who can afford the time, and wish to economise, I respectfully tender my advice that they should visit that most interesting and rising country, with its 40,000,000 inhabitants and its network of railways. I never travelled amongst a more happy and contented people; only upon one occasion did I meet a discontented face—when my “ricksha,” with its heavy freight, travelling at the rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour, in the very narrow streets or bazaars of Osaka, came in contact with the dress of a female pedestrian, and most effectually disarranged her attire. We immediately came to a halt, compensated the fair one (rather a misnomer) for the misfortune which had so unexpectedly overtaken her, and the frown was turned into a smile.

I was very much interested in visiting the tomb of William Adams, situated on a steep ascent, at a distance of three miles above the Japanese Naval Dockyard and Station, distant about eighteen miles from Yokohama. Adams was Pilot Major, as he was called, of a fleet of five ships, which sailed from England on July 1, 1598, for Japan. Only one ship reached its destination on May 12, 1600—nearly two years; the remaining four were



lost. Adams was imprisoned at first, but was shortly released, and had an audience of the Emperor, who took a liking to him and befriended him, but would never permit him to leave Japan or send to England for his wife. He built three ships for the Emperor, and acted in the capacity of naval architect, receiving for his long services a lordship and lands. He died in Japan in May, 1619, leaving half his fortune to his wife and son in England. Thanks to the generosity of an American traveller, the tomb or burial-place of William Adams and his Japanese wife has been carefully restored and enclosed with a neat iron railing.

From Yokohama to San Francisco—a very dull and monotonous voyage of 4,500 miles in sixteen days; no excitement, save the startling and lugubrious sound of the foghorn—the fogs were very thick and frequent; we ran down our Easting in latitude  $40^{\circ} 30'$  in cold weather. The captain made an excellent land-fall, literally groping his way by soundings in a dense fog into the Bay of San Francisco, where we took a pilot and entered the Golden Gate. I went to the Palace Hotel, the largest and best-managed hotel in the world, seven stories high—makes up 1,200 beds; guests have their choice of either the American or European plan. I selected the former, on the principle of “When you are in Rome,” &c. Francisco is a marvel; I had only been there once before—in 1874—and was astonished with the growth of the city and go-aheadism of its inhabitants—*Vestigia nulla retrorsum*. In 1837 California belonged to Mexico, and “Frisco” was then represented by one log hut, tenanted by an American, who grew and sold potatoes to the whalers.

From San Francisco to Utah, or Salt Lake City—900 miles—the headquarters of the Mormons. The startling result of the recent Gentile vote foreshadows the downfall of Mormonism. I bathed in the Salt Lake: you are provided with a dressing-room and bathing-dress—both very primitive and cheap; printed notices warn you to have your valuables checked, to keep your eyes and mouth shut when bathing, and place cotton in your ears; the warning might be extended to keeping on your legs, the extreme buoyancy of the water taking you off your balance. The Lake resembles a large inland sea, and is so salt that no fish have been known to live in it.

From Utah I travelled, in four consecutive days and nights, by the Rio Grande Railway to New York. Fine scenery, very clever engineering; passed Denver, Chicago, Philadelphia, and the wrecked town of Johnstown, destroyed in a flood by the bursting

of a dam in May, 1889, when 6,500 persons perished. I counted six stranded locomotive engines in various directions. The town was being rapidly rebuilt, and the dam had been reconstructed. Railway travelling has been brought to perfection in America; the check system for luggage is a great boon, and almost infallible. The vestibule car from Chicago to New York in twenty-four hours is perfect, when the luxurious first-class carriage by day is metamorphosed into a commodious sleeping berth by night with wonderful rapidity; the food served "on board," as the term is, is good and reasonable, and the rate of speed, forty-two miles an hour, satisfactory. It may not be generally known that, whilst the miles of railway in England number 21,000, they amount in America to 160,000! Four days subsequent to my travelling by the Grande Rio, the train was stopped by three armed men, who exhibited the danger signal. I do not know the number of passengers "on board," but twenty-seven watches and other valuables were taken, the female passengers being unmolested. Previous to my departure from America I was privileged to spend four happy days under the hospitable roof of Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, the distinguished philanthropist, who has placed a beautiful stained-glass window in the church of St. Margaret's, Westminster, to the memory of Milton, another in the baptistery of Westminster Abbey, to the memory of the poets Herbert and Cowper, and presented a handsome drinking fountain "for man and beast" to Stratford-on-Avon during the Jubilee Year of our Most Gracious Queen. The *Umbria* (Cunard Line) conveyed me to Liverpool, arriving there on August 11, five and a half months from Brindisi, having travelled 28,500 miles by sea and land without falling in with a gale of wind, or experiencing any difficulties.

To return to Australia, we all know that Captain Cook discovered Botany Bay in 1770; it was left to Governor Phillip to discover Port Jackson in 1788—one of the most beautiful harbours in the world.

Upon entering the Heads you observe the Dunbar Lighthouse, erected after the total wreck of that ship outside the Heads in August, 1857, with the loss of all hands save one. On her previous voyage she had safely conveyed me, with my wife and family, to Sydney in eighty-four days—the same captain, officers, and crew. It is probable that, in making the harbour in a heavy easterly gale, Captain Green mistook the "Gap" for the entrance. The carcasses of three bulls floated inside the harbour next morning, and subsequently canvas mail bags marked "Dunbar." The



sad news spread like wildfire, and thousands flocked out to the South Head, only to see their worst fears realised. The Gap, where the *Dunbar* struck, is a perpendicular rock of 200 feet. From the heights, spars, wreckage, and mutilated human bodies could be seen floating in the sea. Out of a cavity in these perpendicular rocks the head of a live man appeared, and the difficulty was to know how to extricate him from his perilous position. A rope swing was made; a Norwegian named Christian volunteered to descend with ropes, and succeeded in bringing him up to the surface. As soon as I could escape from the jury box, where I had been all day empanelled, I rode out to the South Head Hotel, and found the poor fellow in bed, terribly bruised. We recognised each other; he had been boatswain's mate on the last voyage. A wave had washed him into the small cave, and his life was miraculously saved. He was, as soon as he recovered, appointed to the pilot service at Newcastle, seventy miles from Sydney, where he saved many lives in the lifeboat, and was publicly entertained and presented with a handsome testimonial; but a few months afterwards he was drowned off Newcastle in the performance of his duty.

Poor Captain Green, he was as fine a sailor as ever stepped a plank! His passengers in 1856 were all very fond of him, and out of respect to his memory and those who perished with him caused a mural tablet to be erected in St. James's Church, Sydney. It is a painful coincidence that the *Dunbar*, *Duncan Dunbar*, *Phæbe Dunbar*, and *Dunbar Castle* were all lost within fifteen years.

The harbour of Sydney has of late years been slightly disfigured. The reefs called the "Sow and Pigs" have been permitted to lie unmolested on their rocky bed—only twenty-six feet of water at high tide. The picturesque little island (its original name might offend polite ears), once studded with trees, has been razed to the ground, and a structure called Fort Denison has been substituted. Garden Island, once a very pretty feature in the harbour, has succumbed to a group of whitewashed buildings, certainly not ornamental, and suggestive of a quarantine rather than of a naval station or dockyard.

The shipping accommodation has been greatly improved by means of a cleverly extended circular quay. Numerous church steeples, populous suburbs, ornamental villas clustering down to the water's edge of the harbour, fill up a panorama of which our friends in New South Wales may well be proud.



Sir Thomas Mitchell did not, unfortunately, lay out Sydney. The streets are narrow, formed originally by the tracks of bullock drays coming in from the interior to the shipping. Unwieldy, capacious tramcars, towering over one's head like a three-decker, are not calculated to ensure the safety of foot passengers, and most assuredly tend to the disfigurement of the town, but I was told that a small revolution would break out if any attempt were made to abolish them. I was much struck with the rapid progress of the building of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the enlargement and perfect order of the Botanical Gardens, and the rapid growth of the trees in Hyde Park, with the handsome statues of Her Majesty the Queen and Captain Cook.

The public buildings of Sydney, of which I had heard so much during my lengthened absence from the Colony, disappointed me, with the exception of the General Post Office, but the handsomest portion is concealed by a narrow lane. The Houses of Parliament, occupying one of the best sites in Sydney, did not favourably impress me, and should be pulled down. Adjoining these buildings is the shell of a large, unfinished hospital, resembling Roman catacombs turned upside down (a very unpleasant reminder). Why that spot for such a purpose was selected nobody would, or could, tell me. It must not be confounded with the Alfred Hospital, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1869 by the Duke of Edinburgh, at a convenient distance from Sydney, well-built, and under very able management.

I give you the narrow-minded ideas of a M.P. in 1788, contained in a letter to a friend :—

“The expensive mischief of the Botany Bay scheme may be understood from the reports sent to Lord Sydney, wherein it is stated that 1,500 persons are now under sentence of transportation in the several gaols of the Kingdom. The expense of sending them to Port Jackson is estimated at £100 each, and they will cost the Government £150,000, without the prospect of any ultimate advantage.” The writer of this letter little dreamed that in 1890, Her Majesty, in a speech from the throne, would have been pleased to allude to the lively interest with which she awaited the result of the Conference then being held in Melbourne, on the question of Colonial Federation, which culminated in the unanimous approval of such a movement, and of an address of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's throne and person.

The immediate cause of the occupation of New South Wales was owing to the cessation of transportation to America.

The number of convicts landed in Sydney from 1788 to 1840, when transportation ceased, amounted to 52,000 males and 9,000 females.

Convicts were first sent to Western Australia in 1856, but in 1868 transportation ceased, 6,000 having been sent out. Thanks to our reformatories, industrial schools, discharged prisoners' aid societies, temperance societies, and the philanthropic exertions so successfully carried on for the social and religious improvement of the labouring classes in this country, crime has sensibly diminished, and we are able to absorb all our criminals. Save on two occasions, I never suffered any loss or inconvenience from emigrating to New South Wales. I was relieved, as a new chum, of my horse which I was riding, by four armed bushrangers, who did not otherwise molest me. They were captured by the police some months afterwards, after a desperate resistance, two policemen being shot dead. I visited them in Sydney Gaol the day before they were hanged, and they recognised me. On a second occasion, a burglar broke into my house in Sydney, and stole all the plate. I did not discover the robbery until the next morning.

After the lapse of twelve months the plate was offered for sale to one of my constituents at Newcastle—a pawnbroker—who recognised it through my advertisement offering £50 reward. The burglar was tried and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. I got my plate back in a very mutilated state. The soup ladle had been rudely fashioned into a dog-collar for a *lady's* favourite dog, and "A Present to My Dear Rosina" had been roughly engraved upon my eldest son's christening mug.

Bitter cries from the oppressed Australian matron reached me during my short stay in Sydney, for in that paradise of the working man and working woman all enjoy their own way at a very high rate of wages, regulated by supply and demand. Some female servants who had emigrated last year to Queensland took themselves off to Sydney, pleading, as an excuse for breaking their agreement with the Queensland Government, the increased cost of food and raiment in a Colony where protection existed! Brought up before the police magistrate, he fined them £20, but refused to send them back to the Colony from which they had deserted.

The original Government House, where Governor Bligh was taken prisoner by the New South Wales Corps, sent to England, and subsequently reinstated for twenty-four hours, has been long since pulled down, and a Liliputian Windsor Castle erected,



altogether insufficient to accommodate the increased number of guests invited to partake of the profuse hospitality of Her Majesty's representative, more especially on the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday, when some 1,500 invitations are issued to the Birthday Ball.

Since the foundation of the Colony in 1788, New South Wales has had fifteen Governors, "all good men and true." The first Governors—Phillip, Hunter, and King—must have had a hard time of it. Governor Macquarie ruled for nearly twelve years: during his reign the Colony steadily advanced—free grants of land were allotted, and, as an incentive to matrimony, many of the softer sex received grants, some of them as much as 1,250 acres, as their marriage portion, regulated not so much by their good looks as by their status in society—a nice little *dot*.

During the last few years the Downing Street authorities have made a fresh departure by appointing young men without any previous official experience. In Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide the Governors are, as you may be aware, Peers of this Realm. The Governor of New South Wales is deservedly a most popular man—the others are as yet comparatively untried. The duties of a Governor are not now very onerous: he is the constitutional head of a Constitutional Government, he exercises the prerogative of mercy, he is compelled to follow in all local matters the advice of his responsible Ministers; his personal influence should be, and doubtless is, considerable, and "my lady" gives a tone to society and her patronage and support to nearly all the charitable and religious institutions in the Colony. If I were Secretary of State for the Colonies, or Archbishop of Canterbury, I would never sanction the appointment of an unmarried Governor, or consecrate a Bishop who could not ride.

There are two rocks upon which a Governor may be wrecked—the granting a dissolution to a moribund Ministry or swamping the Upper House. Some years ago the Governor of that day, Sir John Young, was prevailed upon by the Premier to nominate twenty-one additional members to the Upper House, to enable him to pass a Bill. The twenty-one gentlemen appeared at the Bar to be sworn in, but the President of the Council found it convenient to vacate his chair, to which he never returned. Members left the House—there was no quorum; and, as the prorogation took place the same day by proclamation, those twenty-one gentlemen were never sworn in, and they never heard the last of it. The Governor received a broad hint from Downing Street not to do it again,



Last year, on the eve of a dissolution, the Upper House in Sydney was virtually swamped, not with a view of passing a particular measure, but of strengthening the outgoing Ministry in that Chamber. The President on this occasion stuck to his Chair, and eight new members were sworn in, supposed to be imbued with strong "protection" proclivities, and favourable to the payment of members; but the popularity of the Governor was, and is, so deservedly great with the ins and the outs that the question was not debated in either House, more especially as that veteran Australian statesman, Sir Henry Parkes, with his free-trade policy, came into power with a small majority, which has since been increased. This swamping of the Upper House will form an inconvenient precedent. Where is it to end? There is no finality. It would be well to limit the number, and fill up as vacancies may arise.

During my short visit to Sydney I went to the Legislative Assembly, of which I was formerly a member for Darling Downs previous to the separation of Queensland, and after separation member for Newcastle, and out of 122 members, some of whom were absent, I could only recognise Sir Henry Parkes—a very able man, educated at a village school in Warwickshire (Stoneleigh), which he visited on the occasion of his last visit to England, in company with the Lord of the Manor and Lord-Lieutenant of the County, Lord Leigh, with whom he was staying. Sir Henry may be considered the Nestor of Australian politics. He is also known as Socrates, from his remarkable likeness to the busts of that celebrated philosopher. He has steered the Ministerial barque through many troubled seas, but has always succeeded in bringing her safe into port. He has been actively engaged in Australian politics upwards of forty years, and, to his credit be it said, he is a poorer man to-day than when he commenced his political career.

I was present at two interesting ceremonies in Sydney. First, the opening of an exhibition of fine arts by the Governor in a building in the Government Domain, where a few good pictures by well-known artists were exhibited—the nucleus, no doubt, of a gallery which at no distant date will do credit to the oldest city in the Antipodes.

On another occasion I was present at the distribution of prizes, and conferring degrees, in the handsome hall of the University, which should have been an imposing ceremony, but it was greatly marred by the undergraduates being permitted to carry in proces-

sion through the hall and to the rear of the dais a long pole, with a Guy Fawkes affixed, consisting of a very vulgar mask, with a pipe in its mouth, clothed in a battered cap and gown which would have done credit to the head and back of the fastest undergraduate during my happy days at Cambridge. Lord Carrington made an excellent speech (which was loudly applauded), unruffled by the vulgarity of Guy Fawkes, who frequently bowed his assent by the lowering and hoisting of the pole. I could not understand the conduct of the Chancellor, in his full academical robes, seated in his chair of state, and surrounded by numerous Colonial dignitaries, not putting his foot down and suppressing such tomfoolery.

The Registrar of the University read out a long list of handsome donations, culminating in one from a very old colonist, who had bequeathed property valued at the present time at £250,000. The hall of the University is one of the handsomest in the world: its incorporation and endowment date to 1850; the late William Wentworth was its godfather, and a white marble statue by Tenerani (an admirable likeness) stands very appropriately in the entrance hall. The progress of our Australian Colonies has been exceptionally rapid, and their legislative enactments not unworthy of Greater Britain—vote by ballot, household suffrage, cheap transfer of land, free education (Queensland), are, more or less, importations from Australia; and it is worthy of remark that some of the clauses of the County Councils Act of 1888 bear a very close resemblance to some clauses in the District Councils Act passed a few years ago in Queensland. Australia has produced orators who would have done credit to any legislature in the world. I name Wentworth, Dalley, Martin, Deniehey, and others. I do not bring forward the names of imported orators, of whom there have been a goodly number, including Mr. Lowe and Mr. Childers.

I may be expected to say a few words about wool, but it is difficult to introduce the subject without figures, which, on these occasions, are very unpopular and indigestible. The production of washed wool last year in the United Kingdom, the Continent, and North America, and including the imports from Australasia, the Cape, River Plate, and other countries, amounted to 1,071 millions of lbs., of which 231 millions were imported from Australasia, and 122 millions from the River Plate, and, reckoning the population of the above countries at 400 millions, we shall arrive at 2.67 lbs. per head. There are now 100 millions of sheep in Australasia. In the opinion of many, the increased



production of wool is considered necessary to keep pace with the increase of population.

Count Strzelecki, a Polish refugee and a distinguished Australian explorer, made the first discovery of gold in 1840, in the Australian Alps, but at the earnest request of the Governor, Sir George Gipps, it was kept a secret, in consequence of New South Wales being at that time a convict Colony.

Mr. Hargreaves, a settler in New South Wales, left Sydney in 1849 for San Francisco, at the date of the gold discoveries in California, and returned to the Colony after a short absence, being convinced that gold existed in his district; and on February 12, 1851, he discovered it, and was handsomely rewarded by the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria. The former Colony cannot be compared to Victoria as a gold-producing country, having raised only 80 millions, against 220 millions. The coal mines of New South Wales, on the other hand, extend over 200 miles, and are the richest, most accessible, and most extensive coal seams hitherto discovered in the Southern hemisphere.

The wines of Australia are now a successful and permanent industry, and the trade is rapidly expanding. They were in great request at the Paris Exhibition, where they were deservedly awarded a gold medal. We drank nothing else at my table on board the *Victoria* from Brindisi to Colombo, where I was the solitary colonist. It might be invidious to mention the brand, but on my arrival in Melbourne I purchased a large quantity for my private use. You may hear it remarked that our Australian wines will not keep. I can say, in answer to this, there is (Australian) Burgundy in my cellar in Warwickshire, imported by me in bottles in 1874, which is perfectly sound, and has improved by keeping. No doubt the same might have been said of the hock imported at that time if we had not drank it all.

Some few years ago a friend of mine was invited to a large and hospitable gathering, not one hundred miles from Strawberry Hill, where the lady of the house had the happy knack of acquiring a knowledge of her guests' antecedents previous to their arrival. Shaking my friend by the hand, she warmly congratulated him upon being the "Job" of Australia. Drawing himself up (he was not very tall), he explained to his noble hostess that Job had only 7,000 sheep, whilst he possessed 107,000—a high-sounding number; but when I tell you that my first purchase of sheep consisted of a flock of maiden ewes at 35s. per



head, and that I have sold a mixed flock of sheep at 3s. 6d.—boiled down fat sheep realising 3s. 9d. net—you can easily understand that the value of sheep is very fluctuating, and the profits of sheep farming slightly uncertain. Without mentioning the name of properties or proprietors, I can state that during twenty-one years, without any additional capital, the profits of a pastoral property in Queensland netted in one year £24,470, and dropped in another year to £5,160.

You will naturally invite me to explain the cause of such a discrepancy, and I can answer it in one word—drought. You cannot effectually fight against a drought which affects the lambing, the growth of the fleece on the sheep's back, and upsets all your calculations.

We are indebted to that clever and enterprising colonist, the late Mr. Thomas Mort, for having put a stop to the boiling down of sheep and cattle for their fat: the freezing process, introduced and perfected by Mr. Mort, has not only given material assistance to the graziers in the Antipodes, but has conferred a lasting benefit upon the civilised world, and is an important industry, which in a very few years will be second only to our wool.

A few years ago, during a drought, a late Bishop of Melbourne was requested by his congregation to offer up a prayer for rain. He politely declined, giving it as his opinion that when rain did fall no care was taken to store it. This gentle rebuke would appear to have borne fruit in the Colony of Victoria and elsewhere. Irrigation on a large scale has been fostered by the Government of that Colony, and with success. Dams have been constructed at a great cost, but they are not altogether satisfactory, being liable to burst after heavy rains and to leak during a drought: everything depends upon the site selected, and the nature of the soil. The Government of Queensland are making experiments with the artesian bore: over two million gallons of water a day have been supplied from a bore very recently put down at Charleville, a township in the interior.

Wells, windmills, and troughs for watering sheep and cattle have been extensively introduced all over the Colonies, and have proved a great success and inexpensive, very little wind being required to set the fans in motion. These windmills—introduced from America—were quite a novelty to me, and interested me very much.

Successful and unsuccessful experiments are being made with the divining rod, more especially in Queensland, where a diviner

perambulates a district offering his services for £5. It would appear that some men possess the power of divination as to water!!!

During my late travels I met a disappointed globe-trotter who had visited Australia, and had not been well received. I discovered that he had not taken out letters of introduction. He described it as the land of gum-trees, opossums, and kangaroos, and spoke of the hotels in most disparaging terms. Thanks to the kindness and hospitality of my friends and the cosmopolitan rules and liberal management of the clubs, I had small occasion to enter hotels. There is no country in the world which can surpass Australia in generous hospitality, and the clubs in Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane will compare with similar institutions in Pall Mall.

I heard numerous complaints of the hotels throughout the Colonies, and that the bar customers were preferred to those of the parlour. It is a pity that a Métropole Company cannot be started in Sydney and elsewhere. It would pay well.

I have alluded to gum-trees. Some of those growing in the deep and inaccessible ravines in Gippsland are about 400 feet in height, one tree is 480 feet—higher than the giant trees in the Yosemite Valley. Some years ago the eucalyptus was planted in the Roman Campagna and about Rome. They have flourished and assisted to minimise the malaria so prevalent there, and their foliage is far more dense and luxuriant than on their native soil. They abound also on the Riviera, and their growth is very remarkable. The bole of one tree sown in 1862, in the beautiful garden of Villa Victoria, at Cannes, measures 14 feet in circumference. The seed was sent direct from the Royal Botanic Gardens in Sydney. Some enterprising Frenchman may probably introduce the opossum and flying fox to fill up the picture!!!

“Honour to whom honour is due.” The despatch of the New South Wales Contingent to help us in the Soudan was the original idea of Lord Augustus Loftus, then Governor of that Colony, in a letter to the late lamented Mr. Dalley, the Premier, in which His Excellency pointed out the “Heaven-born” opportunity of filial assistance to the Mother Country in the hour of need. Mr. Dalley grasped the idea at once, and urged it with that amount of energy and eloquence so peculiarly his own: the result is known to us all. We are acquainted with the history of the Roman daughter who furnished her imprisoned father with the stream of life from her own bosom: the Colonies were as the



children of England's old age, with the true filial piety and Roman charity, and it proved that blood was thicker than water. The loyalty and affectionate devotion of New South Wales, which Australasia was fully prepared to imitate in case of necessity, materially assisted to ensure the popularity and success of the "Colinderies" in the following year.

The appointment of a distinguished English General to proceed to Australia to report upon the military forces and naval defences was a happy idea, and the Government made an excellent selection in sending out General Edwards, of the Royal Engineers, Commander-in-Chief at Hong Kong—the right man in the right place. He has won golden opinions throughout our Australian Colonies, and has not hesitated to speak his mind, and point out how and where their forces and defences might be improved. He has expressed himself agreeably surprised at the large amount of military enthusiasm everywhere displayed, and he is naturally a strong advocate for military federation. He hit very hard in Tasmania when he told them that under their present defective military arrangements he could easily capture their proud city Hobart by landing 100 men.

The total number of miles of railway in Australia up to the end of 1889 amounted to 8,800, and you can travel by rail from Adelaide to Brisbane in one continuous link, the great bridge over the Hawkesbury River in New South Wales, 3,000 feet in length, having been opened last year. There is only one drawback: the narrow gauge on the boundary between New South Wales and Queensland necessitates a change of carriages at Wallangarra (a native name); this drawback must come to an end at any cost—the sooner the better. It was with mixed feelings of interest and astonishment that I found myself travelling by rail from Sydney to Brisbane, a distance of 600 miles; fifty years ago, and up to a much later period, I travelled the same distance always on horseback, with the exception of taking steamer from Sydney to Newcastle. On arriving at Armidale, 360 miles from Sydney, I could recall the evening when, in 1839, I camped in the bush with George James Macdonald, then Commissioner of Crown Lands for New England, an excellent Government officer, a scholar, a poet, and a gentleman. I can remember his orderly being told to bring him his saddle-bag, out of which a bottle of champagne was produced. With its contents I willingly assisted him to christen the spot "Armidale," in honour of the home of his ancestors, the Lords of the Isles. That spot is now



a flourishing town or "city," with 5,000 inhabitants and a Bishop's see. Poor Macdonald! some years later he was transferred to another district, where he died from starvation, lost in the bush.

The railway from Sydney to Brisbane bisects the property discovered by me in 1840, and I alighted at a railway station three miles from the home where I had passed fourteen of the happiest years of a very happy life. "Darling Downs" has been called the paradise of squatters. Fifteen years had passed away since I had visited my old Darling Downs home. I found the district a verdant carpet, and a new house built and fashioned within and without—by the fair hands of an English lady the wife of my second son, the manager of this valuable property—to the entire satisfaction of my partner and myself.

Severe remarks are occasionally made upon Colonial absentees, and that they are not justified in returning to England to enjoy the fruits of their labour; but I must remark that so long as some members of the family reside in the Colonies and others in England a very natural connection is kept up, cementing the unity which we trust will always exist between England and her Colonies—*L'union fait la force*.

Pioneers experience considerable difficulty in giving native names (for the most part euphonious) to their discoveries. It was considered unsafe to hold any intercourse at first with the natives, who were wild, numerous, and hostile. This, fortunately, wore off in time. It does not come within the province of this paper to detail the early incidents of a squatter's life—not at all times a bed of roses, but full of exciting interest, intermixed with losses, difficulties, and privations, known only to those who have experienced them. The ups and downs within my knowledge have been considerable, and many have been ruined by sheer ill luck, and through no fault of their own.

Twelve miles from my old Darling Downs home, the railway passes through Toowoomba (a native name), with a population of 8,000—2,000 feet above the level of the sea—and the sanatorium of Queensland. Through numerous tunnels, and by a very clever zigzag, you descend rapidly to the coast district, and to Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, with 70,000 inhabitants.

I entered Brisbane fifty years ago under very different circumstances, in company with my partner, the late Mr. Gilbert Elliot, and a black boy whom I had brought from New South Wales, and who lived seven years with me.

We were the first white men to arrive in Brisbane overland from Sydney. Mr. Allan Cunningham, the distinguished botanist, of New South Wales, discovered Darling Downs in 1828, called after Sir Ralph Darling, then Governor; he also discovered a remarkable gap on the summit of the main range, dividing the eastern and western waters, and now called "Cunningham's Gap," where we found a large tree cut with his initials and 1828. He thence retraced his steps to Sydney. Taking advantage of his discovery, we made our way to Brisbane, distant about seventy miles. Within seven miles of Brisbane we met a mounted constable, who took us into custody, nobody being permitted to enter the "settlement," as it was then called, without an autograph letter from the Governor of the Colony. The constable told us that he had heard through the tame blacks about the settlement that there were some "Jackeroos" on Darling Downs, and that he had been ordered to look out for us. We jogged along on our horses very pleasantly until we arrived on the bank of the river, when a boat pulled across with a Commissariat officer, who immediately recognised my partner as Sir George Gibbs' late A.D.C. I then produced from my pocket the autograph letter from Sir George, granting us permission to enter the settlement, and, thanking the constable for his escort, we were hospitably lodged in the Commandant's house, instead of in Her Majesty's gaol. I don't wish it to be understood that we did not take the fullest advantage of the late Mr. Patrick Leslie's plucky and successful journey to Darling Downs four months before. He opened up that district, and confirmed Cunningham's discoveries, but Mr. Leslie had no occasion at that time to find his way to Brisbane. Our object in going there was to get up supplies to our station, which, by permission of the Government, we had shipped from Sydney in a Government schooner.

Queensland was separated from New South Wales in 1859, and launched under very favourable auspices: Her Majesty was graciously pleased to stand sponsor, and signified her pleasure that the new Colony should be called Queensland. This was entirely the happy thought and inspiration of Her Majesty herself. The first Governor was a very able man, and he brought out with him a very able Colonial Secretary, and he prevailed upon Sir Charles Nicholson, for many years Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, to leave Sydney to accept the honourable position of President of the Legislative Council. A report was circulated that His Excellency had arrived in the Colony with a



large amount of specie to replenish an empty exchequer, a graceful and considerate legacy from New South Wales! The Treasury was broken into on the night of the Governor's arrival, and robbed, and I think I have heard, on more than one occasion, that there was only 7½d. in the till. It was no easy matter to formulate a new Colony—it required both ability and tact; but under the able rule of Sir George Bowen, and with the assistance of Mr. (now Sir Robert) Herbert, the popular permanent Under Secretary for the Colonies, Queensland steadily progressed, and for upwards of six years a Ministerial crisis was an unknown quantity—"Sic fortis Etruria crevit."

Brisbane can boast of many fine buildings, both public and private. The Houses of Parliament are handsome and commodious; the streets are, unfortunately, narrow. The town is laid out in the shape of a gridiron: the excessive heat at times might have suggested this useful cooking utensil to the surveyor. A well-constructed bridge connects North and South Brisbane.

The suburbs are extensive, and the progress during the last fifteen years astonished and delighted me. Queensland possesses an area of 430 millions of acres—as large as New South Wales and Victoria united—with a coast line extending over 1,400 miles. With this large extent of territory she has marvellous resources, and can grow almost everything—wheat in the south, sugar in the north; and it has long since been a fallacy to suppose that the interior of the Colony was not adapted to pastoral purposes, millions of sheep and cattle now grazing over a country reported by early pioneers to be a desert. The wool is of a superior quality. I can remember being present in 1863 at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, when Mr. Landesborough received a gold watch from the President, Sir Roderick Murchison, for his successful exploration in North Australia. He gave it as his opinion, which has since been verified, that the country through which he passed was well adapted for the growth of wool, when he was interrupted in his remarks by a gentleman who was privileged at that time to sit at a little table close to the President, "I will defy you to grow wool in the tropics: it will turn to hair." "I do not know the name of the old gentleman—it was Mr. Crawford, at that time President of the Ethnological Society—who has so rudely and unexpectedly interrupted me, but I will ask him one question—What grows on the heads of the natives in Central Africa? Why, it is wool—not hair!" And this brought down the house.



You cannot travel in North Queensland without hearing Separation discussed, when the vital question of coloured labour is certain to crop up.

It is well known that a sum of money equal to five millions sterling has been invested in sugar plantations in Northern Queensland, on the express understanding that no restrictions should be placed on the introduction of coloured labour. Only 40,000 tons of sugar were produced in 1889, but no less than 345,255 tons, valued at £4,701,122, were exported during the last ten years.

The cultivation of sugar on a large scale was thus encouraged, with Polynesian labourers from the islands in the South Pacific, who numbered at the end of 1889 about 8,000—all kindly treated, happy, and contented. I was told off, when Colonial Secretary, to accompany the Earl of Belmore, then Governor of New South Wales, who had been requested to visit the sugar plantations in Southern Queensland, where Kanaka labour was employed; and subsequently, in the same official capacity, I accompanied the late Colonel Blackall, then Governor of Queensland, on a visit to the sugar plantations in Northern Queensland; and I am aware that their Excellencies were very favourably impressed with the treatment of the Kanakas on the several plantations which they visited.

In 1885 a cry was raised against this kind of labour. I will not term it a political cry, but it was a hustings cry, and very few candidates, if any, for Legislative honours could make up their minds—with a clear conscience!—to vote for the continuance of their introduction, and for the best of reasons—they would not have been elected. The consequence was that in 1885 an Act was passed disallowing the employment of Kanaka labour after 1893.

If Polynesian labour is then abolished, of which there is every probability, the downfall of the sugar industry follows as a matter of course, as the white man cannot perform the field work in the tropics; the attempt has been made, and signally failed. The result will be that North Queensland will be left to depend upon her pastoral and mineral resources, and the large sum expended in sugar plantations will be cashiered. In the West Indies this vexed question of coloured labour is managed without much friction by the employment of Hindoos who are British subjects, and it would be well if our Australian statesmen would study the West Indian regulations. There is another grievance, which I will call stock grievance. It is no novelty to me—we

made the most of it in our petition for separation from New South Wales. I allude to the small sum voted for improvements in Northern Queensland in proportion to the revenue collected.

This resolves itself into a question of figures. But it is only fair to add that at Townsville I saw a very extensive breakwater almost completed, which will cost several thousand pounds; whilst at Cairns a line of railway is in course of construction to the tin mines at Herbert Town—a distance of 55 miles over a range of mountains 4,000 feet above the level of the sea—a clever feat of engineering which will cost £40,000 per mile for a portion of the line.

Under 13 and 14 Victoria (1850) Her Majesty's advisers may recommend Her Majesty to divide Queensland, and form a separate Northern Colony. They may take into consideration its great and almost ungovernable extent, and the conflicting interests caused by such a variety of climate. It is certainly most improbable that the Queensland Legislature would vote for such a division: the separation of Queensland from New South Wales was opposed to the bitter end, but look at the result!

Mount Morgan requires a special notice, as it may be considered one of the wonders of the world—I am not a shareholder, which, probably, is my misfortune. It is situated thirty miles from Rockhampton (a town 400 miles north of Brisbane), and is reached by train ten miles, and eighteen miles after leaving the train, over a very rough bush road, full of stumps and deep ruts after heavy rains. It is 1,250 feet above the level of the sea, and its discovery is a romance. The original proprietor was one Donald Gordon, a settler, who sold his section or selection of 640 acres for £640—£1 per acre—little dreaming that he was selling a mountain of gold—imagining it to be ironstone. A limited liability company was formed three years ago, with a capital of one million sterling, in £1 shares, 17s. 6d. paid up, and returning a monthly dividend of £120,000—it is supposed to represent 30 millions sterling.

The mountain is ferruginous quartz, largely impregnated with gold. I shall not attempt any theory as to its formation; there it is, and there is no earthly reason why similar Mount Morgans should not be discovered. The shares have fluctuated from par to £17 5s. Very large fortunes have been made and lost by speculating in these shares. The Queensland Parliament have thrown out a vote for the construction of a railway to the mountain, and the company intend to make one



without delay: the approximate cost is £120,000—only one month's dividend. The distance is eighteen miles, but the last four miles pass through a very broken country, and over a ridge—called the Razorback—so steep that our coachman requested us to get out and walk, although we were seated in a four-horse American waggon kindly placed at our disposal by the directors, and were only three in number, without any luggage. I counted sixteen horses drawing a load of goods up this hill, from the top of which we caught the first sight of Mount Morgan at a distance of four miles. The Government have laid out a township and sold some allotments; upwards of 850 men are daily employed by the company on their extensive works. The cap of the mountain has been already removed, and, by means of platforms cut out of the solid rock, the mountain is being gradually sliced down like a cheese. Blasting was going on when we were there, but we felt ourselves perfectly safe under the kind protection of Mr. Wesley Hall, the manager, who gave us some rich specimens of the ferruginous quartz, on condition that we carried it down the mountain without any assistance—no easy matter, as the track was rough. The progress of this mine will be watched with intense interest, not only by the shareholders, but by those who are interested in mining.

The Queensland mines have increased the output of gold in 1889 to three millions sterling, of which Mount Morgan contributed £1,300,000.

I am anxious to say a few words about Western Australia and the Constitution Enabling Bill now before Parliament. On this subject, at all events, there is perfect unanimity among the Colonies that the Bill as introduced by the present Government should pass. With a coast line of 3,000 miles, with a territory eight times the size of the United Kingdom (980,000 square miles), with a climate second to none—the mortality since its colonisation in 1829 averaging only one per cent.—how is it that the whole of the settled district at the present time is not larger than France, and that Western Australia is languishing for want of population, which does not exceed 45,000, but is larger than when Queensland was separated from New South Wales—only 28,000? Surely there must be something rotten in the state of Denmark. It may be said—and truly said—that Western Australia possesses a large tract of very inferior country, but she is in want of capital and labour to develop the remainder and her resources which are not inconsiderable. She requires a fair start, to



be untrammelled, to cast off her leading strings, to run alone, and be granted—like her neighbours—the full enjoyment of free constitutional liberty. When free, when the lands are handed over to her in fee simple—no keeping back, no reservations, ‘Aut Caesar aut nihil’—she will be in a position to take a fresh departure, and possibly to start a trans-continental railway, based on the land-grant principle, proved to have been such a great success in the development of Canada and the United States. This Bill, if passed, will complete the Unity of Australia; and if not passed may seriously retard the progress of Imperial Federation.

In conclusion, I shall touch very delicately upon the question of Imperial Federation, which of late has been pretty well threshed out. At present there has not been any national or legislative union. Federal Union has been considered in our Colonies on more than one occasion, but not yet accomplished; internal jealousies, conflicting interests have stopped the coach, and there is little sign of united action, which is the first desideratum. The question of tariffs must be adjusted, establishing one fiscal policy for Australia—in fact, a Customs Union, or *Zollverein*, which was the basis of the unity of Germany; and if England would consent to adopt such a system, and include all her Colonies and Dependencies, it would be a most popular movement. Other questions of more or less importance must be considered, amongst them immigration. It seems strange that whilst Queensland has voted one quarter of a million for assisted immigration, all the other Colonies have held aloof. Dissimilar land laws are also a stumbling-block and postal and telegraphic rates, and the cost of erecting and maintaining lighthouses, must be fairly adjusted, and last, though not least, the crucial question of the site of the future capital of the Australian Dominion.

Our Australian Colonies must be first welded into one as a preliminary to Imperial Federation. Imperial Federation is no hothouse plant, and does not require forcing. The Colonial Office has the good sense not to interfere, but to leave the colonists to work out their own future. During my recent travels the words “Imperial Federation,” and “Australia for the Australians,” never reached me, but I frequently heard of Military Federation, and the recent visit of General Edwards will accelerate that movement.

Our Colonies have nothing to gain, but everything to lose, by

*secession*, an absurd idea limited to the addled brains of a few young and inexperienced Australian politicians, fired by the perusal of impassioned post-prandial eloquence in this country. The borrowing power of our Australian Colonies would appear to be unlimited, amounting to the almost incredible sum of £170,000,000 sterling—all raised by debentures in England on Colonial securities, endorsed by the British flag; but in the event of a possible secession—which is too ridiculous to contemplate—to what serious extent would the value of these debentures be affected?

The true relationship between England and Australia is that of father and son, mother and daughter. They are one in origin, one in language, one in thought, one in the nature and action of their laws, and they desire to imitate as closely as they can the time-honoured institutions of this country. The spirit of Imperial patriotism flourishes in Australia: the feeling is loyal and affectionate—the first tune the children are taught is “God Save the Queen.” I endorse the remarks of Sir Henry Parkes that he saw nothing to prevent Australia becoming a great power on the earth, and realising her destiny as a nation, *while retaining her connection with the Mother Country*; or, to adapt the lines of the Australian patriot, William Charles Wentworth, in his eloquent speech in the Legislative Assembly in August, 1853, in moving the second reading of the New South Wales Constitution Bill:—

And, oh Britannia! should'st thou cease to ride  
Despotic Empress of old ocean's tide;—  
Should thy tam'd Lion—spent his former might—  
No longer roar, the terror of the fight:—  
Should e'er arrive that dark, disastrous hour,  
When, bow'd by luxury, thou yield'st to power;  
When thou, no longer freest of the free,  
To some proud victor bend'st the vanquish'd knee;—  
May all thy glories in another sphere  
Relume and shine more brightly still than here;  
May this—thy last-born Infant—then arise  
To glad thy heart, and greet thy Parent eyes;  
And Australasia float, with flag unfurl'd,  
A new Britannia in another world!



## DISCUSSION.

Sir FREDERICK NAPIER BROOME, K.C.M.G. : I have been asked to say a few words by way of opening the discussion on the very interesting paper we have just heard read. Such a subject as "Australia Revisited" could hardly fail to be interesting in any hands, more especially in those of such an experienced, practical, and much-travelled Colonist as Sir Arthur Hodgson. There is only one subject, in fact, which to any Colonial audience can be at least equal to that of "Australia Revisited," and that is the subject of "England Revisited," and we who have lately returned from the Colonies must feel that Old England has in her the germs of a progress and further development as marvellous as even our young Australian Colonies. If I had not been asked to speak by the Chairman, I should certainly, as Governor of Western Australia, have requested to be allowed to express my satisfaction with that portion of the paper referring to my Colony. Of course, Sir Arthur Hodgson has mainly occupied himself with the greater Colonies of the Continent—those Colonies which even we who come from the west of Australia must confess are the sunny side of the peach. Still, there is great promise in Western Australia, and it pleases all connected with that Colony to find that its effort to acquire free institutions has met, and is meeting with, so much sympathy. As you know, we are here in London—myself and delegates from the Western Australian Legislature—to give all the information we can to the Committee of the House of Commons which is considering our Constitution Bill. For some time we have been busily engaged on that duty, and I hope and think the inquiry will lead to a most satisfactory conclusion. This much is certain—that the complete establishment of what are called free institutions throughout the Australian Continent is absolutely necessary before the great question of Australian Federation can be effectively and thoroughly dealt with. The first step must be taken before the second, and our Colony must be placed on the same level as the greater Colonies on the Continent before the question now engaging the attention of Australian statesmen can be completely settled—as we all would wish—by the union of all the States of Australia into a glorious Dominion of the East, rivalling that of the West, the great Dominion of Canada. If I may be allowed to differ on one point with the reader of the paper, I would respectfully say that I cannot agree with him in thinking that the question of Imperial Federation



has been pretty well threshed out. It has not, in my humble opinion, been threshed out at all. We who look on it as a magnificent and fascinating idea, but who are not as yet numbered among its special advocates, are most anxious to learn how it is that the planets are to be chained to the sun, and why it is that the natural forces under which these planets now so easily move in their appointed orbits are insufficient. No doubt there may be good reasons for all this, but, as I have said, I cannot agree that Imperial Federation has been pretty well threshed out. There seems, on the contrary, a most remarkable inclination among its disciples not to thresh the subject out at all. I would refer to one further point mentioned by Sir Arthur Hodgson—the fact that Sir Henry Parkes has been engaged in politics for forty years, and remains a poor man. Now, this proves what is true, namely, that politics in Australia is not a trade at which the politician feathers his nest. That comparative want of fortune of a political leader is an honourable characteristic common to not a few Australian politicians, who have prejudiced their private affairs for the honour of serving their country. We have heard of mayors and sheriffs in another community who make large fortunes during a brief term of office, but the Australian politician is none of these, for politics in Australia is a trade which brings no pecuniary gain. All the more honour, then, to those who, while their fellows were making their fortunes, have devoted themselves to the service of their countrymen, like Sir Henry Parkes.

MR. MATTHEW MACFIE (Victoria): We cannot have failed to be interested in the personal reminiscences of Sir Arthur Hodgson, because, as persons acquainted with Australia, our own thoughts, in a greater or less degree, travelled with him over the vast areas over which he conducted us. There are one or two practical phases of the subject that at the present moment deserve special attention, more particularly as I do not think sufficiently systematic efforts are put forth in this country in behalf of the Australian Colonies generally by friends of Australia located here, or by the Colonies themselves, to diffuse information, especially among the reduced farming population—both landlords and tenants—who, I have no doubt, if they understood aright the enormous agricultural, horticultural, and viticultural resources of some portions of Australia, would be exceedingly glad to cast in their lot with the people who are there. It is a very difficult problem to say how the want I have indicated can be adequately

supplied. I presume that the Agents-General are not expected to render themselves particularly active in the matter, for some cause or another, perhaps somewhat obscure. I believe part of that cause lies in Australia itself. We know very well that in some Colonies, at any rate, Governments depend for their existence on majorities in the Lower Houses of Parliament, and we know also that there is a preponderance of working-class opinion, which, rightly or wrongly, is not enthusiastically in favour of extending immigration. Consequently it would be unfair to expect any special effort in regard to emigration to emanate from the Agents-General here, for they are only functionaries who have to act in conformity with orders from headquarters. But while there is to be deprecated any attempt to impose on the Colonists anything approaching to pauper labour, against which the working classes would justly, I think, lift up their voices, still, is there not a middle course between leaving the public here to ascertain all that can be learned about these Colonies for their guidance as best they can, and, on the other hand, supplying the means of emigration to those who might be considered desirable emigrants? I think the middle course would not compromise the Governments, and certainly would not be injurious to the people who might be considered suitable additions to the Colonial population from this side. I think this course should consist in these Governments—whatever else they do or abstain from doing—giving the people here an opportunity, beyond what they now possess, of understanding the kind of country Australia is, and the attractions it offers to persons who are too thick on the soil here for their own comfort and the convenience of their neighbours. Our surplus population is increasing year by year. Of course, we do not propose that this surplus should be sent out, but a considerable proportion would do honour to themselves and the Colonies, and would be able to emigrate on their own resources, if they had the opportunity of knowing how the land lies. I think this problem is worthy of the serious consideration of all interested in Australia. We have a great disadvantage to contend with in this matter as compared with America, in consequence of what may be called the incipient State Socialism of the Australian Colonies: that is to say that—partly, no doubt, from necessity—the State undertook the great public works, such as railways, and so the Colonies are deprived of the advantage which America possesses in the diffusion of information by the owners of the private lines.



These great agencies perform the task of informing the world about America, without any trouble to the Government of the United States, and hence half a million of people pour over her shores every year. I believe that 67 per cent. of the whole emigration from the United Kingdom proceeds to America and 11 per cent. to Canada, and I am afraid that not much more than half the latter proportion goes to the great Australian Colonies. In this country there are 447 persons to the square mile, in the United States 17 persons, and the mere fraction of a man to each square mile in Australia. The question is how the information, in a spoken form, should be brought before people who hardly know of the existence of the Agents-General, and who would be benefited by it, so that they might at all events have the opportunity of making up their minds to settle among the happy communities of Australia, and more particularly on the lands of Australia. It is no use sending people out unless they are properly guided as to where to settle. What is specially required is to counterbalance the excessive working-class influence in the towns, without disturbing the section of the people who wield it, for I believe that the great majority of the working classes deserve credit for their industry, sobriety, and thrift. It is, however, plain that even Victoria suffers a serious drawback in the comparative stagnation of country as compared with the town development, and this is more or less the case, I fear, in several of the other Colonies. I have ventured to throw out these hints with all deference, in the hope that a practical turn may be given to the discussion, and that the subject may be taken to heart by all interested in the Colonies.

Mr. STEPHEN H. PARKER (M.L.C., Western Australia): I regret that Sir Arthur Hodgson did not visit Western Australia in the course of his travels, and describe our Colony in the graphic language in which he has described the others. We are struggling now to obtain the position already attained by our neighbours, and our hope is that by means of the energy which will be infused by self-government, and the attraction of population and capital, not only from the British Islands, but from the neighbouring Colonies, we shall eventually attain a much greater degree of prosperity than we enjoy at the present time. All things come to those who wait. We have waited for some years, and we are hoping that, as the neighbouring Colonies become over-populated, the people will flood over to Western Australia, which certainly possesses a large extent of territory well fitted



for those desirous of settling on the soil. We have done, and are doing, all we can to enable persons to settle on the land. It is most desirable, we know, so far as the Mother Country is concerned, that she should get rid of a large part of the population now congested in the towns, but, notwithstanding what has been said by the last speaker, I think, from what I have seen and heard since my arrival in England, that the very population we desire in the Australian Colonies—the agricultural population, people who are desirous to settle on the soil—is the very population England has not to spare. The population that is being bred up in towns, and used to town labour, is not what can be expected to go into the solitudes and wilds of a new country, and contentedly settle down on and cultivate the soil. It is almost expecting impossibilities. Such people would naturally gravitate to towns again, and, so far as emigration to our Colony is concerned, our experience has been that a large proportion of the immigrants were drawn from towns—discharged factory hands and the like—but that, do all we could, such as giving them grants of land, we could not induce them to settle, and that so soon as they had raked together a small amount of money they departed to the more attractive and populous towns of the other Australian Colonies. If there could be some means of obtaining agricultural emigrants, and inducing them to settle, I feel sure Australia could absorb a very large number, and that our own Colony affords a large field for such colonisation. This question of emigration has greatly agitated the public mind, and has militated, perhaps, in the minds of some persons against the demand we are now making for self-government—not, I imagine, that anyone opposes the proposal that Western Australia should be placed on a par with the other Colonies, so far as government is concerned, but that there is an idea that a portion of the territory should be reserved for colonising purposes in relation to the Mother Country. All I can say is this—and as a native of Western Australia I speak with some authority—that the one desire of our Colony in the past has been, and will in the future be, to populate our vast territory; and if we can by any possible means induce persons to settle on our soil, no sacrifice will be too great for the Colony to undertake with that view. We all know that a large extent of territory without population is valueless, and every person introduced into a Colony is a national gain. That is exactly our feeling on the subject, and you may rest assured that Western Australia will

use her best endeavours to populate her soil from the Mother Country. Of course, we know that there are some industries—such as vine culture—which perhaps can best be carried on by other European immigrants. For instance, Germans, and perhaps French, might be better immigrants for the purpose. In fact, in our Colony some Swiss immigrants did uncommonly well in that line, and it might be well for us, looking to the prosperity of our country, to do something to promote such immigration. The cry, “Australia for the Australians,” was only raised as a protest against the introduction of alien races, and we fully recognise the right of all British subjects to people Australia. Although proud of being Australians, yet I feel convinced that every true-born Australian of the Anglo-Saxon race is still prouder of being an Englishman, and would deeply deplore anything which might tend to separation from the Mother Country.

Mr. Justice HARDING (Queensland): It is now some twenty-four years since I went to Queensland, and it was shortly after my arrival that my friend, Mr. Arthur Hodgson, since dignified in respect of his eminent services in our Colony and elsewhere, extended to me the hand of friendship. During that time I did not visit my native land. I now return, and it is the greatest gratification to me to be present this evening, and to hear from Sir Arthur Hodgson his admirable remarks on the Colonies. I did not myself intend to speak this evening, but in reference to Mr. Macfie’s remarks as to the expediency of promulgating the terms on which emigrants will be received, I desire to correct him to a certain extent as regards, at any rate, our Agent-General. I have seen in the railway stations, the almanacks, and the daily newspapers in this country advertisements as to the terms upon which emigrants from this country would be received by my Colony—stating what they would be entitled to, and what benefits they would receive. More than this I do not think the Colony desires at present. Our greatest prosperity as a Colony has been in the years when the greatest number of immigrants have arrived, and from the time when the immigration has been checked the prosperity has not been so great, though there were other causes, no doubt, that militated against it. My experience is that the immigration now to a large extent consists of what are called assisted passages. The relatives and friends of those who have ventured out have received intimation of their success, and have followed them, and I am satisfied this is the best class of immigrants. We do not want the sweepings of the gutters of



the English towns. The men to succeed with us must be men possessing perhaps no large amount of money, but a sufficiency to break the first entry into a strange land. My experience is that, out of 400 or 500 emigrants, the large proportion of them are immediately met and taken away by their friends, and that within three or four days of the landing there won't be 5 per cent. left in the immigration depôt. There have been meetings of the unemployed in our Colonies. A working man, speaking to me on the subject, said he had been mixed up in Brisbane politics for twenty years, and that in his opinion the meetings were got up by a body of men who fluctuated from Colony to Colony, who did not want to work, and who simply wanted to make money by going about in that way and disturbing the population. In my opinion a man who has energy and enough money in his pocket to keep him for a short time will be sure of success. I know no poverty in the country. I do not think that for the last fifteen years I have been stopped in the street and solicited for alms. Of course there are occasions when a family, through some calamity, stands in need of temporary assistance, but that assistance is demanded, not as a gift, but as a loan, and my experience is that the family would be too proud to accept such aid on any other terms. I thank you for listening to these few words.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.): I think you will all agree that we have listened to a most interesting Paper and discussion. In regard to the excellent remarks made by Mr. Macfie—which I may say embodied many truisms that nobody will gainsay—he appears to me to have overlooked one or two important elements in this question of emigration. Everybody recognises the advantages of emigration, especially in this over-populated country, but we must bear in mind that this question is not to be wholly settled here. The British Parliament and the Colonies have in their wisdom thought fit to vest all the real powers of Government in mere numbers: the operative classes have really the Government in their hands, and in some of the Colonies—Victoria and New South Wales, for example—they do not choose to do anything to facilitate the introduction of additional labour, inasmuch as by so doing they would, they consider, interfere with their monopoly. Wisely or unwisely, the virtual powers of government and administration of these vast and magnificent territories have been placed in the hands, not of the wisest people—not those who have the largest interest in the welfare of the country—but in mere numbers; and the result is that, in two



of these Colonies, at all events, there is a distinct opposition to any plan calculated to meet this difficulty—that is to say, to allowing the British labourer and the redundant population of this country to have their fair share in the great inheritance belonging to the British people. I do think some means might be adopted to correct the evil. I do not know whether your attention has been directed to the case of the Argentine Republic, one of the most flourishing countries in the world. The immigration is spontaneous. The greatest facilities are afforded to the newly-arrived immigrants. In the last year 180,000 immigrants, chiefly Italians, arrived there. The Government have provided temporary means for the reception of these people on their arrival. They have an extensive network of railways, and facilities are afforded for the transport of these people, and their settlement in the country. The result has been marvellous. The growth of the Argentine Republic is, perhaps, hardly to be paralleled during the last few years by any assisted colonisation in the world. In regard to Canada and New South Wales and other Colonies, I think the immigrants ought never, if possible, to be located in any of the towns, but should be engaged in London and settled in some place where they would have a permanent interest in the soil. In regard to coloured labour, I say you cannot expect any individual born in the temperate zones to work in the fields under a tropical sun, and if by legislation and coercive means you prevent coloured immigration you simply condemn a Colony with such a climate to permanent sterility. For that reason there is no doubt that Colonists who have risked their fortunes in the tropical parts of Australia will never rest until they are allowed to exercise their freedom in regard to the employment of that class of labour. I will now ask you to join with me in giving a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Arthur Hodgson for his excellent Paper.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

SIR ARTHUR HODGSON, K.C.M.G.: I am very much obliged to you for your vote of thanks and for your kind attention this evening. It gave me a real pleasure to prepare this lecture. I may mention that the task was done under considerable difficulties, for I have been spending the past few weeks in the Riviera, and I simply had not a single book of reference. Consequently I had to do it, as we used to say, all out of my own head. I now beg to propose a vote of thanks to our worthy Chairman. He has paid me a great compliment in travelling

from his country seat in Hertfordshire in order to preside on this occasion, and I am sure you were all delighted to listen to him. He is one of our oldest—one of the most popular men who ever figured in New South Wales or Queensland. I beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to him.

Sir R. G. W. HERBERT, K.C.B.: I did not expect that I should have the privilege of taking an active part in the proceedings of this evening, but I have really great pleasure in seconding the proposal that we should thank my old friend, Sir Charles Nicholson, for the admirable manner in which he has discharged the duties of the chair. It is impossible for the Royal Colonial Institute to have a more accomplished and more efficient Chairman than you have had this evening. It is not his habit to take credit for the good work he has done in New South Wales and Queensland, but we Queenslanders more particularly remember the services he rendered to the Colony when, at great inconvenience, he came and assisted us to organise a Parliament—a matter in which we had very little experience. He gave up a high position in New South Wales, and resided among us for many months, in order to give us the benefit of his experience, acquired by him as Speaker in the Legislative Council in Sydney. Many of you are aware, also, with what great ability he discharged the high function of Chancellor of the University of Sydney. Anyone who cares to read apposite addresses, couched in admirable language, should read the addresses he delivered in that capacity. I am sure you will all agree in the hope that he will frequently come amongst us in London, and take part in the public affairs connected with the Colonies.

The motion was cordially passed.

The CHAIRMAN: I really feel overwhelmed by the kindly expressions to which I have just listened. I cannot appropriate to myself all the merits assigned to me. It has been my fortune during many years happily spent in Australia to play a certain part in the great work—educational and legislative—that has been going on in that country, but I have been only one amongst a number of others—able, active, and accomplished men—to whom the great task of transferring the Old England to the New—*Ilum in Italian portans*—has been entrusted. I thank you for your good wishes.

The proceedings then terminated.

## SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Tuesday, May 13, 1890.

The Right Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that meeting 30 Fellows had been elected, viz., 12 Resident and 18 Non-Resident.

## Resident Fellows :—

*George Barker, A. Brodziak, Edwin Craven, Walter B. H. Drayson, William Fairclough, Arthur A. Heron, A. J. Mounteney Jephson, John C. Manchee, Charles K. Milbourne, William Mitchell, George A. Spottiswoode, Campbell Williams.*

## Non-Resident Fellows :—

*Captain C. W. Pleydell Bouverie, Garrett Brown, J.P. (Cape Colony), Arthur R. Butterworth (New South Wales), James P. Casely (Transvaal), George Chapman (Tasmania), Charles H. Douglas (New South Wales), G. Geoghegan (Victoria), George Gollin (South Australia), Hon. Mr. Justice George R. Harding (Queensland), David E. Hutchins (Cape Colony), William Herbert Jones (Victoria), John K. Mackay (New South Wales), H. T. Plaisted (Victoria), Hon. John Pringle M.D. (Jamaica), Simon Sacke (Transvaal), F. Jago Smith (New South Wales), Henry Taylor (Transvaal), Carel F. Ziervogel, (Transvaal).*

It was also announced that numerous donations had been made to the Library.

The CHAIRMAN : I now propose to call upon Colonel Owen to read his paper. In introducing him, I may say that Colonel Owen was a very distinguished officer in the Zulu War, and afterwards was for some years Commandant of the Local Forces in South Australia, and in that capacity had opportunities of visiting the other Colonies, and becoming well acquainted with the conditions of their military defence. These conditions Colonel Owen's paper will fully explain.

Colonel JOHN F. OWEN, R.A., then read his paper on



**THE MILITARY DEFENCE FORCES OF THE COLONIES.**

The subject proposed for this evening is one which covers a very wide field. It embraces different descriptions of Military Forces established, under very varying conditions, in three of the great Continents—in Africa, America, and Australia. It is of far too important a nature to be dealt with in anything like an exhaustive manner in the time at our disposal, nor is it intended to-night to do more than to touch upon these Forces generally, in a brief sketch, and to mention some of the conditions peculiar to them as they are at present constituted.

There are many gentlemen in the audience possessing an intimate acquaintance with our great Colonies, and it is only in the hope of stimulating discussion, and of gaining for us the advantage of their valuable experience and knowledge, that I venture to lay before you a certain amount of information, neither new nor original, but collated from various sources, as to the strength and the governing conditions of Forces, which though yet in their infancy may become in the future potent factors in the world's history.

You are all aware of the marvellous advance made by our Colonies during the last quarter of a century, in population, in social well-being, in increase of commerce, in political importance. Chequered by misfortunes, perhaps by errors, as this progress has been, in the main it has been rapid and ever onwards, and there seems every reason to suppose it will happily continue. The motto of the great Southern Continent, "Advance Australia," represents no idle boast, no passing wish, but the strenuous, determined aim of a young nation rapidly maturing. Nor will our offspring in America and South Africa, much tempered as it may be by other blood, be behindhand in the race.

Many a gifted writer has of late described our Colonies, some with words of solid truth, others in brilliant word pictures, the colours of which, though charming, will not always stand too close inspection. It is difficult from any description, however admirable, to imagine to oneself the progress mentioned. Those only who have had the privilege of themselves visiting these countries can thoroughly realise how these germs of mighty nations of the future have passed through the stages of infancy and childhood, and are developing with startling rapidity a youthful manhood of the highest promise.

No less wonderful than their progress generally is the growth in recent years of that spirit of true patriotism which has founded, and which is continually pushing forward the development of the military forces we are about to consider. The legend of these forces is "Defence, not Defiance," but they are determined that, if possible, the defence shall be such as to surely safeguard their lands from the foot of the foreign invader.

Certain tables have been kindly prepared by my friend Captain Bunbury, Royal Artillery (who would more fitly than myself have appeared before you to-night), to which I beg to call your attention. The data given must be taken as only approximately correct; time, unfortunately, has not admitted of their being subject to much revision; but for all our purposes they are doubtless sufficiently true. As we only have to deal with the self-governing Colonies, the Indian armies are not shown. Time will not allow of more than a passing allusion to the smaller colonies, so that we shall be limited practically to the forces of the Canadian Dominion, of South Africa, and of Australia (including New Zealand).

Appendix I. gives an epitome of all these forces, which amount to a total of about 78,000 officers and men. An addition of some 5,000 more would have to be made, according to the statistics of the Colonial Office List, for the smaller colonies mentioned, bringing up the grand total to 83,000 of all arms, with some 120 to 150 guns, more or less fit to take part in active operations. Compared with the vast masses of armed men of the Continental nations these numbers may seem insignificant. Their weight and meaning must not, however, be measured by mere figures.

Considering the comparative scantiness of the present population of the Colonies, and the manner in which it is distributed in most cases over a great extent of country, these figures express far more than they seem to do. They tell of great difficulties overcome, of much self-sacrifice, and of determination to justify a laudable ambition to take place amongst the nations as part, we may hope, of the mightier Greater Britain of the future.

We must realise the conditions under which the services of these Forces are mainly given. There is no pressure of a great nation armed to the teeth on any of their borders, nor, fortunately, any socialistic dangers of magnitude to be guarded against. Ample work exists for every willing hand, and the citizen soldier sacrifices more in the new than in the old country when he renders service to his State.

The Military Defence Forces of the Colonies show not merely the wise determination of their statesmen, but are the outward sign of an ardent patriotic feeling which pervades their youth. The members of these Forces are soldiers for love of country and of arms—soldiers almost by nature, many of them. The spirit which pervades them is excellent. Their actual numbers are much limited by the small revenues available for supply of arms, equipment, clothing, &c., but on the cry of alarm, upon a reasonable expectation of being really needed, these numbers could without difficulty be increased to an extent which is not recognised sufficiently.

There would be men willing and anxious to increase them largely but the real difficulty would lie in the supply of weapons, of equipment, of ammunition, &c., as will be further explained later on.

With respect to the nature of the forces. They are exhibited in Appendices II., III., and IV. respectively, in the several classes of—

Permanent forces,  
Militia (or partially paid forces),  
Volunteers (unpaid forces).

The permanent forces are paid, housed, clothed, and fed by the State during the term of their engagement, usually from three to five years, and are, for the time, soldiers by profession coming under a more or less stringent military law. They are, in fact, the nucleus, or even more than that in some cases, of a standing army. Their number, it will be seen, is very small indeed as compared with the total forces. This is as it should be. In new countries more especially is labour required to conquer the difficulties of nature, and the less can men be spared by the country for unproductive work.

It is thoroughly recognised, however, that where the Colonies have provided forts and expensive armament for their protection, and where apparatus requiring scientific care, such as torpedo defences, have been provided, it is absolutely necessary to have a certain number of men permanently embodied and trained to their use and care. Moreover, as the forces of a Colony increase it is found expedient usually to have a limited number of such professional soldiers to assist in training the remainder, to provide an example, to be copied as it were, as to drill, discipline, and general training, and to act as a stiffening generally for the



other portions which have but little time to devote to military training.

The value of this constituent, small as it comparatively is, cannot be overrated. It consists for the most part of artillery, a few engineers, and torpedo corps.

The greater portion of the military forces of the Colonies are of the class shown in Appendix III.—Militia Forces—or “partially paid” forces as they are termed in some cases. Their members give up a certain portion of their time, the maximum of which is usually fixed by Act of Parliament, to the service of their country, and while engaged, during that term, in military work or training, receive payment at definite rates.

In addition to arms and equipment they are also provided with uniforms at the State expense, and lodged and fed at its cost, if out in camp or otherwise. This class of force serves under very different conditions in the several Colonies: as to training, whether at intervals, continuously, or under a combination of the two; as to pay and allowances and similar points, clothing, &c. This system of militia forces partially paid seems to answer well, and it is worked in a very cheap manner, giving on the whole a fairly reliable defence at a small cost.

The third class consists of the volunteer forces proper, who give their service without receiving any individual pay; the country supplying arms and accoutrements, ammunition for practice and training, and, in some instances, uniform, though the latter is usually supplied by the volunteer corps.

A capitation grant, varying in amount, is generally paid to the corps for each volunteer rendering himself efficient, according to a fixed standard. Theoretically such a system should supply the cheapest form of force; but there are, especially in these Colonies, great difficulties to be contended with as to the proper training of such,—principally from the sparseness of the population in country districts and the distances which must therefore be travelled by the members in order to collect numbers sufficient for drill and training. There are further difficulties as to the supply of instructors and many other minor points in connection with the widely scattered country companies. All this makes the tax both upon the citizen soldier himself and on the country heavier than it is with us, where population is so much more dense.

In some of the Colonies there are large numbers of mounted Volunteer corps providing horses at their own expense. This

form of volunteer force seems a very valuable one, particularly where long distances have to be traversed without much assistance by railroads. We might ourselves, I think, profit by the example set us regarding these corps.

You will see then that, in the Colonies, every arm, as found in a regular army, exists in a manner more or less complete. Garrison artillery, engineers, submarine miners and torpedo corps, for the permanent defences; for an army to take the field, cavalry in small numbers, mounted infantry, field artillery (and machine guns in some cases), and infantry.

Medical departments also exist, and in some of the Colonies are established on a small scale the nucleus of the very important branches of transport train, ordnance store department, ambulance service, &c. It is in these auxiliary branches, without which no force can take the field satisfactorily nor be rapidly moved, that the Colonial forces are especially deficient.

In new countries, however, where man is accustomed to great difficulties in conquering nature, and many of whose inhabitants are obliged constantly to adapt themselves to new conditions, it seems easier to improvise these necessities than in older lands, where matters and men are more in set form, and where things move in more distinctly fixed grooves. In some of the military operations undertaken by Colonial forces, great readiness has been shown in rapidly improving the necessary transport, but it must be remembered that such operations have only been on a small scale and against enemies not of a very formidable nature.

To go somewhat more into detail regarding the several groups of Colonies, the strength and description of their forces are given in Appendix V.

#### THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

You will see that Canada possesses an army of 38,000 officers and men, including 1,000 mounted police in her North-West Territories.

Of these the Permanent Force always embodied numbers 1,000. This consists of cavalry, mounted infantry, and three batteries of artillery. It appears to be in a fair state of efficiency, and is distributed among the several schools of instruction for the three arms, which are of such very great value for the training of the militia.

The defence of her coast she so far leaves almost entirely to the Imperial authorities. She has not, as many of the Austra-

lian Colonies have done, spent large sums in coast defences. In fact, the long land frontier, conterminous with that of the United States, and the work which her Military Forces have so far had to do, have impressed her more with the necessity of having a large Field Army. The special corps required where heavy guns, torpedoes, &c., are used for defence are, it will be seen, but scantily represented.

The great bulk of her soldiers are the 36,000 Militia. This Force was instituted in 1855, and consists of two divisions, the Active Militia and the Sedentary Militia. All able-bodied men between certain ages (with a few legal exceptions) are liable to be drawn by ballot for service in the Active Militia; but, practically speaking, there are sufficient volunteers for the Force to make it unnecessary to enforce the laws. The Sedentary Militia consists of all men up to sixty years of age, who have not served, but this has never been more than a Force on paper.

The term of service in the Active Militia is for three years, and the period of training each year is only twelve days. It appears that this period is at times supplemented voluntarily, but it is evidently much too short.

The Mounted Police recruited for service in the North-West Territories of the Dominion are a most serviceable body of men. Their duties are often associated with exposure to great fatigue and danger.

Camps are held each year in different localities for exercise and training of the Militia in brigade drill, &c. For military purposes the Dominion is divided into twelve territorial districts, each administrated by an officer of rank holding a permanent appointment, and having a small staff to assist him. The whole of the Forces are commanded by a general officer of the Imperial Service, having a suitable staff.

The Dominion possesses good Schools of Instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers: one for cavalry and mounted infantry respectively, four for artillery, and three for infantry in different cities and towns; the different corps of the permanent force supplying the instructional material in the way of officers and men. There is, moreover, a very good Military College at Kingston, modelled originally on the American Military Academy of West Point, where cadets are trained for commissions in the permanent force. A certain number of commissions in the Imperial service are given annually to cadets who have passed through this college.



The whole of the uniform clothing is made in Canada. An ordnance factory manufactures rifle ammunition for the Snider rifles, and no doubt will soon be able to turn out Martini-Henry ammunition as well. Shells for field artillery are also made. So that for the supply of her ammunition the Dominion is already partly independent.

The Canadian forces are all entirely under the Central Government of the Dominion, and not under those of the several states composing it. This is a very important advantage. It is administered by a Dominion minister, styled the Minister of Militia and Defence. A most useful Blue Book in the shape of a report upon the whole is laid before the Dominion Parliament each year.

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

Though other British territories, such as Bechuanaland, exist in South Africa, some of which may have a great future before them, it is only with the two older Colonies, Cape Colony and Natal, that we have to do in considering the forces they have established for their own protection. The numbers, it will be seen, are as yet but small comparatively.

As it appears absolutely necessary that we should always hold the important harbours of Simon's Bay and Table Bay for Imperial purposes, we keep Imperial forces at the Cape of Good Hope, while a small proportion of such forces is also maintained elsewhere in South Africa. Until very lately we have had considerable Imperial garrisons in this part of the world, and carried on, as you all know, many small wars with them, aided by Colonial contingents more or less irregular.

The formation of forces in these Colonies, on a definite footing is, therefore, of very recent date, with the exception of the corps of Cape Mounted Rifles, which has existed, in one form or another, for a considerable time, and has rendered frequently most excellent service.

To burghers called out, if necessary, by ballot was entrusted in a large measure the safety of these Colonies in former days, and this provision still holds good, I believe. Accustomed to an active, hardy life, and to the constant use of the rifle, and living in the proximity of native tribes which might at any time become hostile, the men so called out made excellent irregular soldiers, but no prolonged effort was possible, as they could not leave their scattered farms for any length of time.

As civilisation advances and wealth increases, the value of such levies becomes less, and the formation of more definite Forces becomes more necessary.

*Cape Colony* now possesses about 1,500 permanently paid troops (including police), mostly mounted. Of Volunteers partially paid (in reality a Militia) she has a small body of cavalry, some 500 mounted rifles, three field batteries (armed with light field or mountain guns), a few engineers, and about 2,500 infantry. Besides these there is a coast corps of about 650 officers and men, meant to assist in manning the coast defence batteries of the Cape Peninsula.

The forces of the Colony are evidently no more than sufficient to cope with tribal disturbances on the frontiers, and to assist in the defences of Table Bay and Simon's Bay.

*Natal* has a small body of Mounted Police permanently paid, and a volunteer force, partially paid, of about 1,200, including one field battery. Now that the formidable Zulu power lies utterly broken, these forces may, perhaps, be sufficient to keep down any possible native troubles, but that is all that could be expected of them unaided. A recent Act of 1885 has constituted on a definite footing the forces as shown in the Appendix. The time of paid training allowed (ten days) is much too short to be effective.

The two Colonies are so far separated that they could hardly assist one another in case of trouble. They are not bound together by any common government or interests. In fact, from a military point of view, as from a political, South Africa is at present a difficult problem to deal with. In case of danger the State would have to rely apparently very much upon Imperial aid.

A commencement has, however, been made, and as the colonists of Dutch and English extraction weld more completely into one people with the self-same interests, as the States become more homogeneous (and perhaps unite into a federation like that of the Dominion), as railway communications, which are now so rapidly being pushed forward, become more complete, a time may arrive when the united Forces of these Colonies may be able to hold their own against any possible alien enemy.

No military institutions for the instruction of officers, nor means of manufacture of ammunition, appear to exist at present in South Africa. Her Colonies are, therefore, entirely dependent for their supplies of the same on extraneous sources.

AUSTRALASIA.

We now turn to the great Southern Colonies of Australia and New Zealand. In each of the States or Colonies we find a small army more or less complete in itself, but having no relation to, nor connection with, those of its neighbours. The total strength of the Australian forces is about 24,000 officers and men, and of the New Zealand Forces about 8,000. Except in New Zealand and Victoria, where there are no unpaid Volunteers, we find in each Colony the three descriptions of permanent Militia, partially paid, and Volunteer proper, or unpaid Forces. In each the Militia, or partially paid, constitutes the bulk of the Force.

*New South Wales*, the premier Colony, has a permanent Force of about 600, mainly artillery. She has in connection with this a School of Gunnery Instruction on a small scale. There is also a United Service Institution. Her permanent Forces might, with advantage, be employed much more as material for instructional schools after the Canadian pattern.

The partially paid or Militia Forces receive a fair amount of regular training on half-holidays and in the evenings after work. A training in camp at Easter time for several days is also an annual institution. These troops are principally located in or near the capital, Sydney.

The Volunteers proper, about 3,000 strong, are mostly distributed in small bodies over a wide extent of country.

It was from the forces of New South Wales that there came to serve under the British flag in the Soudan that gallant body of men, known generally in England as the "Australian Contingent," and well they supported the credit of the forces from which they were drawn. A special Act was necessary to enable the Government to send away the contingent. Now, the permanent force is liable for service anywhere in case of war; the remainder only for service within the bounds of their Colony.

*Victoria* comes next, with a permanent force of about 350, and a Militia of about 6,000; included in the latter is a horse artillery battery armed with machine guns, presented to the Colony by one of her wealthy citizens (Sir W. Clarke). A part of the field artillery is armed with powerful breech-loading guns. The payment of the forces of the Colony is on a comparatively liberal scale, and the amount of training given sufficient to make her Militia a fairly effective force. A camp of instruction for nine days at Easter time gives a valuable opportunity for exercising the troops in



manœuvres of various descriptions. A body of 1,000 mounted infantry, recruited principally in the country districts, have proved a useful addition to her forces.

Victoria possesses a School of Instruction for officers and a United Service Institution, both on a small scale.

She has a factory recently established for the manufacture of ammunition for Martini-Henry rifles—the only one existing at present in Australia.

*Queensland* has a small permanent force of about 100, a Militia force of nearly 3,000, and Volunteers to the number of about 2,000. Her permanent force is utilised thoroughly as an instructional school, and her Militia is raised under a Defence Act, with provisions very similar to those of the Dominion of Canada. The pay of the Militia is on a lower scale than that of New South Wales and Victoria.

*South Australia* comes next, with a small permanent force of garrison artillery, a Militia force of about 1,600, and Volunteers numbering about 1,500. The present Defence Act is very much the same as that of Queensland. As with that Colony, the Militia are subject, on proclamation, to serve in any part of Australia. The militia are raised and serve at present in the immediate vicinity of the capital. The periods of training allowed by law are fairly long, but the rate of pay is very low. The Volunteers, as in the other Colonies, are distributed, for the most part, over the thinly inhabited country districts.

The mounted Volunteers recently established promise here, as in the other Colonies, to be a most useful addition. Mounted on hardy horses, inured, like their riders, to rough work, fatigue, and exposure, the amount of work these Volunteers will do when called upon is astonishing. A yearly camp at Easter has become a settled and most useful institution. Advantage is taken on general holidays to have the troops out for field-days and manœuvres, on as large a scale as practicable. No regular school of instruction for officers exists nor any manufactory for ammunition.

*Tasmania* has a force of about 1,500 all told. There are no mounted branches. Her artillery are required for manning the Derwent forts, and for additional coast defence she has a small torpedo corps. The climate of this island is very good, and its position a central one, as to access from the other Colonies. Should a military college be instituted, common to all Australia, it might be advantageously located here.

*Western Australia* has a small force of about 600, all Volunteers proper, having a capitation grant of 30s. for each "efficient."

*New Zealand* has 350 in her permanent force, artillery and special corps for employment principally with her coast defence, on which much money has lately been spent. Of Volunteers partially paid, she has about 7,500 of different arms. This force is scattered over the country in comparatively small bodies. Camps are held annually in various localities, in which they can be got together in sufficient numbers for exercising in battalion drill, &c. The amount of training, however, which officers and men receive is by law one week less than that given in the Australian Colonies, and can hardly be enough to promote the efficiency required.

You will see that I have merely made a few notes as to the Australasian forces, following the statistics in the Appendices given. To attempt to go into all details as to the forces of the several Colonies, or to make any comparisons, would not be possible here. It may be remarked that naval forces are included in some of the Tables. It is hardly fair, perhaps, to include them under the head of *Military Defence Forces*, as in case of hostilities they would, no doubt, be employed afloat. They have been allowed, however, to remain, as these naval brigades are trained to infantry exercises and to manœuvring on land, and very well and smartly they do such work, even though they be away from their proper element.

In many of the Australian Colonies there are a large number of Cadet Corps which do excellent service in the military training of rising youth, and are very popular institutions. The public schoolmasters in South Australia have to pass an examination in drill, though oddly enough the Defence Act does not recognise Cadet Corps. In Victoria 13,000 cadets were instructed in drill last year by qualified teachers, and in an encampment for cadets only 2,000 underwent in the same year a continuous training of four days. Other Colonies also pay much attention to the Cadet Corps system.

Looking to the position of the Australian Colonies as regards one another and the easy means of access possessed, both by rail and steam, it is evident how much their military forces would be strengthened for defence purposes if they could join hands with one another, and on an emergency act in common. To do so rapidly and effectively they must, however, be under a common administration in peace time. It will hardly be believed that,



notwithstanding the large expenditure of each Colony on its defence forces, so little prepared are they for common action, on an emergency, that the Acts under which their militia or partially paid forces serve—*i.e.*, the great bulk of their forces—do not contemplate their serving even in the neighbouring Colony. Special Acts would have to be passed to allow of the Government sending such forces even to the aid of its next neighbour. Queensland and South Australia are the only exceptions. Under their Defences Acts, officers and men of the active militia are enrolled under provisions which allow of their being sent for service to any part of Australia upon any invasion, or danger of invasion, by an enemy. Leaving New Zealand out of the question for the moment, let us consider what should be done to obtain the best results for their country from the military forces described.

At present the two more populous Colonies, after manning the important works protecting their capitals, could each probably at once provide a Field Force of about 4,000 men, fairly equipped, but very deficient in reserves of most descriptions, and in organised transport. Queensland and South Australia could each turn out about half that number under the same conditions of leaving their capitals fairly protected as to manning of works, &c.

This would give an army of some 12,000 men, which no doubt could be rapidly expanded when the forces were once mobilised in their own Colonies to more than double that number, or in round numbers, say, to an army of 25,000. Were such available for the defence of any threatened point, one might consider Australia itself as practically safe from a hostile attempt at an actual landing. As yet, however, they are not so available, and there exists no organisation nor arrangement for such mutual support.

It is clear to the most ordinary mind how important this question is, and, as you know, it is the point which acted as a powerful lever in starting the great movement towards a federation of her Colonies which has recently taken place in Australia, —a movement due immediately, in a great measure, to the report of Major-General Edwards upon the forces which he was commissioned to inspect at the desire of the several Governments.

Were the Colonies federated, this question would be doubtless very soon solved, and the example of America, or it is to be hoped rather of Canada, would be followed, and the forces of the several Colonies so organised that they could be used as a whole



for the defence of any one of them. This question of federation is, however, one which may not perhaps be settled for some time to come. In the meanwhile, there seems to be no reason why combined (or federal) action, solely as regards their military forces, should not be carried out at once, quite independent of the contingency of a possible political federation in the future.

With regard to the first line of defence, the Navy, they have, as we know, already taken combined action by joint contribution to the cost of an increase to that Navy of five fast cruisers and two torpedo boats, under certain conditions regarding Australian waters. This joint contribution of a payment of £126,000 per annum for ten years seems to show how thoroughly these Colonies are prepared to take their fair share in the protection of the commerce and of the safety of that prosperous portion of the Empire which they have the privilege of governing for themselves. They have thus readily recognised that their commerce, their wealth, and the sanctity of their shores is safeguarded, in the first line, by the Imperial Navy.

To fulfil more completely, however, their just responsibilities it is evident that difficulties in the way of combined action of their Military Forces must be overcome by them as soon as possible. For at present in default of this, much of the advantage which would be gained by their considerable expenditure for defence purposes is absolutely thrown away. It should be borne in mind that an attack on any one Australian Colony would be much more than a menace to the remainder, that they must really stand or fall together as regards any power which should attack them in force, which, though not certainly probable, is yet possible so long as they cannot oppose sufficient defence.

What would be the principal points to be decided on in conference or otherwise by the Colonies willing to enter into an agreement to make practicable any combined action of their Forces? They would be mainly as follows:—The Field Force in its various branches required as a minimum for common defence; including its arming, equipment, reserves to be held, &c. The quota of the same each contributory Colony must maintain. The amalgamation or other modes of treatment of their permanent Forces. The military law for the government of these Forces in peace time, or when called out for war, or a prospect of war: this would include the precedence of the Forces of the contributing

Colonies, and of the officers of the same.\* The cost of payment of a General Officer, with necessary staff, for the purpose of inspecting the several Forces in peace, or of commanding them in war, or any prospect of war. Organisation generally of the Forces of the contributory Colonies, including the establishment of proper training institutions, a Military College for officers, its location, &c. Establishment of a Factory for supply of small arms and ammunition.

These points being determined, the approximate cost arrived at of the quota of such cost which each Colony would have to bear, and an identical Bill drafted for submission to the several legislatures, the difficulties would, I believe, be more than half got over.

The valuable reports of Major-General Edwards (of which a summary given by Colonel Elias in a recent lecture before the Royal United Service Institution will be found in Appendix VI.) have furnished a practical basis as to some of these points, as well as on other questions of defence which are beyond the scope of our subject of this evening.

If the two great Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria can come to a substantial agreement regarding this question, there is little doubt but that the problem might soon be solved, and that Australia would find herself in a position, as regards her Military Forces, of which she might be justly proud. Let us hope that this solution will soon be brought about. A great deal of your time has been taken up as to this question, but it is so pressing and important a matter for the Australian Forces that no apology is necessary for my so doing.

New Zealand is so far removed from Australia that any joint military action of her Forces with those of Australia could only be expected under very exceptional circumstances. It is most advisable, however, that uniformity in the arms and equipment of her Infantry and Field Artillery should exist with those employed in the Australian Colonies, and that agreement should be made as to supply of ammunition with them, so that she

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\* It was stated at the Colonial Conference in England, that the simplest solution as to the knotty point of precedence, would be the laying down in such identical Act that Her Majesty the Queen had power to grant commissions in the Colonial Forces.

If a complete political Federation take place, and the Forces, as in Canada, become Federal, there would be no difficulty as to this point, as commissions would be given by the head of the Federated States.



would not be dependent on England for such supply. Nor need the distance preclude her contributing towards and taking advantage of any Military Colleges or other training institutions for officers which may be established in Australia.

New Zealand has many more points vulnerable from the sea than Australia presents, and has, as already mentioned, spent large sums on her coast defences, for the manning of which a considerable force will be required. For this purpose she has now about 350 artillery and engineers in a permanent force. The organisation of her militia (termed Volunteers) is, under the recent Acts of 1886 and 1889, very similar to that of Canada, and the provisions under which they serve are on the same lines; all males between seventeen and fifty-five years of age, *including natives*,\* being liable by ballot for military service.

New Zealand has no training institution for officers, no factory for the supply of ammunition nor arms, nor apparently even a nucleus of a transport branch.

Having gone so much into detail, it may be well to recapitulate in a few words, some of the apparent shortcomings, or the opposite, with reference to their Imperial responsibilities, of the groups of self-governing Colonies whose forces have been discussed: as to their provisions for defence generally (for although these do not come under the limited scope of this lecture, they must be alluded to), and as to their military forces in particular.

The *Dominion of Canada* gives no contribution towards the defence of her commerce, nor has she done much towards the defence of her coast, either on the side of the Atlantic or Pacific, leaving these principally to the protection of our navy. On the Pacific Coast, the magnificent harbours of British Columbia still wait the necessary works and guns for their proper security, from want of agreement between the Dominion and the Mother Country. Her military forces seem hardly adequate in numbers, nor to have a sufficient amount of annual drill and exercise. On the other hand, her military organisation is good, and she provides excellent institutions for the training of officers and non-commissioned officers. She supplies much of her own ammunition for Infantry, arms, and even field-guns, but for heavier guns is dependent for her supply upon England.

As to *South Africa*, both in the Cape Colony and Natal, the Colonies have quite accepted their share of responsibility as to

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\* The warlike Maori race will give excellent fighting material.



their coast defences. Their military forces are as yet but small, waiting that more complete fusion of social and local interests into one which is slowly, but we may hope surely, being accomplished. Direct Imperial interests make it necessary for the Mother Country still to retain forces in these Colonies. The growth of the Colonial forces themselves is so far satisfactory, but more training is required. No institutions exist for the instruction of officers, but, so small are the forces, that this can hardly be expected as yet. In any extraordinary circumstances it would seem that the aid of Imperial troops would have to be relied on by these Colonies, though their military progress promises well.

As to *Australia*, her Colonies have nobly met their responsibilities on the whole: they have, in most cases, provided formidable defences for their seaboard; they share in the cost of that navy which protects their commerce. Though, however, they spend large sums on their military forces, they, as yet, have no training institutions for officers, and, taken altogether, sadly lack in cohesion and organisation. Once this great defect is overcome in some such manner as already mentioned, her forces will soon assume a different aspect.

*New Zealand*, while paying of late much attention to her seaboard defence and joining in her share of the Imperial Naval Defence, does not appear to sufficiently train her military forces. In all these Colonies we find a great variety of field guns and but small reserves of ammunition. It is important that, if possible, these varieties should be reduced, and larger reserves of ammunition kept on hand. The question of transport also requires attention, for at present it hardly exists. In the cases where they are capable of manufacturing large reserves also of such ammunition should be formed, as it would difficult to obtain it from England in case of war.

These and many other important details will have to receive attention before the military Forces of the Colonies can be said to be prepared for any continuance of work with a fair chance of success.

These Forces are still young, however, and, judging by the extraordinary progress already made by them, we may be sure that in time these defects will be made good, and the more quickly, no doubt, the more they are criticised.

The matter laid before you so far has, I fear, been very dry and technical; it may be more interesting to see what part in

the tented field has already been taken by some of our younger brethren in arms.

We may first note the several phases which have always occurred, in more or less regular succession, as to armed Colonial Forces, until they at length become organised in a complete form.

In the first phase the colonists, comparatively few in number, have their arms in constant requisition, to defend themselves against hostile aborigines and, in some cases, against savage wild beasts; while they frequently depend for food, to some extent, on the larger animals of the chase. All adult males, therefore, are trained and well accustomed to the use of arms, and usually are excellent shots, accustomed to fire at living, moving objects, and not at mere stationary targets. From time to time, also, they are compelled, for self preservation against some formidable danger, to band together under some one of their number, selected for recognised skill in arms or power of command. This phase may still be said to exist to a limited extent in parts of South Africa, as attested by the burgher law of calling out "Commandos," and did so partially until recent years in the North-West of Canada.

How dangerous bodies of such men may be, skilled in shooting as they are, hardy and accustomed to fatigue, we found to our cost, without shame be it said, when fighting against the brave Boers of the Transvaal.

A second phase is entered on as the Colony increases in population. Dangerous animals and the larger game become few in numbers or disappear altogether; and the aborigines either meet with the same fate, or themselves enter the bonds of civilisation. The colonist need no longer carry with him his rifle for protection, or to obtain food, when he goes afield to cut his wood, or attend to his cattle, or sheep, or crops. He can sit in the shade, if he have a mind to, and smoke his pipe of peace unmolested.

No longer trained by necessity to arms, and having a less arduous struggle with Nature to carry out, a new generation grows up. As population further increases a certain leisure can be seized for pastime, and amongst other manly amusements contests in shooting become popular. Rifle clubs are formed, and a small proportion of the men make prize shooting a favourite sport. This, however, is at a mark, not at a living target as formerly. From increase in its wealth making it a prize worth

having from a rallying of the partly civilised aborigines, or from some other cause, a serious alarm of possible attack arises, or it seems clear that such is possible. A spirit of ardent patriotism is aroused. The rifle clubs, containing most of the colonists now used to arms, are enrolled and organised in rifle companies or other similar military bodies, clothed in uniform, and placed usually under the command of leading members of the former clubs as their officers. While the pressure of alarm or actual work remains, drill and training are actively carried on, usually under the tuition of old soldiers, and these troops, though not much disciplined, perform excellent service when called upon.

Of the spirit and courage shown by such bodies of Volunteers, whether in conjunction with Imperial troops or otherwise, we have many splendid examples in all our recent Colonial wars, notably in South Africa and in New Zealand. In the latter Colony, during the many sanguinary struggles with the Maories carried on in the decade 1860-70, large numbers of Colonial corps were employed together with the Imperial troops. Their losses were heavy. Many of them had something to avenge, smarting under the destruction of farms and homesteads, or the cold-blooded murder by natives of friends and relatives. Used to bush life and able to scour the country more freely than disciplined British troops, many of these corps were much dreaded by the Maories. In the various Kafir wars, as in Zululand, bodies of hardy Colonial Volunteers were always found most useful for similar reasons.

The last phase is that in which commences the formation of the more regular description of military forces, such as we have been discussing already, and statistics as to which are embodied in the appendices. As population increases still more commerce and riches, too, increase. All fear from hostile aborigines disappears, but the temptations for an attack by more formidable civilised foes increase.

Popular opinion becomes more educated on military points, and is stimulated by a press quickly growing in importance. The Colony has already attained to the dignity and responsibility of self-government.

The more thoughtful of the community see that such a force as that described, without much cohesion, though well suited for fighting against a savage enemy, could not be safely depended on to withstand a disciplined foe.

An Act is finally passed establishing a militia, or partially paid



Force, which absorbs the old Volunteer Force, or else leaves it on one side. The new Forces serve under more stringent regulations, and receive a more regular organisation, and an improved training. Their officers are more carefully selected and trained.

As permanent defences are established for their rich and thriving seaports, and costly armaments are obtained, the necessity becomes evident of having a certain number of officers and men permanently embodied, as more highly trained to arms than a partially paid force can be. A small permanent force of regular Colonial officers and men is therefore formed, commencing generally on a very small scale on account of its great cost.

The warlike operations carried on by Colonial forces having reached this phase of organisation may be illustrated, as far as the Dominion of Canada is concerned, by the admirably conducted Red River Expedition of 1870, under the command of Sir Garnet (now Viscount) Wolseley, in which two battalions of the Canadian Active Militia took part. But as Imperial Regular Troops constituted a great part of this Force, and the history of this expedition is well known to you, it need be no more than alluded to here. The Canadian militia regiments did well. In his final orders Lord Wolseley said :—

“ Nothing but that ‘ pluck ’ for which British soldiers, whether born in the Colonies or in the Mother Country, are celebrated, could have carried you successfully through the arduous advance. . . . I can say without flattery that although I have served with many armies in the field, I have never associated with a better set of men. . . . ”

The Fenian invasion of 1870 was gallantly met by the Canadian Forces, and Canadian blood was unfortunately spilt, though some of the events seemed to show the necessity for more military training. Here, too, Imperial troops were employed, though not actually engaged.

But in 1885 her Forces conducted, without any Imperial aid, a most successful expedition against rebels in the far North-West, where Riel, the fomentor of the troubles leading to the Red River war, had again raised an insurrection of the half castes and Indians of a dangerous description. The troops of all arms composing this expedition consisted entirely of the Colonial forces of the Dominion, under the General-Commanding (Sir F. Middleton, K.C.B.). Orders were given for this expedition in March, 1885, and within four months from that date a considerable body of troops had been

moved 2,500 miles from the seat of Government at Ottawa, had accomplished successfully their object, put down the rebellion, captured its chiefs, and, as far as the Militia were concerned, had been dismissed to their homes. The rebels, assisted by their Indian allies, were not despicable foes. They inflicted a loss of 70 to 80 officers and men on the Dominion forces. Eight troops of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, and ten regiments of infantry, besides mounted police, scouts, &c., took part in the operations, in three columns, with a transport train of some fifteen hundred teams; the advanced column, under General Middleton personally, performing the greater part of the work and bearing most of the loss mentioned. The absolute scene of operations presented many difficulties.

On the whole this affair must make the Canadians proud of their Forces, who bore themselves cheerfully and gallantly, and must make them appreciate the organisation which allowed of an insurrection which might have become more formidable being so easily and rapidly suppressed. Nor must we forget that Canada sent some 300 of her brave sons to assist in Egypt: gallant voyageurs, who showed their value in the arduous ascent of the Nile.

In South Africa the Cape Colonial Forces carried out a war with the Basutos in 1880-81 at a considerable expenditure of money and with loss of life. The organisation of these Forces was, however, very incomplete, and the result of the campaign doubtful on the whole, though the troops bore themselves gallantly against a gallant and well-armed enemy in a difficult country.

Australia has had, fortunately, no occasion to carry out a campaign on her own account; but, as you know, a portion of her Forces as at present constituted, in the shape of a contingent of field artillery and infantry from the Colony of New South Wales, took part in the Soudan campaign of 1884-85, side by side with Imperial troops.

Concerning this Australian Contingent. You will, many of you, remember what a thrill ran through the Empire, what considerable excitement, too, was awakened in other countries, friendly and unfriendly, when it was known that, of her own free will and accord, one of Britain's daughters had sent from her stalwart troops an aid to the Mother Country in an Imperial war. Well those troops bore themselves, and Australia was proud, as she indeed might be, of her sons.

It was not only the addition of eight hundred men from New

South Wales to our army that produced this thrill of joy and triumph, but the feeling of the moral effect so produced on the world. Other Australian Colonies offered their assistance also, so that not merely an Australian Contingent, but an Australian Army, might that year have been seen side by side with other British troops. At one time this had been, I understand, determined upon, but circumstances changed, and the campaign came to an end without so grand an event occurring.

It may be mentioned here that this was not the first time that Colonies had nobly come forward with proffers of assistance. South Australia, always foremost in noble and bold undertakings, wished to aid the Empire during the Transvaal War with her Colonial Forces. Nor must that generous offer be forgotten, when the Dominion of Canada proposed to assist the Mother Country with ten thousand of her troops when war seemed so imminent with Russia in 1880, and the Mediterranean saw, for the first time, the uniforms of our Indian native regiments.

As to the Australian Contingent, however, I was present myself in Sydney (as the delegate from South Australia), when that Contingent returned to their native land. Never shall I forget the enthusiasm displayed by all classes in welcoming back their brave boys. The rain poured in such torrents as fall at times in those southern climes. For hours the triumphal procession passed slowly through the drenching rain, along the streets of the beautiful city. But no wetting could damp the ardour of greeting of their countrymen. Men, women, and children, totally regardless of the weather, filled the streets, the windows, the balconies, and often the house-tops, with kindly excited faces. With shouts and cries of enthusiastic joy, with brave show of banners and triumphal arches, they greeted their returning troops with evident pride in their possession. It was one of my earliest experiences of Australian warmth of feeling, and it impressed me much. So hearty and joyous a welcome home few soldiers can hope to receive.

No doubt the enthusiasm shown there, the pride in gallant sons who had fought side by side, in foreign lands, with the Imperial soldier for the sake of the Greater Britain to whom both belonged, would equally be felt on similar occasions by any other of the Colonies of the Empire.

Is it wise to let such a feeling pass away without further result?

The events of the period, now some five years past, seemed



almost to realise the commencement of that which one would like to more than dream of as existing in the future—a future in which Great Britain, the centre and prime origin of constitutional liberty, should stand face to face with the world, more than ever secure as a champion of that glorious liberty, buttressed more securely each succeeding year by the growing might of her stalwart children of the north, the south, the east, the west—wherever the sun in his daily rounds sheds light.

It was well said by a speaker in our House of Commons, upon a resolution moved as to the campaign in Egypt: “The services of the Indian, Australian, and Canadian Contingents have, I am glad to see, been recognised in the resolution now before us. . . I am convinced that if we only treat the Colonies rightly we have in them a fund of strength which may enable us in any crisis to face the nations of the world.” But what a world of meaning lies in the words, “If we only treat our Colonies rightly.”

Commercial and local considerations may at times make the interest of a Colony appear opposite to our own—interests it may hold to with a stubborn self-will. Like many a parent of a growing family, the Mother Country may perhaps feel inclined to resent the self-will of her children as they grow to man’s estate, forgetting that it was this very stubborn determination on her own part that originally ensured her greatness.

How are we to make certain that the Imperial responsibilities of Defence shall be equally borne by the whole of Greater Britain? It is a serious, perhaps a vital, problem of the future of the Empire.

Of one thing we may be sure, that the Mother Country, like a judicious parent, must not drive, but lead. I recollect, in the inaugural address of the Commandant of New South Wales, when opening a military institution in Sydney, he stated that “the Australian is capable of being converted into a capital soldier. He has, however, one peculiarity, which is that when first caught he must be judiciously bitted, and gradually accustomed to the bonds of discipline. *He is easy to lead, but difficult to drive.*” But it is by being led, and not by being driven, that freemen are capable of performing great deeds. My own experience of the Colonial soldier, and I am sure that of every Imperial officer who has had the pleasure of commanding them, is that none are more intelligent, more amenable to a reasonable discipline, provided they have faith in those who lead them.

I must enter once more into details, concerning some points, at any rate, which, from a military point of view, may assist towards the solution of the vital problem mentioned.

Interchange of officers, and, if possible, of men, between the Imperial and the Colonial Forces must have a very strong effect in promoting a common sympathy and in strengthening the ties between them. Many Imperial officers, like myself, have of late years been lent to serve for a while with Colonial Forces. We all return with our eyes much opened to their value, and with a sympathy and strong friendship for them, which will endure to the end of life. We are able to enter into their feelings and into their difficulties, and to point out to others and to the public at large what an element of strength they offer to the Empire of Greater Britain. It is only from recognition that it is my duty to assist in a small way in so doing that I have had the presumption to address you to-night in this imperfect paper.

A further most important means towards the end in view, viz., assisting in every way to perfect the Colonial Forces and to strengthen the bonds of sympathy already alluded to, has been established of recent years. I refer to the granting of commissions in the Imperial Army to cadets from their military colleges, and to officers of the Colonial Forces. From seventy to eighty such commissions have already been given. The advantages such officers may gain by a military training in a larger field than is possible in their own country will in time be available for, and should be of great value to, the Colonial Forces from which they are drawn.

I have not the exact statistics, but up to 1887 Canada had received for her sons fifty-six commissions in our army—principally in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Since the year mentioned no doubt some fifteen to twenty more commissions have been granted to them. Australia and New Zealand have only just begun to take advantage of this opening, and in the last two or three years have furnished four officers for commissions. This number, without doubt, will soon increase largely. It may interest you to know that the gallant Lieutenant Stairs, R.E., the companion in the dangers and in the heroic exploits of the great African explorer, Stanley, is one of the officers furnished to our Imperial Army by the Dominion of Canada. *Ex uno*—we may hope—*disce omnes*.

Is it not possible to imagine that in the future, as the Colonial Permanent Forces increase in numbers, some similar exchange of



men, as well as officers, may be made between the Imperial and Colonial armies? There are, I am aware, what seem to be insurmountable difficulties in the way of pay and many other points. But what an effect would be produced in drawing together these forces if a battalion or a battery of the forces of a Colony could be sent to serve for a while alongside of Imperial troops, their place in the Colony being supplied for that period by a similar body from the Imperial Army!

We had an instance of a somewhat similar action in the raising of a whole regiment in Canada in 1858. The matter may have faded from the minds of many, so that it may not be amiss to describe what was done. Great Britain was then in the throes of a great struggle—the Indian Mutiny—and had recourse to Canada for soldiers. The 100th Regiment (now known as the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment—Royal Canadians) was entirely raised in the Dominion. Twenty of the officers and all the men were Canadians, many of them of French origin. There was no difficulty in obtaining the number required. The regiment left Canada 1,200 strong, served in England and the Mediterranean, and returned to Canada eight years afterwards. At the termination of their ten years' engagement (the regiment being still in Canada), many of the officers and men settled down once more in their own homes. The 100th shortly afterwards returned to England, and for some time subsequently a *dépôt* was maintained in Canada for supplying the regiment with recruits. But this *dépôt* was abandoned after a time, on account of the expense of sending them to the regiment. Though still bearing the name of the Royal Canadians, and having a maple-leaf for its cognisance, this regiment is no longer composed—more the pity—of the hardy sons of the western forests.

A Canadian author, writing a few years ago, tells us that many of the officers and soldiers formerly belonging to this regiment now occupy high positions of honour and trust in the Dominion, in virtue of their military experience and discipline. Many of their names may be observed as figuring conspicuously in the records of the last expedition in the North-West against the rebel Riel.

The author mentioned (Major Boulton) states:—"The raising of the 100th Regiment in Canada in 1858 has been of no unimportant service in fostering the military spirit of the country, and in maintaining loyalty to the British Crown. For the 1,200 men of this regiment were taken from the homes of the Canadian settlers, who keenly followed the fortunes of their



friends through the vicissitudes of British military service. It would not be unwise on the part of England to revive the recruiting depôts in Canada, as many good men could be enlisted who would be a valuable connecting link between the Crown and the Colony. No more serviceable material could be found anywhere than is to be found in all parts of Canada—men of good physique, inured to hardship, accustomed to the use of weapons, and full of experience and resource. England now draws annually a number of capable officers from our Military College, and I venture to think she would profit greatly by recruiting the rank and file of her army from the brawn and muscle of Canadian Yeomanry. The advantages," he says, "to Canada, as well as to England, cannot be overlooked."

But I do not pretend that what has been suggested is probable; it may even be impossible of fulfilment, though, from a military point of view, it is a delightful prospect to indulge in, even if it must be but a dream. If it could be made possible, none would like it better, I am convinced, than the officers and men of the Colonial Military Forces themselves. They have the strongest feelings of fraternity with those of the Imperial Army, and wish more than anyone for a closer union. You probably are hardly aware of the pains taken by the officers to perfect themselves in their profession. Many of them are now in England, sacrificing most of their holiday, working earnestly at the profession by study at our various schools and camps of instruction, which the Imperial authorities give them every facility of joining for the time.

We may be sure that the Military Forces of our Colonies, even more strongly than the rest of the community, would agree with the sentiments so well expressed by a great Colonial statesman of clear brain and warm heart—the Right Hon. W. B. Dalley—recently, alas! lost to the Empire. I cannot forbear quoting his words with reference to the despatch to the Soudan of the New South Wales Contingent:—

"... The statesmen who contemplate the disturbance of the world's peace will from this time not limit their calculations so far as England is concerned to her ironclads and her armies. They will consider the rapidly increasing millions of her Colonial subjects, their boundless resources of all forms of material wealth, their capacity of swift and effective organisation for purposes of offence as well as defence, and above all their triumphant resolve to stand by the Great Empire in her troubles, and to spend and

be spent in her service No ill-considered and uncalculated wars will be engaged in by even the most reckless of military despots. And our joyful sacrifices will aid the cause of peace."

Let me add to them the warning words of a modern poet :—

" If the race that is first of the races of men who behold  
unashamed the sun

Stand fast and forget not the sign that is given of the  
years and the wars that are done,

The token that all who are born of its blood should in  
heart as in blood be one.

The word of remembrance that lightens as fire from the  
steeps of the storm-lit past

Bids only the faith of our fathers endure in us, firm as  
they held it fast :

That the glory which was from the first upon England  
alone may endure to the last."

I would remark that, whatever may be the present defects or shortcomings of the Military Defence Forces of our Colonies, we cannot but feel that such are due to the political and economical circumstances over which the members of those forces themselves have little or no control. For the officers and men who so generously sacrifice time, pleasure, and money to the service of their country, no meed of praise can be too ardent, no encouragement by word of mouth too great.

As a fellow soldier in the forces of Greater Britain, as one who has had the privilege of being brought into close contact with them in many a Colony—more especially in that Italy of the Austral Lands, South Australia—for my own part I heartily sympathise with and admire our Colonial Military Forces, and wish them that success in progress towards perfection which their courage and determination must ensure.

The warning contained in the glowing lines just quoted should ever be fresh in our memory. May we not surely hope, bearing this in mind, that any great crisis will find all the forces of the Empire fighting side by side for the safety and security of both the Great and the Greater Britain, our common and joint inheritance

# APPENDIX I.

Showing total number of Officers and Men of various branches of the Service for each Group of Self-governing Colonies.

(Natal and Western Australia are here included for purposes of comparison.)

	Mounted Troops.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers, Torpedo Corps, and Departments.	Naval Brigades.*	Police Forces. †	Staff.	Totals.
Dominion of Canadian .....	2,094	3,795	31,120	179	...	1,050	...	38,238 ‡
S. African .....	2,133	436	2,920	243	85	887	...	6,710 ‡
Australasian .....	3,510	4,377	19,455	1,620	2,893	...	164	32,019 §

\* Naval forces estimated to be available for land service if required.

† Police forces only taken when liable for military service.

‡ Exclusive of Imperial (staff and other) officers.

§ Cadet Corps and untrained rifle clubs omitted.

# APPENDIX II.

Permanent Forces of Self-governing Colonies.

Group of Colonies.	Mounted Troops.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers and Torpedo Corps.	Police.	Staff.	Totals.
Canadian.....	150 *	387 *	463 *	...	1,050	...	2,050
S. African .....	819	...	...	...	887	...	1,706
Australasian .....	32	1,060	...	247	...	164	1,503

\* Forming schools of instruction.



## APPENDIX III.

*Partially paid Forces of Self-governing Colonies.*

Group of Colonies.	Mounted Troops.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers, Torpedo Corps, and Departments.	Naval Brigade.	Staff.	Police.	Totals.
Canadian.....	1,944	3,408	30,657	179	...	...	...	36,188
S. African .....	1,314	436	2,920	249	85	...	...	5,004
Australasian .....	2,618	3,010	13,429	1,244	2,893	...	...	23,194

## APPENDIX IV.

*Volunteer Forces of Self-governing Colonies.*

Group of Colonies.	Mounted Troops.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers, Torpedo Corps, &c.	Total.
Canadian .....	...	...	...	...	...
S. African .....	...	...	...	...	...
Australasian .....	860	307	6,001	129	7,297

## APPENDIX V.

*Shewing Details of the Forces of the various Colonies.*

## (1) CANADA.

Permanent force .....	1,000
N.W. Territories Mounted Police .....	1,050
Militia—	
Cavalry .....	1,944
Field Artillery .....	1,440
Garrison Artillery .....	1,968
Engineers .....	179
Infantry .....	30,657
Total .....	38,238

## (2) SOUTH AFRICA.

(a) *Cape Colony.*

## Permanent—

Cape Mounted Rifles.....	819
Police .....	708

Partially paid—

Cavalry.....	71
Field Artillery.....	364
Engineers .....	249
Mounted Rifles .....	539
Infantry .....	2,485
Total	<u>5,235</u>

(b) *Natal.*

Permanent—Natal Mounted Police .....	179
Partially paid—	
Mounted Rifles .....	704
Garrison Artillery .....	72
Naval Artillery .....	85
Infantry .....	435
Total	<u>1,475</u>

(3) AUSTRALASIA.

(a) *New South Wales.*

Permanent—

Staff .....	90
1 Battery Field Artillery } .....	495
2 „ Garrison „ }	
Submarine Miners.....	24
Mounted Infantry .....	32

Partially paid—

1 Battery Field Artillery } .....	492
4 „ Garrison „ }	
Engineers .....	91
Torpedo Corps .....	103
Mounted Infantry .....	276
Infantry, 4 Regiments .....	2,502
Medical Staff Corps .....	68
Naval Corps .....	577

Volunteers—

Cavalry.....	336
Artillery .....	47
Infantry .....	2,593
Total	<u>7,726</u>

(b) *Victoria.*

Permanent—

Staff .....	59
Garrison Artillery .....	256
Engineers .....	21

Partially paid—

Cavalry .....	71
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Victoria Horse Artillery .....	60
Field Artillery .....	269
Garrison Artillery .....	763
Engineers .....	183
4 Battalions Infantry .....	2,764
Mounted Rifles .....	1,000
Transport, Ambulance, &c., &c. ....	188
Naval Forces .....	620
Total .....	<u>6,254</u>

*(c) Queensland.*

## Permanent—

Artillery .....	100
Submarine Miners .....	6

## Partially paid.—

Field Artillery, 2 Batteries .....	133
Garrison Artillery, 4 Batteries .....	230
Engineers and Submarine Miners .....	92
Mounted Infantry .....	546
Infantry .....	1,616
Departments and Bands .....	177

## Volunteers—

Infantry .....	1,605
Bands .....	48
Naval Brigade .....	371

Total 4,924*(d) South Australia.*

## Permanent—

Staff .....	11
Garrison Artillery .....	48

## Partially paid—

Cavalry .....	68
Field Artillery .....	93
Garrison Artillery .....	127
Infantry .....	1,209
Departments, &c. ....	73

## Volunteers—

Mounted Rifles .....	524
Infantry .....	958

Total 3,106*(e) Western Australia.*

## Volunteers—

Artillery .....	100
Infantry .....	480

Total 580



(f) *Tasmania.*

Permanent—	
Artillery .....	25
Torpedo Corps .....	2
Staff .....	4
Partially paid—	
Artillery .....	189
Torpedo Corps, Engineers, &c. ....	62
Infantry .....	535
Bands .....	48
Volunteers (Efficients only)—	
Artillery .....	160
Infantry .....	535
Bands .....	26
Total	<u>1,586</u>

(g) *New Zealand.*

Permanent—	
Artillery .....	141
Engineers and Torpedo Corps.....	194
Partially paid—	
Cavalry.....	546
Mounted Infantry .....	111
Artillery .....	694
Engineers .....	159
Infantry .....	4,803
Naval Artillery .....	1,325
Total	<u>7,973</u>

APPENDIX VI.

*Proposals of Major-General Edwards, R.E., as summarised by Lieut.-Colonel Elias.*

General Edwards has offered some suggestions, and proposed some lines on which to form the amalgamated Australian forces. I will endeavour to summarise his chief propositions :—

- (1) Federation of the forces.
- (2) Officer of rank of Lieutenant-General to be appointed, to inspect in peace time, and to command in war.
- (3) A uniform system of organisation and armament, and a common Defence Act.
- (4) Amalgamation of "permanent" forces into a "fortress corps."
- (5) Federal military college for the education of Officers.
- (6) The extension of rifle clubs.
- (7) Uniform gauge for railways.
- (8) Federal small-arm manufactory, gun-wharf, and ordnance store.
- (9) An Australian uniform, Khaki colour, something like Victorian Mounted Rifles.

Also that a considerable number of cadres, especially of infantry militia, should be formed, so as to have great and speedy powers of expansion in case of necessity.

He considers the most suitable unit to be a brigade of all arms, to consist, at present, of about the following strength on peace establishment :—

	Men.
Infantry, 2 regiments of 2 four-company battalions, each battalion 300 strong.....	1,200
<sup>3</sup> Mounted rifles, 1 regiment of 6 companies .....	360
Field artillery, 2 batteries, each 6 guns .....	180
Engineers, 1 field company .....	60
Commissariat, medical staff, &c. ....	110
Total .....	<u>1,910</u>

When mobilised, such a brigade could quickly be expanded to 3,000 men, later, perhaps to 5,000.

Queensland and South Australia can supply a brigade each; New South Wales and Victoria, two brigades each, and later, it is hoped, three each.

These brigades would be readily adaptable to combined action. The Queensland brigade with the northern brigade of New South Wales, under the Queensland commandant, would form a division for the defence of the coast from Brisbane (N. terminus of the railway) southwards. A second division would be the two remaining brigades of New South Wales, under the New South Wales commandant, to cover Newcastle and Sydney. A third division for Melbourne would consist of two Victorian brigades, under the Victorian commandant; and a fourth division, made up of the remaining brigade of Victoria and the South Australian brigade, under the South Australian commandant, would cover Adelaide.

Assembled, they would be an army of 30,000 or 40,000 men, and should be able to defend any point, from Spencer's Gulf to Moreton Bay, or even Rockhampton, where the railway is completed.

The proposed fortress corps would consist of the amalgamated permanent forces of garrison artillery and submarine miners of different colonies, viz. :—

Queensland .....	About 104	artillery and submarine miners.
New South Wales.....	464	" "
Victoria .....	287	" "
South Australia.....	48	" "
Tasmania .....	24	" "
<hr/>		
927 men.		

With some slight increase of its numbers the fortress corps would be utilised to garrison proposed defences at King George Sound, Thursday Island, and other important points. It will certainly be found that a proportion of infantry is necessary to its efficiency.

## DISCUSSION.

Sir WILLIAM C. F. ROBINSON, G.C.M.G. (Governor of Western Australia) ; I scarcely know why the compliment should be paid to me of being called upon to open the discussion on the exceedingly thoughtful and valuable paper to which we have just listened. It may be that, as I am the only Australian Governor still in harness who is present this evening, you wish through me to express your sympathy to Australia—the country which I may be said to represent this evening—in the effort which she has made to perfect her military defences, and in the further effort she is now making—as I am sure you are all proud to see—in the direction of National Federation. I should like to say to you that if I believed, as some have said, that Federation of the Australian Colonies means at any future time, which we at all events can measure, separation from the Mother Country, I should be the last person in the world to advocate that Federation. I firmly believe myself the contrary will prove to be the case. I believe that on the day when we shall have in Australia a Central Executive and a Central Parliament to govern the affairs of that great country, when the Home Government will have to communicate and deal with one powerful Government in Australia instead of five lesser Governments, as at present, the danger and the risk of friction and misunderstanding will be greatly reduced ; and, while Australia herself will gain strength and importance and wealth from intercolonial Federation, so, I believe, will the chances of severance—which is only, let me tell you, now spoken of with bated breath—be even more remote than they are to-day. The paper bristles with questions of the most vital importance. The one expression, “Imperial defence,” is, in itself, a question on which one would like to speak at great length. One hears it said occasionally by distant and remote Colonies—or, at all events, on their behalf one has heard it said—“Why should we contribute to the defence of the Empire? What do we get in return?” Do these Colonies forget, because there are, perhaps, no Imperial soldiers quartered in their territories, and because, necessarily perhaps, the visits of Her Majesty’s ships are few and far between—do they forget that every shilling spent by Her Majesty’s Government in the training of the rawest recruit is spent just as much for their protection as for the nearest and most important parts of the Empire? Can it be denied that if one of these remote Colonies, which sometimes complain of the absence of Imperial troops and want immediate protection present to daily



observation—can it be denied that, if any one were to be attacked by an enemy, the strength and majesty and force of England would be available for its rescue and defence? I venture to say that any Government of Great Britain which might neglect such a duty would have to reckon with the people of England for such neglect. It has been pointed out by Colonel Owen that the Colonies of Australia have been making great strides in the way of defending their shores. That is admitted. He has given us details, and there are further details available for any who wish to examine them, as to what Australia has done in that direction. I can tell you, as one who has resided there for sixteen years, that the duty is one which has been amply recognised by the statesmen and by the people of those countries. Colonel Owen has said they have so far not had a threatened attack to impel them to provide for their defence. Thank God, that is so. Their shores never yet have been attacked, and I earnestly trust it may be long before they are; but when I remind you of one single circumstance, namely, that land in the City of Melbourne is to-day as high in value as in many of the most favoured parts of London, you will understand there is that there which is worth defending, that property in those Colonies is now of enormous value, and I can assure you, as I said before, that the public men there of all shades and conditions recognise they have a duty, not only to the Empire but to themselves, in providing efficiently for their defence. The military federation which has been spoken of by Colonel Owen as likely to follow on the report of General Edwards will, I earnestly trust, prove only the precursor of the greater federation I have referred to. There are, of course, many great questions to be considered in connection with this subject. There is, for instance, the question of how King George's Sound is to be defended—by Colonial or Imperial troops? I, for one, have no patience with that form of expression which draws any distinction between Colonial and Imperial interests. I am one who believes that Colonial interests are Imperial interests; and that Imperial interests are Colonial interests; and whether we establish at King George's Sound a garrison to be manned by Colonial or by English soldiers exclusively to me matters not at all, provided the garrison be important and necessary, as I believe, to the interests of the Empire. I must not intrude any longer on your time. I was asked to open this discussion by saying a few words, and that duty I have felt great pleasure and honour in performing. I leave other gentle-

men, military and naval, who may be better acquainted than I am with this important question, to continue the discussion.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P.): Sir William Robinson has referred to the military and naval gentlemen present who will address you, but, before calling on them, there is another gentleman, a civilian, who is not even a colonist, but who knows more about the Colonies and has written better about them than almost anybody whom I know. I mean Sir Charles Dilke, to whom we owe the designation of the Colonies as "Greater Britain"—a recognition which, I think, will never be forgotten by the British Colonies.

The Right Hon. Sir CHARLES W. DILKE, Bart.: I am glad, sir, you introduced me by saying that I am neither military nor naval, for otherwise I should have somewhat feared to follow Sir William Robinson after his concluding remark; but, as one who has given some thought to the matters which have been the subject of the lecture by Colonel Owen, I am glad to be able to offer a few words by way of criticism of some portion of his observations. In the first place I should like to make one very small criticism in detail. It is in reference to Colonel Owen's terminology. He has used in his tables the words which are made use of in Australia for the description of the various kinds of Colonial forces, and I wish just to point out in passing that those words may possibly be misunderstood in some of the other Colonies. The word "permanent" is used, of course, in Australia in the same way in which Colonel Owen uses it in his lecture, but the Volunteer forces of some of the Colonies are really permanent forces, and they use the word "permanent" for their forces—for instance, at the Cape—in a different sense from that in which it is made use of in Australia. So also in regard to the word "Volunteers," which is differently used in different Colonies. It must be taken that Colonel Owen's tables are on the Australian system of terminology. Having said this, I should like to ask you to allow me for a moment to put aside Australia, for this reason—that, of all the portions of the British Empire, Australia, whatever may be her dangers, is, in the military sense, on the whole the most safe. There can be no doubt there are dangers which might be pointed out as regards Australia. General Edwards, in his report, which unfortunately, so far as I have seen, has not yet been made public in this country, although published in the Colonies, has exactly pointed out what those dangers are. He has shown that Port Darwin in the North,



and other portions of South Australia, are ill-defended and difficult of defence by the other Colonies. He has shown the same with regard to King George's Sound and other portions of that Colony of Western Australia which Sir W. Robinson is about to rule. He has also shown how dangerous is the position of Tasmania—as yet unable to resist by herself a powerful attack from sea, and capable of being made use of by an enemy as a point from which to direct attacks on the Australian continent. But still, in spite of the dangers of these three positions, and in spite of the necessity of guarding Torres Straits—which are not adequately guarded at the present time—Australia must be looked upon as being, on the whole, about the safest portion of the British Empire. It is something more: it is the part of the Empire in which the most has been done, proportionately speaking, for defence in recent years. There has been a greater advance, a more careful and general consideration of the subject there than elsewhere: and, therefore, while I am far from saying that the position of Australia is completely satisfactory in this respect, at all events it is in advance of other portions of the Empire as regards defence. No doubt, as the lecturer and as Sir W. Robinson have remarked, Australian Federation will complete the process. But let me say that Australian Federation, as to the principle of which everybody is agreed, will, if it comes about, have been brought about at this moment by the necessity of Federation for military purposes, which has been so clearly established in the reports of General Edwards. I think, therefore, we may pass from Australia, just remembering the necessity to bring about Federation in order to provide for the defence of the points I have named, and the difficulty of providing for the defence of New Zealand by shore means alone. At the same time, in passing from Australia, and in repeating once more that Australia, and even Australasia, is on the whole the safest part of the British dominions, I should like to point out that the coal supplies, considered from the naval point of view—the coaling-station point of view—on the west coast of New Zealand are not defended at the present time, and that, from the point of view of general Imperial defence, the defence of those coal mines is most important. They contain probably the best steam coal in the world, and at the present time they are open to seizure by an enemy. The lecturer has perhaps hardly made enough of the local defence force of South Africa. We have here to-night so many representatives of South Africa—Sir



Charles Mills, Sir J. H. de Villiers, the distinguished Chief Justice of the Cape Colony, and many others—that I speak with some hesitation. If I am wrong they can correct me, but I am going to praise their Colony, and I do not think they will. I cannot but think the lecturer somewhat understated the defence force of the South African Colonies. He has stated that he believes the provision as to the calling out of burghers by ballot still holds good. There is no doubt it holds good, and I believe it has been strengthened by recent legislation. With reference to numbers, I know not where the difference in figures has crept in. Colonial figures are often different from one another in various works of reference, but the lecturer's figures are a little low all through, as compared with those given in the Colonial Blue Books. For instance, his Victorian figures are distinctly low, as compared with those given in the last report of the Minister of Defence of Victoria. The forces of the Cape exceed, I should think, by about 1,000 the figures given by the lecturer. I think he ought also to take the burgher levies seriously into account. They are not mere paper forces, like the unorganised Militia of Canada. The burgher levies are paper forces, no doubt, but they relate to men who are in the habit of being called out from time to time, who have been called out with good results in recent years, and who have fought well when called out. When he says the burghers are likely to become spoilt in course of time by the advance of civilisation, as regards fighting, I must say I think that will be a distant time. There is no sign of that degeneracy at the present time, and the efficiency of the citizen army of Switzerland shows that even high advances in civilisation may not detract from the fighting qualities of men. One remark with regard to South African defence I make with some hesitation in the presence of General Henry Brackenbury, because I fear he is going to follow me, and, if so, he may make mincemeat of me. It is in regard to the kind of troops we send there. The lecturer said we must look forward to still having to supplement local defence there by Imperial forces. We send Imperial forces to South Africa at the present time, but I confess it seems to me we send the wrong sort. We send a regiment of heavy cavalry to Natal. It seems to me we should spend the money better in sending a different kind of force to South Africa. I now come, not to the weakest point in our Imperial defence, but to what seems to me to be the weakest among those mentioned by the

lecturer. Looking at the map, you perceive how small a portion of the problem of Imperial defence is really raised in a lecture on the defence of the great self-governing Colonies, because all the difficulties connected with the defence of our trade, of our coaling stations, of India, and of the Mother Country, are not touched in such a distribution of the subject. At the same time, of those branches of the topic which have been mentioned by the lecturer, the defence of Canada seems to me to be the weakest point. I am almost afraid that Colonel Owen is going to send us to bed in too happy a frame of mind. The defence of Canada, of course, from one point of view, may not be worth undertaking at all—that is to say, if you imagine there is so little risk of war on that side that it is scarcely worth while to provide against it. But that is not our standpoint here to-night. Now Canada is hardly in a position to defend herself against even the most ordinary attack. The lecturer has praised the Riel Expedition. It was rather costly—the commissariat difficulties were met by lavish expenditure—but it was, no doubt, a very successful expedition. Other Colonies have undertaken expeditions of very much the same kind. The lecturer did not mention the Transkei war, in which the Cape carried on, in conjunction with the Imperial forces, a very considerable expedition, but he did mention the Basuto war, although he did not say on how large a scale that was undertaken. I believe no less than 18,000 troops belonging to the Cape Government were in the field in the Basuto war of 1880 and 1881, and those troops, unsupported by any Imperial troops, were in the field against a powerful native enemy, and they certainly did well—just as the Canadians did. But what I want to know is whether we ought to assume that Canada is in a healthy military position. The lecturer has properly told us that Canada possesses an admirable military college, which has done an immense deal of good. That is so, no doubt; but the forces she keeps on foot, and for which she has officers, arms, and artillery, and all the appliances of an organised army, are exceedingly small in proportion to the length of her frontier. If all the Canadian troops were placed in a line along the frontier—which, of course, is an absurd proposition, except for illustration—there would be about eight men to the mile of the whole southern frontier alone, and that without anyone behind. Neither can it be said that the numbers, if small, are increasing. In Australia a steady increase is made year by year. Moreover, increasing financial provision is made for defence



purposes, although, as compared with the risks of Canada, those of Australia would seem to be small. In Canada, Colonel Owen says, it is not necessary to put the ballot in force, because plenty of men are forthcoming, but the number of men tends to decrease. He has not told us that year by year for several years the total force of Permanent Militia in Canada has declined. There are Canadian writers who point with a certain pride to that circumstance. Mr. Goldwin Smith lately published an article in an American magazine, in which he pointed triumphantly to that decline as proof of the absence of any intention on the part of Canada to defend her frontier against attack. It is, therefore, necessary, when we are congratulating ourselves upon the military position of the self-governing Colonies to remember that, however great the sacrifices Canada has made to establish a proper system of training, and however excellent the results, yet as regards numbers and the possibility of putting into the field an organised army to resist invasion, she is not in a position to resist invasion, and is not apparently making preparations to do so. The lecturer has mentioned generally the weakest point in the defence not only in the self-governing Colonies, but of the whole Empire outside the United Kingdom, and in a certain measure outside India. He has told us the weakest of all points connected with the defence is that there exist no centres of equipment, no proper reserves of supplies, no reserves of guns and ammunition, and (I would add) no way of manufacturing or repairing guns. There is one rifle factory in Victoria, but, generally speaking, that is the weakest point connected with our defence, and I cannot but trace that in a large degree to the absence in this Empire of any general controlling mind in the matter of defence. We have a general command of the army of the United Kingdom and of India—although that is limited to portions of India—but as to the rest of the Empire we have no effective general command, and one of the painful results of that want of system in our military affairs is that there are no repairing or manufacturing centres to prevent the whole defence of the Empire being paralysed by our lines being cut through at particular points. On all these matters General Brackenbury can speak with more authority than I can, but I have ventured to put in a *caveat* lest you should go home in too happy a frame of mind in regard to our defensive position. On the other hand, one point, and it is a main point, upon which the Colonies can undoubtedly con-



gratulate themselves, is that while they are not adequately prepared for war, they are adequately prepared as compared with ourselves at home. I speak with some hesitation in this matter in the presence of a chairman who has held all the high offices that are connected with this matter, but since he held those offices, as he will be the first to admit, the necessities of the case have become more grave. The armies of Europe, the readiness of the armies of Europe, have become increased, and he would be the first to agree that we cannot afford to remain as we were a few years ago in this respect, and that we must be ready to move more rapidly. We must get into our heads the notion that, in future, wars will be decided in the first few days, and that if we are not ready beforehand it will be impossible to make the preparations after the war has broken out. We must accept the fact that our preparations must be made in advance, and that as the declaration of war finds us so shall we have to fight the war. The lecturer has not named the total amount of Colonial expenditure on war: he has named the total amount of the forces. If you compare what they get for what they spend, I think you will see they have a better army at smaller cost than we can show. There, again, I have made an observation which must bring General Brackenbury's thunders on my head. We are spending in the British Empire over £60,000,000 a year on defence. It is an enormous sum. No nation ever spent such a sum. It is a sum at which our grandfathers, even in the days of their great struggles, would have stood in amaze. Of that £60,000,000 we spend here £38,000,000, including our expenditure out of loans, and we spend £20,000,000 in India—£58,000,000 a year between the United Kingdom and India. The Colonies spend only £2,000,000, and the lecturer has shown you the large forces they have produced for that expenditure. These forces are not only large but good, as far as they go, and except, as I have said, with regard to Canada, I think, on the whole, the Colonies have got more for their money than we have got at home.

Lieut.-General H. BRACKENBURY, C.B.: I have not the slightest intention of taking up Sir Charles Dilke's challenge, or of attacking him in any way whatever; still less of going over the very wide field traversed by the lecturer. Indeed, I should have hesitated to speak at all after the speech of so great a master on this question, for those who have read Sir Charles Dilke's chapter on Imperial Defence in his last work will acknowledge that no

more masterly contribution on the subject has ever been made by soldier, sailor, or civilian. I say I should have hesitated to follow him were it not that my official position gives me so great an interest in the question, and such close opportunities of watching what is going on, that I think it may possibly be useful if I endeavour to bring before the notice of those distinguished Governors and other great officials of our Colonies who are present to-night one or two great principles which we who are charged with watching these matters, and especially we of the Colonial Defence Committee—in which the Colonial Office, the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Treasury meet together on common ground for the constant discussion of these points—think to be of the greatest possible importance. The first great principle we endeavour to impress on the Colonies is that it is their duty to provide everything that is essential against probable attack, and we endeavour in every way to dissuade them from wasting money on what is unnecessary. The cardinal doctrine which we lay down is that no nation in the world can afford to defend itself against every conceivable possibility—that it must limit its efforts to defending itself against those attacks which are reasonably and humanly probable. It would be impossible for me to endeavour to apply that doctrine to the whole field of our Colonial defence in a few minutes, but if you will allow me I will endeavour to apply it to one most important part of our Empire—the group of our Australian Colonies. Now, as Sir Charles Dilke has justly said, the geographical position of Australia is such that she is less likely to be subjected to a severe attack than any other part of the British Empire, and I might almost say than any other part of the world. With her present force and present state of organisation, no foreign Power would dare attempt to make a landing with such a small number of men as could be thrown on her shores from a mere squadron of two or three cruisers. Is it possible that any other attack could be delivered on Australia? In order that a large expeditionary force such as could safely descend on her shores might attack her, that force must start from some base, and must be convoyed by a fleet superior to our own, otherwise the convoying fleet would be destroyed, the force would lose its communications by sea, and would sooner or later find itself without ammunition or reinforcements, and beaten by the Australian troops. For one moment examine the places from which such an expedition could be sent. Is it New Caledonia, which is 800



miles from Brisbane and 1,100 from Auckland, and which affords none of those conditions which we consider necessary for a good base? Is it from the French port of Saigon, which is 3,700 miles from Brisbane and 4,800 from Auckland? Is it from R union, which is 3,400 miles distant? or from Vladivostock, which is 4,900 miles from the nearest Australian port? The idea of sending a large expedition over those vast distances when, as at the present moment, the British fleet in those waters—I say this on the highest authority—is greater than the fleets of any two Powers combined, and will be infinitely stronger when that magnificent contribution to our defence—the Australian squadron—is completed, and when that fleet can be far more easily and rapidly reinforced than that of any other Power—the idea of sending such an expedition is, I say, most remote, and does not come within the bounds of reasonable probability. We, then, who have considered these matters with the utmost care, and who are responsible for giving advice, have deliberately come to the conclusion—which we wish the Australian Colonies to understand—that the only attack to which their seaports can reasonably be considered liable is the attack of a small force of cruisers which may escape the vigilance of our fleet. We want them not to be (as a friend writing from Australia the other day expressed it to me) milch cows for gunmakers and inventors—not to waste their money on Zolinski guns, and Brennan torpedos, and torpedo boats, and ironclad forts, but to confine themselves to such moderate defence as is necessary against such attack as is reasonably probable. It is necessary, we say, that in the organisation of her forces Australia should go forward in the path she has been pursuing, and in which she has done right good work. And what we are most anxious to see is that which the lecturer has touched upon—that she should, as far as possible, bring the whole of these forces under one uniform organisation. I do not venture to say under one command or one common organisation, but that they should be similar in all respects—that, if possible, the clothing should be the same, allowing for distinctive marks; the armaments the same; and the organisation by companies, battalions, and brigades the same—so that should need arise for one Colony to reinforce the other they should readily fit together as one system. Speaking for myself, I want to see our Australian army something more than that. As an Englishman, I believe it is the future of Australia to dominate the Pacific, and I say this—that Australia never will do that by merely looking to her



own defence. War is not brought to an end simply by acting on the defensive. The counterblow must be struck. Is Australia simply to act on the defensive, and leave others to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for her? No, and I do not believe it is her wish. I have heard it said that New South Wales would not act again as she did before. It may be so. It may be she would not again send troops to help a British expedition in a dependency of Turkey, but there is a great difference between sending a detachment of troops to put down a mutiny in Egypt and putting out her whole strength to help the Mother Country when in danger. If that time were to come, I believe Australia would utter no doubtful sound, and then she would find the advantage of having such a force as I have endeavoured to depict. I did intend to say a word about the Cape, but my friend Sir Charles Mills has told me if I say a single word against the Cape he will jump on me. Now, Sir Charles Mills is rather a heavy weight, and I have no desire to be jumped on by him. Therefore, I won't say a word against the Cape, but will only make one suggestion, and that is that—if what the little birds whom the Intelligence Department employs have told me is correct—Sir Charles Mills could make no better use of his great and well-deserved influence than by pressing on the authorities at the Cape the immense importance of education for the officers, and training and discipline for the men of the Cape Volunteers. With what Sir Charles Dilke has said in regard to Canada I in the main agree. We have not even yet got proper arrangements for her Militia to help in the defence of Halifax in the event of war, nor do I believe her military organisation is by any means as perfect and complete as ought to be the case, considering her great length of exposed frontier. Sir, it is impossible for me ever to think on this great subject of Colonial defence, without having before my mind two pictures, the subjects of which I owe to artists of two different schools. The one is called "Separation." I see a great group of Australian Colonies—it may be a United Australia—with a gigantic seaboard and a widely-scattered population. I see, it may be, a United South Africa, also with a great seaboard. I see the people running to and fro, and wringing their hands, for, through some quarrel that may not have been of their own seeking, they have learned, through the telegraph, that great European Powers are preparing fleets and massive armies to come to their attack. I see lying idly in

its own harbours that which has hitherto been their great bulwark of defence, the British Navy, and it says, "We cannot come to help you, for you have no more part with us." I see the Dominion of Canada, with her great exposed frontier, and armies gathering to her attack, vainly stretching out her hands for that great weapon of counter attack, the British Navy; and the reply comes, "We cannot help you, for we have no more part with you." That picture I do not like to contemplate. It has, I am happy to say, no reality to me. It may be the suggestion of a great artist, but it leaves the imagination cold and barren, and I cannot believe it ever will become a reality. The other picture is called "Imperial Federation." I do not know whether Imperial Federation will ever take the shape, which some desire, of a common Parliament, and of treaties and written documents; but this I know, that there is and does exist now an Imperial Federation, which all the powers of earth and hell cannot shake—the federation of the hearts of the Mother Country and her children. And I picture to myself this Federation as a young and vigorous tree; its roots deeply planted in the congenial soil of a common birthright, a common race, a common language, and a common faith; its branches strengthened by the dews of brotherly love and of mutual confidence, respect, and esteem, and its stately top warmed in the sun of loyalty—loyalty to the gracious Sovereign whose throne is not perched upon the isolated and tottering pinnacle of autocracy, but has its foundations firmly fixed in the loving hearts of a faithful people.

The CHAIRMAN: I have now the pleasure of calling on Colonel Denison, a Canadian officer of distinction, who received the highest prize awarded by the late Emperor of Russia for his work on cavalry tactics, and who is also intimately connected with us from the fact of his brother, Colonel Frederick Denison, having been in command of the voyageurs during the Soudan Expedition.

Colonel GEORGE T. DENISON: I am very glad to have the opportunity of saying a few words this evening. I have listened to the discussion, and I find there is a feeling that of all the Colonies Canada is the one which is not doing her duty. I have heard the doubt expressed as to whether Canada would, in case of serious trouble, stand by the Empire in the defence of it. In support of this view I have heard an opinion quoted of an Englishman who was dissatisfied with this country, and left it for the United States; dissatisfied there also, he went to Canada, where



he is now equally dissatisfied, and is agitating to break up this Empire. I utterly repudiate his opinions: he is no Canadian, and does not express the views of my countrymen. It is not always you have Canadians at these meetings, and I do not think we have altogether had fair play in this matter. It is said to be doubtful whether the Canadian people would fight to keep Canada in the Empire. The past history of Canada shows whether the Canadians have been true to this country. Our fathers fought for seven long years in the revolutionary war of 1776, trying to retain the southern half of North America in the Empire. Bereft of everything, they went to Canada and settled in the wilderness. Thirty years later, in 1812, in a quarrel caused by acts of British vessels on the high seas far from Canada, the Canadian people, every able-bodied man, fought for three long years by the side of the British troops, and all over our frontier are the battlefields in which lie buried large numbers of Canadians who died fighting to retain the northern half of the continent in our Empire. In 1837 a dissatisfied Scotchman raised a rebellion, but the Canadian people rose at once and crushed it out before it could really come to a head. In the Trent affair—no quarrel of ours—every able-bodied man was ready to fight, and the determined and loyal spirit of our people saved us from war; so also in the Fenian raid; and I say that the spirit of our people is the same to-day. I do not blame you for not understanding all these things. You have not all been in Canada, and even if any of you were to come to the Falls, and cross from the States to look at them from the Canadian side, you would not return to the States knowing all about Canada. Now our position is peculiar. We are a new country with an illimitable territory, a territory forty times the size of Great Britain and fifteen times the size of the German Empire, and we have only a small population. We are opening up this country for settlement, developing its resources, and thereby adding to the power of the Empire. What have we done quite lately? We have spent something like 150,000,000 dollars—£30,000,000—in constructing a railway across the continent, and giving you an alternative route to the East. Many people thought this was too great a burden, more than our country could stand; but her Ministers and the majority of our people took this view—that this scheme would supply a great alternative route to the East, bring trade to the country, add strength to the Empire, and make us more than ever a necessity and a benefit to the Empire. All the time we are developing our country. We do



not live in the luxury you do here, and, while we are perfectly willing to do a great deal, we cannot do everything all at once. You have had nearly 2,000 years' start with your little bit of a country and your large population, and by this time I must say you have got it pretty well fixed up. The other day I was travelling through Kent, and I was reminded of the remark of the Yankee, who said of it: "It appears to me this country is cultivated with a pair of scissors and a fine tooth-comb." We have not had the time to do this, and we cannot afford a standing army. It is absolutely necessary we should not take away from productive labour too large a number of men to idle about garrison towns. The Canadian people know that, as things stand at present, they cannot be attacked by any nation except the United States. I would not be afraid to face any European or distant Power, simply because the difficulties of sending a distant maritime expedition are recognised to be so tremendous. Suppose war should unfortunately break out with the United States—and that, as I say, is the only contingency we need seriously consider—in that case what are we to do? It would be useless, we know, to attempt to defend the country with a small standing army. We know that every able-bodied man would have to fight. We know that our men are able and willing to fight, and what we are trying to do is to educate officers. Our Military College, kept up at large expense, is one of the finest in the world. Then we have permanent schools for military purposes, men drafted from our corps being drilled there and sent back to instruct. We keep up about 38,000 active Militia. As an illustration of our system, I may mention that in 1866 there was the sudden alarm of a Fenian invasion. The Adjutant-General received orders at four o'clock in the afternoon to turn out 10,000 men. At eleven o'clock next day the returns came in, and, to his utter astonishment, he found there were 14,000 under arms. The reason was that the old men who had gone through the corps had put on their old uniforms, taken down their muskets, and turned out with their comrades; and there they were—ready to march. Instead of the Militia force going down, it is, I think, slightly increasing. Our force could be easily expanded in case of trouble. If the Government said to me to-morrow, "Increase your regiment of cavalry, and double it," I believe it could be done in twenty-four hours. I cannot tell you how many stands of arms we have in the country, but I believe there are three or four times as many rifles

as would arm the present Militia force, and, therefore, there would be no difficulty on that score. In case of a great war it would, of course, be necessary to get assistance from England. We certainly should want that assistance in arms and ammunition. We have already established an ammunition factory, which is capable of great extension. We have a great many more field guns than we are absolutely using. It would be an easy thing to double the field batteries with retired men. Further, there is a good deal of voluntary drill, and I may say, speaking from my experience in the North-West campaign, that I would just as soon have good Volunteer regiments as permanent forces. They may not be quite so well drilled, but they possess greater intelligence and greater zeal and enthusiasm. If any trouble should come, I am quite satisfied you will not find any backwardness on the part of the Canadian people in doing their full duty. At the present time, considering the enormous expense of developing the country, and of in other ways making it great and powerful, it would, I think, be a pity to waste more than is absolutely necessary in keeping up a large military force. The training of officers, the providing of an organisation and machinery, encouragement of a confident spirit in the people and a feeling of loyalty to the Empire—these are, I venture to say, the principal things, of more importance than a small standing army.

The CHAIRMAN: You will all, I think, agree that it is rather fortunate the few remarks by previous speakers have elicited so eloquent and powerful an address as that we have just listened to.

Admiral Sir GEORGE TRYON, K.C.B.: The sole excuse I have for offering a few remarks is that during the time I held high command in the Australian waters, I enjoyed the great advantage of having, as a friend and colleague, the gallant officer who has just read to us such an interesting lecture, and who then commanded the South Australian Land Forces. There is no man who has had more experience on such subjects, or who is more capable of dealing with them. I am very happy to think he did not endeavour to push forward any particular nostrum. He argued—the result, I am sure, of his experience and ability—in favour of an improvement of the organisation of the Australian Forces, and the elaboration of a system by which they can act mutually one in support of the other in any part of Australia. With reference to details, I think the Australians themselves are by far the best judges. They would not probably solve any question put before them in exactly the same way as we at



home should. They know the difficulties that present themselves there, and they are free to accept what appears to them to be the best and most approved plan without having to mould the present to the future, and are untrammelled by the past, as is the case in our older countries. It would be presumptuous for a naval man to speak on a purely military question of organisation, but we have heard a speech to-night, one of the most interesting I ever listened to, from one who has reviewed Greater Britain with a wider grasp than any other man, and we have heard an able and impassioned speech from a high military authority. The conclusion I come to as a naval man—I speak impartially—is that we all as British subjects must thank God we have a navy. One of the pictures painted by the gallant general (Brackenbury) was a most painful one, and I trust not to live to see the day when the Mother Country will be compelled to say to Australia or Africa: “We cannot help you; take care of yourselves.” Such an answer can only be sent when England has not done her duty, and is not prepared for her own home defence. It appeared to me as a point bearing on this that I thought there was some slight disparagement spoken with reference to the defences that Australia is making at the present time. I venture with all deference to say—and I think Sir William Jervois would have confirmed me—that they are wise. It is difficult to describe Australia and its conditions. The population is small, and the area is so large. I can hardly convey it to you, but you will remember that a little while ago there was a social question at home, the solution of which was that every labourer and his family should have three acres and a cow. If we take Australia and divide it we shall find that every living soul there would have one square mile at least. It would be shared equally with octogenarians as well as infants, both of which classes are very numerous, which speaks for the salubrity of the climate. I cannot express surprise that Australia should recently have turned her attention to her defences. The large towns, which offer most tempting prizes, are on the sea-board, and I cannot but think it is most wise to make these points so strong as to remove even from the councils of the enemy the prospects of successful attack. I quite know and recognise that they are full of aspirations. I trust they all will be realised. In reference to the discussion we have had this evening, I will only say that it is a new term to speak of the navy for defence. Ships are not made to fight against forts, or to remain in harbour,



but for the purpose of ensuring your peace, trade, and commerce, and especially for the preservation of the Empire in all parts of the world.

The CHAIRMAN : I will now ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Colonel Owen for his valuable paper, and to the gentlemen who have followed him, and by whom we have been so much instructed. I cordially endorse what the lecturer said as to the proper defence of the Colonies, and also the general propositions which both Sir Charles Dilke and General Brackenbury laid down as to the duty of this country to her Colonies and herself. I have, as you have been reminded, had experience in connection with the affairs of the Army and Navy. I was then, and am now, one of those who most thoroughly believe in the duty of this country to maintain a concentrated and efficient safeguard for the whole of our possessions—not throwing away our best resources here and there, but acting for the general good, and according to the highest principles of the art of naval and military warfare. Of all the principles which it appears to me we ought to lay down, almost the first is that which Sir Charles Dilke laid so much stress upon—that is, the duty, and the paramount duty, under which this country lies, especially in view of what other countries are doing, of having one system of observation and control, so that we should be able to make the best of our forces, and organise those forces on the most scientific and practical plan. We have been defective in that respect, beyond doubt. The time is past when we can refer to what was good enough ten or twenty years ago. We must organise now a great deal more efficiently ; and no one has hailed more than I have the tendency of the last few years to concentrate the control over our military and naval forces. I, for my part, as General Brackenbury knows, wish they were brought together still more. Much has been done, and I believe more can be done, and, scattered as our Empire is, we shall then feel much more satisfied that the military and naval resources of this great country are husbanded as they ought to be. It is by husbanding them we can make them most efficient in the time of danger. More than that I ought not to say, but you will perfectly understand what I mean when I cordially endorse what has in this sense been so eloquently put forward by those with far greater experience than I have had, who have preceded me this evening. I must now ask you to thank Colonel Owen most cordially for his lecture. It has been very complete. He has told us his

opinions on almost every question connected with the military defence of our Colonies, and his address has had the great advantage of eliciting other able speeches on the same subject.

Colonel OWEN : I thank you most cordially for your recognition of my poor efforts. You would not like to part without acknowledging, also, the services of our distinguished chairman. The Right Hon. Mr. Childers is well known, not only as an English statesman, but as one who takes great interest in the Colonies and whose knowledge of them is very extensive. I am sure you will all join with me in thanking him for having sacrificed to our advantage this evening so much of his precious leisure.

The vote of thanks was passed by acclamation, and the meeting terminated.

## EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Tuesday, June 10, 1890.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that meeting 30 Fellows had been elected, viz., 5 Resident and 25 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

*Edwin Bean, B.A. (Oxon.), George R. Blackwood, H. Farnham Burke, Philip F. Proctor, Edward J. Walford.*

Non-Resident Fellows :—

*William J. Addis, C.E. (Burma); Rev. C. W. E. Body, D.C.L. (Canada); Alfred Bonnin (South Australia); Alfred Bonnin, jun. (South Australia); J. Stanford Chapman (Victoria); John Clark (New South Wales); Hon. Captain George C. Denton (Colonial Secretary, Lagos); Hon. James R. Dickson (Queensland); Thomas L. Docker (New South Wales); John J. Duncan (South Australia); Charles G. Gordon, C.E. (Buenos Ayres); William G. Hales (Trinidad); Dr. William R. Henderson (Acting Colonial Surgeon, Lagos); Charles W. H. Köhler (Transvaal); Arkyll N. O. Lennox (British Guiana); Robert Prendergast (New South Wales); Frank Rees (Cape Colony); Robert D. Reid (Victoria); Colonel Charles F. Roberts, C.M.G. (New South Wales); George J. Sims (Victoria); H. Stern (Jamaica); Walter E. Walsham (Natal); William K. White (New Zealand); Alexander Wilson (New South Wales); Frank M. Woollan (Cape Colony).*

It was also announced that numerous donations had been made to the Library, including a valuable collection of works on the West Indies, presented by Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., amongst them being Ligon's "History of the Island of Barbados," published in 1657, this being the oldest single work contained in the Library of the Institute.

THE CHAIRMAN : As this is the last meeting of the Session, I have been asked to make an announcement from the chair. It is that the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when it is desirable for the Institute to publish its own journal, in conformity with the practice of kindred societies. Such an official record will accordingly be published monthly during next session, in advance of and in addition to the annual volume of proceedings, and a copy will be sent to every Fellow. The journal will contain reports of papers and discussions, elections of Fellows, donations to the



Library, notices of new books presented to the Library, and official announcements of the Institute. The first issue will appear on December 1 next, and it has been decided to accept suitable advertisements. There is one other matter to which I will briefly allude. You will all recollect the sad calamity of February last, when the beautiful building of the Toronto University was, together with most of its valuable contents, destroyed by fire. On receipt of the intelligence the Council made a grant of books to the library, and invited Fellows to subscribe to the Library Restoration Fund. In response to that appeal £20 has been contributed by Mr. Peter Redpath, £5 by Sir Frederick Young, and £2 2s. by Mr. Gisborne Molineux, and it is requested that any further sums may be sent to the Secretary of this Institute with as little delay as possible, so that an early remittance may be made to the Toronto Committee. I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Henry Fowler, who has kindly undertaken to read the paper to-night on "Capital and Labour for the West Indies." Mr. Fowler has had an experience in the Colonies of something like, I believe, a quarter of a century, has been Colonial Secretary of British Honduras, and now holds a similar appointment in Trinidad, and as he has administered the Government of both those Colonies he has had excellent opportunities of arriving at sound conclusions on the subject on which he is going to speak. I now call on Mr. Fowler to read his paper on

### CAPITAL AND LABOUR FOR THE WEST INDIES.

When asked to prepare a paper on the West Indies generally, I only ventured to undertake the task because it seemed ungenerous not to be ready to champion the cause of those beautiful islands whose turn had come round to be discussed at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute.

It seemed obvious that such a group of Colonies must necessarily be of great interest to many in this country on account of the important questions that have been associated with their history, as well as to those who may be more immediately connected with them by business or other ties.

Various papers have been read during the past few years relating to the West Indies, but they have as a rule dealt with some particular subject or individual Colony, hence the suggestion that they might be dealt with generally. The questions of capital and labour are common to them all, and these two subjects

are mentioned in the title of the paper, for they constitute the practical as well as burning considerations of the hour. They will be chiefly referred to amongst others relating to those Colonies.

Now, whilst there are many here present to-night who are familiar with the extent and resources of the individual islands with which they may be connected, it is doubtful if all realise what the West Indies mean or represent as a whole. The Colonies of British Guiana and British Honduras are included in the group for the purposes of this paper, as they have been invariably associated with the West Indies, so much so that in times gone by some of Her Majesty's ministers have been misled to speak of those Colonies as islands. If there is one point that an Englishman might be expected to be well up in, it is geography, and yet it is a lamentable fact that there are very few who know where all their various possessions are situated, and the large majority have generally to search an atlas if they want to know where to find some particular Colony. It is satisfactory to observe that the second volume of a series of works on the history and geography of the Colonies, from the pen of the Rev. William Greswell, has just been published under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, the opening volume, by Mr. C. Washington Eves, which was devoted to the West Indies, having appeared a few months ago. British Guiana and British Honduras are parts of the great American Continent, and some of the inhabitants are perhaps not so proud of the association of those Colonies with the West Indies as they might be. The Honduraneans highly appreciated the fact of Sir Augustus Adderley, one of the Commissioners for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, adding to his title the words "and British Honduras," instead of leaving it to be supposed that "the West Indies" included that Colony. It may be that the inhabitants of those two Colonies have a "Monroe doctrine" of their own. Both are at times subject to threats of hostile attack from their neighbours, and, if the opportunity is given to them, they may have to extend their "sphere of influence," for it is not possible to conceive that either can be attacked with impunity, so long as the British lion is alive and not asleep. Those Colonies prefer being classed with the great Dominion of Canada. The island of Bermuda is excluded from consideration here, for that Colony has generally been regarded as outside the pale of the West Indies, and looked upon as a kind of "half-way house" between them and Canada; independent of everybody, except the gracious



Sovereign to whom she owes allegiance. Besides, she is a kind of watch-tower for one Continent, and will be a convenient coaling station in case the great island of Atlantis should rise again from its ocean bed, the submergence of which, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, Solon affirmed, was handed down by tradition in his time.

The West Indies thus defined represent an area of 128,737 square miles, and, according to the census of 1881, a population of one and a half million, which it is estimated has increased over 100,000 since that date. The imports reach a value of over seven and a half millions and exports nearly eight and a half millions. Now these figures bear favourable comparison with those for New Zealand, or the Cape, or Queensland, as may be seen by the following table:—

	Areas. Square Miles.	Population.	Imports.	Exports.
West Indies....	128,727	1,632,912	7,529,256	8,406,376
New Zealand ..	104,235	649,349	5,941,900	7,767,325
The Cape .....	213,917	1,428,729	5,678,337	8,876,657
Queensland....	668,497	387,463	6,646,738	6,126,362

The figures indicate to you that the West Indies, as a whole, are of equal trading importance to either of those great Colonies, and that the interests at stake, when speaking of the West Indies, are very large. Some of the islands are amongst the oldest Colonies of the Empire, and have been occupied over two centuries. When first discovered, they were inhabited by Caribs, or Indians; then by Europeans, who imported Africans, and subsequently Asiatics. It is a sad reflection to dwell upon that so few traces remain of the original inhabitants, who were found revelling in all the luxuries of those lovely islands. The race has died out within three centuries, except a few representatives to be found scattered amongst the islands, who would not probably be recognised by their ancestors as genuine descendants of their race.

The history and circumstances of the West Indies have been too often reviewed, and are too familiar to induce me to indulge in portraying the one or detailing the other. It will be more practical to state the facts as they are, and to suggest what is best to be done under the circumstances.

It will be observed that the area is an extensive one. The soil is more or less fertile throughout the islands, and there is much land awaiting cultivation. The climate is tropical, which, it is



considered, renders the islands generally unsuitable for European settlement.

The population is mixed, consisting of Europeans, Africans, and Asiatics. Since the abolition of slavery there have been imported into the West Indies some 35,000 liberated Africans, 280,000 East Indians, 17,000 Chinamen, and some 35,000 Portuguese from the Azores, or Western Isles.

The Europeans have been gradually decreasing. The East Indians are increased by annual importations beyond the natural growth common to the others, and in excess of those returning to India.

The island of Jamaica may be taken as an illustration of the changes that have taken place in the character of the population. I have ascertained that in 1658 there were in that Colony 4,500 Europeans to 1,500 Africans. In 1800 the numbers were 30,000 Europeans and 300,000 Africans. In the last census the figures were 14,433 Europeans, 109,946 coloured, 444,186 Africans, and 12,240 Asiatics. Barbados may also be cited as an example. In 1676 the Europeans numbered 22,000 to 32,000 Africans, whilst in the census of 1871, 16,560 were enumerated as Europeans and 162,042 were returned as coloured, or Africans. For these figures I am indebted to the second volume of Mr. C. P. Lucas' "Historical Geography of the British Colonies," which is in course of publication.

As I refer to-night to the fact of the disappearance from the West Indies of their original inhabitants, so it may come to pass that some West Indian African may, in the centuries to come, be reading a paper at some scientific institute in the capital of Africa, in which it may be pointed out how a race of Englishmen once dominated those charming islands, and were improved off the face of the land. Or it may be an East Indian in his turn may be telling his countrymen in the capital of India how some of his race were induced to migrate to those islands, and how by industry and thrift they were in course of time able to secure possession of them. The point, however, that it seems desirable to draw attention to is that, if Englishmen could settle in those Colonies in the seventeenth century, what is to prevent them doing so now? The cause for the decrease of the European element was not so much due to climatic influences as to the accursed system of slavery that was introduced into the islands when a free European labourer could not compete against an acclimatised slave. When this system was abolished, cheap

labour was deemed necessary to continue the cultivation of the main industry of those Colonies, and India was found to be the best place from which to obtain such a supply. Labourers were obtained with the provision for their return passage, the supposition being that they would all wish to return to their own country. The result, however, has been that up to the present time out of 279,552 who have been imported, only 50,143 have returned. If those islands, which have been won by Englishmen either by the spirit of adventure or at the cost of blood and treasure, are adapted for European settlement, it seems hard that they should not be open to them equally with the African and Asiatic, and means be found to assist them in getting there as in the case of the others. There seems no reason why Englishmen should not be able to settle in the West Indies, unless they have degenerated. This may be thought to be the case by some, since we have to go abroad for a "Stanley" now to open up new countries. It is some consolation, however, to know that he was a Welshman, if not an Englishman once, and that his exploits were shared by Englishmen. Unfortunately this does not appear to be the only sign of the "handwriting on the wall," for the majority of legislators of the Empire would probably accept with approval the idea that Englishmen at the present time are not prepared to incur expenses or assume responsibilities, the extent and end of which cannot be gauged. This has the ring of "metal," and of "expediency," which is characteristic of the nineteenth century rather than the spirit of enterprise and venture of the sixteenth. It may be that the Empire is gorged, and should be federated first; but, unless we go on, it seems we must go back, for it is clearly impossible to stand still in these days.

The climate ought not to have the same deterrent influence as formerly, for sanitary science has already done much, and can do all for the West Indies that it has accomplished in this country. The fact, too, that Europeans have been living in those islands for the past two hundred years, surely should afford sufficient proof that it is not the fault of the climate, but of themselves, if they cannot live there as well as in England.

The question then arises, but will the European emigrate to the West Indies? Clearly not, unless the same or better inducements, on account of the climatic and other prejudices that exist, are offered to him as are offered by other countries. Now, a reference to the colonisation circulars will show the



different inducements that have been held out in the past to attract population or settlers to the various Colonies, as well as the amount of public money that has been appropriated for the expenses of immigration. Colonies, as they become filled up and get into a position to say they have enough population, or don't want more, withdraw all aid. Queensland, Western Australia, the Cape, and Natal alone continue to encourage immigration to a limited extent, by means of assisted passages or land grants. The Government of Canada offered, in 1880, to co-operate in establishing a system of Irish immigration, provided the immigrants did not become a burden upon the existing population. It was proposed, by a very simple pre-arrangement, that any required number of farm-lots should be prepared for occupation in the season preceding the arrival of the immigrants, a small dwelling being erected, and a certain extent of land cleared for seed or actually planted, so as to ensure a crop the same season that the immigrants were placed in possession. This work was to be done by contract, under proper supervision. The cost of transport of a family, consisting of parents and three children, was estimated at about £40, and the expense of the dwelling and preparation of the land at another £35 or £40. Some provision for the maintenance of the family would be required until a crop was harvested, unless a man could earn wages in the meantime. A free grant of 160 acres, subject to a patent fee of only £2, was to be made to a settler. The cost of establishing an immigrant was to be advanced by the Government at a low rate of interest, and to form a first charge on the holding. The immigration was to be conducted under duly recognised officers. Arrangements were also proposed for the colonisation in Canada of crofters and cottars from Scotland. A sum of £120 was to be advanced for each family, five-sixths being found by the Imperial Government and one-sixth by private subscription. The advance was to be made for a period of twelve years, repayable by instalments of £20 17s. 8d. during the last eight years. This was to cover a free grant of 160 acres of land, and interest on the advance.

In Brazil it is understood that free passages are granted to European immigrants, and depôts, as in many other countries, are provided for them, where they are maintained until they find employment, or grants of land are made to those who have a small sum to live upon until their first crop is harvested. Now, if any such conditions as these were to be offered to European



emigrants to the West Indies, I am convinced that such emigrants would gain better homesteads, or more valuable freehold estates, with less labour than in either of the countries mentioned. It has to be borne in mind that there is no winter to provide against, there is vegetation growing all the year round, and consequently there is no necessity to work to the extent that is required in colder climates, where the productive forces of nature lie dormant for half the year. Not only is it contended that this bountiful field of nature should be open to the ordinary Englishman; but, in the interests of the differing races in the islands, the European element should be maintained, not only as representing capital, or absentee proprietors, but also labour, for the infusion and influence of hard-working Europeans would raise the dignity and efficiency of labour to its proper standard. There is no wish to encourage the one at the expense of the other; but, there being room for all, it would seem more advantageous to the Colonies generally if there were a more equal distribution of population.

There is another problem that troubles the hearts of many parents in this country, namely, "What to do with their sons?" Now, I know of no field that offers a better prospect for a youngster either with capital or without than the West Indies. Of course, it will be all the better if he has some capital; but any amount from £500 upwards can, I believe, be more profitably invested in those islands than is likely to be the case elsewhere. Take the case of a youth who is too late for the services, or disinclined for the professions, and can be started in life with £500 or £1,000. The procedure would be to place him on some estate for a year or so, by means of a payment of a small premium, tie up his money with some reliable party on the spot, with instructions to invest it in a partnership, or in the purchase of a place that would suit the circumstances of the case. There is practically but one risk, that some malarial fever may carry him off in the West Indies, instead of typhoid, or other disease, at home. On this point I hope I may be borne out by Colonel Russell, commanding the cavalry dépôt at Canterbury, who has recently returned from a visit to Jamaica, and to whom we are indebted for the very interesting article respecting that island in *Blackwood's Magazine* for this month.

To appropriate public moneys for the purposes of European emigration is only following the example of the larger Colonies; and, as a third of the cost of the importation of East Indians is

paid by some of the Governments, there is nothing unreasonable in the same Governments contributing an equal sum at least towards encouraging the emigration of our own countrymen who might like to go to those favoured isles, where the sun is always shining, and the fields and forests are ever green.

As regards the question of capital for the West Indies, I regret to find those Colonies are not regarded with much enthusiasm in the financial circles of this great city at the present time; and it seems very difficult to get capitalists to take up any scheme connected with them. I fancy the West Indies are looked upon as the private preserves of a few, and that there is not much for outsiders to get out of them.

The reasons are obvious. The West Indies have not very numerous business connections, and they have always been chiefly associated with one idea, viz., sugar. We all know the crisis through which this product has had to pass, and the uncertainty existing as to the ultimate result of the competition between the cane and the beet. That the crisis is past, there is every reason to hope, for with economical management and improved appliances, it is stated that vacuum-pan sugar can be produced, under favourable circumstances, at a cost of 10s. 9d. per cwt., whereas the average first cost of the production of granulated German sugar is 12s. 6d. This fact is referred to in *The Produce Markets' Review* of April 26 last, when commenting upon the meeting of The Colonial Company, "one of the greatest industrial concerns connected with sugar," whose head office is in London, and whose operations are carried on in British Guiana and the principal islands of the West Indies. The chairman of that company also pointed out that the net profit of the company for last year, of £71,945, 12s. 4d., was due to increase in production and decrease in cost, as well as to better prices—the cost of production having been reduced from £20 6s. 9d. per ton in 1877 to £13 13s. 1d. in 1889. Mr. Robert Gillespie expressed the hope of getting the cost down another £1 or 30s. more.

The *Review* also points out that "what was amiss in the West Indies was, not so much foreign bounties, as preventable losses in manufacture, and want of economy in distribution; that with these all-important points seen to, and the abolition of the United States duty on yellow and brown sugars, the West Indies ought to be restored to more than their old good fortune."

We are all aware of the controversy that rages round the "Sugar Bounty Convention"; but, whatever the result may be,



the name of Baron de Worms will be remembered with gratitude by all those who are interested in the growth and manufacture of sugar in this country or the Colonies, for the marvellous skill displayed by him in carrying the Convention to its present stage. As regards the reduction of sugar duties in the United States, the *Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer* of April 5 last says that "the situation in Washington seems now to be more serious than at any previous time in the history of sugar legislation. The proposition now is to cut the duties in two, and to change the system from specific to *ad valorem* duties. We (the Louisiana planters, &c.) stand wronged by such a reduction, by being placed in unfair competition with the cheap labour of Europe, and the semi-slave labour of the Tropics. Our members in Washington are doing all they can to avoid this ruinous cut, and while we cannot yet see what may come other than the worst, yet every effort will be made to parry the blow." This is no doubt very heartrending to our Louisiana cousins, who enjoy protection, and, if the duties are changed, will probably be solaced with a bounty; but it is cheering news to the semi-slaves of the West Indies, as they are unfairly termed, for it is no longer possible for slavery to exist in any form in Her Majesty's dominions.

The circumstances that have been pointed out, it is hoped, are sufficient to reassure capitalists. It has already been demonstrated that sugar can be profitably grown in spite of beet subsidised with a bounty—another proof of the vitality of the cane in overcoming unfair competition. There is a further margin from additional improvements and contingencies, and it is only necessary to mention the name of Mr. Quintin Hogg to feel assured that no stone will be left unturned to secure the best-known cultivation and manufacture. More juice, it is alleged, can be extracted from the cane by the diffusion process, or by Hyatt's juice extractor. There is the prospect of further decrease in the cost of production, and the probable reduction of duties in the United States. Against these prospects there is the contingency of an attempt being made to cultivate the beet root in England and Ireland, but I cannot advise anybody to try it, unless they can induce Her Majesty's Government to protect them by a duty, or grant them a bounty. Whatever doubts may exist on the subject, there are none in my mind, from what I have seen, that well-managed estates and central factories can hold their own with profit, according to the effi-



ciency with which they are conducted, good and bad seasons making a fair average.

Unfortunately capital is very shy, and, much having been lost or sunk in the West Indies, it requires many proofs that further investments in the West Indies should not be regarded as throwing good money after bad. Whilst capitalists have been awaiting the result of the sugar crisis, old families have been ruined, and the weaker concerns have gone to the wall. The depression that has existed over the islands is hardly to be wondered at under the circumstances. It is only in those Colonies where capital or labour have been available or plentiful, and in those cases where extravagancies had not piled up a heap of indebtedness, that the sad havoc and ruin to be found in some of the islands are absent.

Capitalists may also be reminded that the West Indies are capable of growing other products besides sugar, and, where they have been cultivated, prosperity has prevailed in lieu of the decay to be seen in the agricultural world of those islands where sugar, without capital or labour, was alone "king."

Capital is chiefly supplied to the West Indies through merchants who have business connection with the various islands. Banking facilities are afforded, but they are of a limited character, and, except in one or two of the larger Colonies, there is only one bank, and many of the Colonies are too small to support a branch. Some capital has accumulated in some of the Colonies, but there can be no doubt that the supply is insufficient. The rates of interest are high as compared to those in this country, 8 or 10 per cent. being the average rate. The banks do not loan on mortgage, and the merchant generally advances on condition of furnishing supplies to, and of handling the crop of an estate. Borrowers have but little option in the matter, for there is not much competition. Efforts are being made to start local banks, and proposals for establishing investment companies have been projected.

It seems clear that there is a considerable field for the investment of capital in the West Indies. The sugar industry, which is the main one in the West Indies generally, as pointed out in the pamphlet of "General Information for Intending Settlers in the West Indies," issued from the Colonial Office, "requires for its cultivation capital, local experience, and coloured labour." The advantages and benefits achieved by the Colonial Company are undoubtedly owing, says its chairman, to the improved

machinery and other improvements made and carried out on the estates ; and though these have cost the company a very large sum, had they not have been effected, costly as they were, the company would not be in the position of showing anything approximating to the result that has been arrived at. Now I have learnt that some £300,000 have been expended in connection with only one of the company's estates for plant, railways, and other improvements, and this estate manufactures sugar from about 4,000 acres of cane. I refer to the Usine St. Madelaine in Trinidad. This gives an idea of the capital required to develop the sugar-cane industry, so as to enable it to compete successfully with the beetroot. It is either the larger concerns that can be worked profitably, or the smaller ones that may be unburdened with past debts, and are worked by their owners. The old days when a sugar estate of 300 or 400 acres used to keep going three carriages and pairs—one for the proprietor, one for the merchant, and one for the attorney—are, I fear, past, and it is doubtful if even the attorney has been able to keep one going during the last few years ; for, I fancy, it may safely be surmised that his would be the last one to be given up.

Now, it is well known that there are vast sums in this country, the owners of which would be only too glad to get interest at the rate of 5 per cent. ; and there are many in the West Indies who would be glad to obtain money on these terms, and to give good security therefor. In fact, the various West Indian municipal authorities generally borrow money at five per cent. interest. The problem is to bring these parties together with a view to their mutually accommodating one another. The chief difficulty is the cost of supervising the investment of the capital in the several West Indian Colonies, for the expenses of a proper staff would be considerable, and a large business would require to be done to cover the expenditure. Other difficulties that present themselves are that the land laws differ in the various Colonies, and the same financial systems do not prevail alike in the several islands. No opposition need be offered on the part of any banking interests to the establishment of a purely land and mortgage investment company, for the banks are precluded by their charters from loaning moneys on real estate. There would probably be considerable demur to any attempt at poaching on the preserves of the merchants, who are accustomed to make advances. But competition is one of those contingencies to which all businesses are liable, and if the

difficulties of cost and management can be faced at the outset, for my part, I know of no more promising field for the investment of capital than the West Indies.

Capitalists may be further assured by the fact that success has attended the cultivation of other products besides sugar in the West Indies. For proofs of this it is only necessary to refer to the Colonies of Jamaica and British Honduras, which have developed a fruit trade in a few years from nothing to the extent of an annually increasing export valued in 1888 at £340,000 in the case of Jamaica, and 210,000 dollars in Honduras, whilst at Trinidad it is estimated there is more land under cocoa than sugar cultivation; and Grenada almost entirely depends upon subsidiary products. The fibre industry is being fast developed in the Bahamas, and so are the minor industries in Trinidad, under the persevering and fostering efforts of Sir William Robinson, the present Governor. It may be as well also for capitalists to bear in mind that the West Indies are not purely an agricultural country, and therefore to be regarded as a poor one; but there are minor manufacturing industries as well as minor products flourishing in some of the islands. It may not be generally known that all the genuine Angostura bitters are manufactured in Trinidad, that Montserrat supplies real lime juice, and Jamaica as good cigars as Havana, that carriage and match factories have been established where due protection has been afforded. Wherever capital or labour is available these smaller industries can be carried on; therefore, if these are forthcoming, there are many more industries that could be started.

For instance, it would be far more merciful, if turtle cannot be conveyed to Europe with less cruelty, to kill and can them on the spot; and if there is any officer in this room belonging to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, I am in hope he may induce the Society to take up the case of those poor creatures, whose sufferings aboard ship are sickening to behold.

It is hoped that the forthcoming Exhibition proposed to be held in Jamaica in the early part of next year, under the auspices of Sir Henry Blake, will go far to show what the West Indies can do in the industrial world; and I feel sure Mr. Washington Eves will bear me out in saying that, if the West Indies had only the same command of capital and skilled labour that are available for European industries, they would occupy a far higher position in the world than at present. I can only express my regret that



all the Colonies of the group have not apparently accepted the invitation to join in the Exhibition with that enthusiasm which they might generously have evinced.

I now come to the question of labour, the facts connected with which are very simple. Land in the West Indies is chiefly cultivated by manual labour; there is some ploughing done, but it represents a very small fraction of the work on an estate. It is estimated that a sugar estate is all the better managed where labourers can be employed at the rate of one for every acre. The percentage varies in the several Colonies, as well as the cultivation. In some the cultivation is equal to that of gardening in this country, and in others it is of a very perfunctory character. The yield of sugar also varies, naturally depending upon circumstances, and ranges from one to three tons per acre; a fair average being one and a half or two tons. Various attempts have been made to cultivate the land by the ordinary agricultural appliances, worked by draught or steam power, but they have not proved satisfactory. Manual labour is deemed essential to the due cultivation of land in the Tropics, and it is said it should be cheap and acclimatised. But I am not yet convinced that more intelligent labour and machinery might not accomplish as much if not more than the present system. The position of the labourer in the West Indies is very different to anything existing in this country. Here he has to work regularly, and finds it hard to gain a living. In the West Indies he need only work three or four days a week, has no difficulty in getting land to settle on if he prefers it, and can go into the woods and shoot what game he can for a meal, or catch what fish he may be able to in the sea. He is seldom hungry, and is generally a happy and contented being. It is true that wages may be low in the West Indies; they range from 10d. a day to 2s. 6d. for agricultural labour, and from 3s. to 8s. for artisans or for mechanical labour of the rudest description. But it must be remembered that there is seldom any rent to pay, and clothing, fuel, and light are scarcely needed, whilst the actual necessary food is not dearer than in England. The indentured immigrant does not average more than 200 days' work in a year, not because he cannot have it, but because he does not care to work more. It seems clear that it was never intended by Providence that people should be required to work so hard in those climes as in countries where there is a long bleak winter to provide against.

Compare this amount of labour with that of the poor

“sweater” at home, and compare the prospects of the so-called semi-slaves of the West Indies with those of the garret or “the Hodges” in this country. The labourer in the West Indies has his five or ten acres within measurable reach of him at any time, if he is industrious enough to secure it, and has the chance of settling down as a tenant or as a peasant proprietor whenever he chooses; for Crown lands are open to him, or he can trade, and need seldom be out of employment. The labourer here thinks himself lucky if he can always secure employment, and is ready to work his 300 days in a year, and would hail with delight a working day of only eight hours, and the prospect of three acres and a cow is much farther off here. Besides, when a labourer has secured these, he cannot make so much out of them as a labourer in the West Indies can make out of his allotment.

With such facilities for gaining a livelihood with the minimum of work, it has always been found difficult to secure a steady supply of labour which is necessary for the successful cultivation of most agricultural products, but especially requisite in the case of sugar.

This supply is kept up in some of the West Indian Colonies by fresh importation from India, as the labourers who do not return become absorbed in the general industries of the Colony. And it is for those who object to the system to devise a better one. The only point in it that seems to me open to discussion is, whether, from the fact of the large majority of those immigrants remaining permanently in the West Indies, instead of returning to India as contemplated, any particular class should be called upon to pay for the cost of the importation of those who elect to become settlers. The arrangements have clearly been made on the basis that the importation of labourers was solely for the benefit of the sugar interests, and not with the idea that they would become settlers; hence sugar was properly charged with the cost, roughly averaging some £25 a head. The indirect benefit, however, that this importation conferred soon became recognised, and contributions from public funds to the extent of one-third of the cost have lately been authorised, and some of the burden has been distributed over other industries. The labourers are all the better for their period of indenture, for at the end of it they have become thoroughly acclimatised and experienced workmen, and, therefore, become the best of settlers. They are generally, too, industrious and thrifty. On looking over the earlier colonisation circulars, it may be noticed that such sums as £951,241 have



been expended by a single Australian Colony during a few years on immigration. The number of persons thus introduced at the public expense is returned at 51,736, which gives an expenditure of over £18 a head. It does not appear that any particular class or industry was called upon to pay this cost. The proceeds of the sales of Crown lands, to the extent of 87 per cent., were appropriated for the purposes of immigration in the earlier history of some of our most advanced Colonies. If the coolies imported into the West Indies were mere labourers, and left the Colony after their period of service expired, the cost of importation would be rightly chargeable to their employers; but when it is an ascertained fact that less than one-fourth of them do return to India, the question has been raised whether the first employers should not be charged one-fourth of the cost only in lieu of the two-thirds; for it is contended that to insist upon more is handicapping the principal industry in the West Indies with a special tax at a time when it has to compete against a bounty-fed rival. But it can hardly be expected that any change will be made so long as the question of return passages remains in its present unsettled state, involving as it does such an indefinite liability. It has also been alleged that, if the coolie is a costly introduction to a Colony, he is a good taxpayer. In spite, however, of the uneven contest that has to be carried on between sugar cane and beet, capitalists are now in a position to satisfy themselves that the cane can hold its own, with only one "if," or proviso, viz., that the industry is well handled.

Now it may be assumed, where people require so toothsome and necessary an article of diet as sugar, that it is to their interest to get it as cheap as it can be honestly produced. To secure this, competition is necessary, therefore it is the obvious policy of this country to encourage the growth of the sugar-cane as well as the beetroot. For it seems clear, if the cane is unable to compete with the beetroot, the latter will enjoy a monopoly, and the consumer will soon have to pay the bounty that is at present kindly paid by someone else, besides such prices as a monopoly can command. It is also equally clear that the cultivation of a product which entails an expenditure at the rate of about £20 an acre for its growth and manufacture must be an advantage to any country, and cannot be compared to what is spent on the cultivation of any other product, or by a peasant proprietor. Therefore, it seems, the best interest of the West Indies will be consulted if this industry can be prevented from dying out.



Complaints may be urged against absentee proprietors, but I fear the climate and surroundings have to answer for this state of affairs, and until the sanitary authorities and pleasure caterers make the West Indies as pleasant a place to live in as London or Paris, it is hardly to be expected that capitalists will live in them, however beautiful the scenery may be.

The Colonial policy of the Empire in allowing each Colony to work out its own destiny has proved too successful to attempt to change it. But in the Colonies of mixed races, such as exist in the West Indies, many difficulties have been experienced in maintaining this principle.

The West Indies were once prosperous enough to maintain the expense of separate Governments. First one cause then another has induced them to drift into federated groups, and the sooner they can be federated as a whole, with the same land laws, the same tariff and customs regulations, as well as the same general laws, the greater the development must needs be from a harmonious whole than from any isolated centres. It should not be an impossible task for the staff of the Colonial Office to evolve a practical scheme out of the mass of information and experience at their disposal. The difficulties of the situation are no doubt great, from the vested interests that exist in each island, and the distances between them. Such a scheme can hardly be expected to emanate from the Colonies themselves, where local jealousies and conflicting interests can hardly be reconciled. Combinations in trade, concentration of military forces, and federation of Governments seem to be the order of the day, and it is obvious that if the West Indies could enjoy one form of Government, one set of laws, and one civil service, instead of the elaborate systems to be found in each, the economies of money and time would save half the taxation that has to be imposed at the present time, or the saving could be appropriated towards improving the communications inside as well as outside the islands.

The development of those islands will depend in a great measure on their means of communication with the markets of Europe, Canada, and the United States. Those of the latter are expanding daily, and, inasmuch as they are nearer, and the population has averaged an increase at the rate of about two millions a year during the past ten years, they afford the best field for the products of the West Indies. A large portion of the sugar produced in the West Indies is shipped there now, and it will, I venture to assert, be seen that those islands which make

arrangements for speedy steam communication with the United States or Canada will develop their resources much faster than others. In British Honduras and Trinidad, lines of steamers to the States have been subsidised by the local Governments, and the result will, I believe, prove as successful in the last as it has done in the first. The Government of Canada has recently subsidised a line of steamers to the West Indies, being fully alive to the importance of securing a share of the trade; and it is to be hoped that the West Indian Colonies, being under the same flag, will afford every facility to reciprocate trade.

It will be recognised, I trust, that the West Indies have not gone to the bad, as many proclaim, and that capital, skill, and labour are only necessary to restore the prosperity of their sugar industry, and to develop their other resources. There is the fact patent to all who know anything of the West Indies that where capital and labour, or either, are available, as in British Guiana, Trinidad, and Barbados, or where new industries have been established, as in Jamaica, British Honduras, and Grenada those Colonies are flourishing, or are making up with other products what they lost through the sugar crisis. The other islands, though they may be regarded as in ruins from one point of view, are simply paradises for the majority of their inhabitants, who are content to grow sufficient for their own consumption, which they can do very easily with about one month's labour in a year. My experience of native labourers teaches me that they have the same instincts as all other classes of humanity, and they see no occasion to work unless something is to be gained by it, and it is no use growing more in the bush than you can eat, when you have no means of disposing of any surplus. The Colony of Honduras affords a good example of the effect of establishing one industry at the probable expense of another. Before the establishment of the fruit trade the wages of the wood cutters were eight to ten dollars a month and rations; now I understand they are twenty dollars. This is very good for the labourer, but it is crippling the wood-cutting operations, and unless more labour is imported the staple product of the Colony stands [a fair chance of being changed in course of time from wood-cutting to fruit-growing.

In concluding this paper the various points in it may be briefly summed up as follow :—

- (1) The West Indies afford a very fair field for the investment

of capital, provided the difference between the rates of interest can be made to cover the cost of management.

(2) The sugar industry can be successfully maintained if sufficient capital and labour are available.

(3) Other products are being cultivated with success, and minor manufactures and industries can be increased and extended with advantage.

(4) The importation of labour should be continued where it is required as at present, so that there may be labourers to take the place of those who become absorbed in the general population, or who return to India after their period of indenture.

(5) The organisation of European immigration on a practical and suitable basis, remembering that half the quantity of land that is necessary in colder climates suffices for a settler in the Tropics. The establishment also of a cheap system of assisted passages between the islands to facilitate transfer from one to the other, and the usual arrangements of depôts, agencies, &c., that may be required for the use of the immigrants.

(6) The provision of speedy steam communication between the islands as well as between them and Canada and the United States, so as to make the markets of those countries available for the products of the West Indies.

(7) The completion of the process of federation until all the Colonies are united, with one legislature; and local councils where desirable, to deal with purely local matters.

It has frequently been brought to my notice that it is highly desirable that some well-defined policy should be laid down and generally made known, in place of the "drift" which it is alleged exists. I have been assured that confidence would be inspired amongst all parties interested in the West Indies, especially capitalists, if it were understood that a certain programme would be carried out, and all were harmoniously working towards the same end.

The last idea that I venture to place before you is that, apart from the general value of the West Indies to the Mother Country, they have recently awakened special interest from the fact that they furnish a large proportion of the rum that yields so good a revenue to the Imperial Treasury. I had the curiosity to taste one of those gills referred to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his recent speech on the Budget, and I could only wonder what was the use of the Adulteration Acts.

The West Indies also use up a considerable quantity of silver



coin, and so contribute their share of the profit on this source of revenue, which amounted last year to £700,000.

They also give cheap sugar to this country, not because they do not relish better prices, but because they unfortunately cannot secure them in the present state of the market.

This group of Colonies may be regarded as presenting some exceptional features as compared with other parts of the Empire, and in dealing with them my endeavour has been to show that they not only afford ample room for all existing interests, but offer many inducements to a large additional influx of population and capital.

Finally I desire to state—in case any impression to the contrary may arise in view of the office which I happen to hold—that this paper bears no official imprimatur of any kind, but has been prepared by me as a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute who feels a deep interest in the welfare and development of those beautiful and interesting islands, the charm of which has been abundantly recognised by all who have been privileged to visit them.

#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. C. WASHINGTON EVES, C.M.G. : I have been much interested in the paper which has been read, and I should like to ask permission to say a few words respecting the Colony with which I am particularly connected. We cannot help noticing with regret the decrease of sugar cultivation in Jamaica. The cause of this, no doubt, is the want of labour, and this may to some people appear surprising when it is seen that the population is large and steadily growing. Coolie labour, however, is absolutely necessary, and it is hoped that the Government will consent to the resumption of a moderate immigration from India, like that which has been so beneficial to other Colonies. Upon this sugar question I should like to read an extract from a letter received from Governor Sir Henry Blake by last mail. His Excellency writes :—"I am convinced that if only capital would devote itself to sugar here as it does in Demerara, and the attention of planters be directed to the best canes as well as the most improved machinery, with central factories where possible, sugar properties would pay well." I quite agree with that opinion, for I believe that in some districts central factories would be successful, provided, of course, that a sufficient amount of labour be secured. Attention, however, is

being largely given to other industries, such as fruit. Jamaica is singularly varied in its resources, and it is hoped that the forthcoming Exhibition will draw attention to many raw materials deserving the notice of manufacturers in the United Kingdom and other countries. The large class of fibres, for instance, which have hitherto been undeveloped, only await the proper machinery for effective and economical extraction. Jamaicans regard the Exhibition, so opportunely suggested by Mr. Fawcett, and the preparations for which are being superintended with such remarkable skill and energy by Governor Sir Henry Blake, as likely to be the turning point in the modern history of the Colony. With the exception of fruit, it cannot be said that Jamaica has made much progress during the last ten years; but there are many encouraging signs of improvement, and with the advance of education among the people the cultivation of the rich natural products may be expected to extend more rapidly. Trade, especially with the United States, is encouraging. New industries are being opened up by means of roads and railways. The improved facilities for shipment must, in the course of time, largely increase commerce, so that the exports will show a more satisfactory result in proportion to the population. Attempts have been made to form a working commercial arrangement with Canada, and I look forward to the time when the Colonies generally will become connected by bonds of mutual interest, thus strengthening the Empire politically, and giving security for the food supply of England, which now, perhaps, too largely depends upon foreign countries, with whom we might at some time be at war. It is doubtless very satisfactory to the Colonies to notice the great attention which is being given to their affairs and resources in this country. The Colonial Empire, indeed, affords an opportunity for the highest statesmanship at home, and the Royal Colonial Institute is doing a good work in keeping alive the interest of the English people in the condition and progress of the Colonies. Such a paper as we have had to-night, for instance, must be extremely useful, and on behalf of Jamaica I may say that we are much indebted to Mr. Fowler for his able and instructive address.

Sir CHARLES BRUCE, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor of British Guiana): I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to call attention to some of the many advantages offered by the Colony of British Guiana for the investment of capital and the employment of labour. The short time at my disposal will indeed compel me to limit myself to a mere statement of facts and figures; other-



wise it would certainly be agreeable to myself, and might not be thought inappropriate, to give a fuller and more picturesque description of a Colony of memorable interest to the student of English history, from its connection with the Imperial enterprises of Sir Walter Raleigh and other great adventurers of a great age. Mr. Fowler will, I hope, allow me at the outset to take exception to his fancy that "the West Indies are looked upon as the private preserves of a few, and that there is not much for outsiders to get out of them." So far as concerns British Guiana, it is my main object to show that there is a great deal for outsiders to get out of the development of our resources. In the statistics given by Mr. Fowler to indicate the trading importance of the West Indies he has estimated the area of the group, including British Guiana and British Honduras, to be 128,727 square miles. Of this territory British Guiana cannot claim less than 109,000 square miles. So long as the boundaries of the Colony remain undetermined, it is of course impossible to define its area with accuracy, but, in the meantime, the generally-accepted estimate is 109,000 square miles. When the time comes for the boundaries of the Colony to be definitely adjusted—and it is the constant and earnest wish of the Colonists that that time may not long be delayed—the area of the Colony will probably be found to be approximately 120,000 square miles, the collective area of Great Britain and Ireland. If I add that of this territory only about 150 square miles—the area of the Isle of Wight—are beneficially occupied, it will be unnecessary for me to argue at length that British Guiana offers a sufficient area for the investment of capital and the employment of labour. As an encouragement to the investment of capital in the exploitation of this large territory, let me give a few indications of the fertility and resources of the occupied area. A few years ago the value of the imports of the Colony amounted to over £2,000,000, and of the exports to £3,000,000; but the recent fall in the price of sugar has necessarily reduced the volume of trade. There are, however, many indications of returning prosperity, and the measures which are being adopted in the Colony for the development of its territorial resources and the promotion of its new industries will, it is confidently believed, restore the volume of trade to the figures of the most prosperous period of its fortunes. The revenue of the Colony for the current financial year is estimated at about £500,000, and is expected fully to cover the expenditure. The capital of the Colony, the city of



Georgetown—as you, Sir Henry Barkly, who know it, will admit—is, beyond all doubt, the finest and most important city of the West Indian group, and I will even venture to say that in the beauty of its streets and gardens, and in the adequacy of its public and private buildings, Georgetown will compare favourably with the fairest cities of the Colonial Empire. I will only add as a homely, but intelligible, indication of prosperity, that in the Government Savings Banks over £200,000 stand to the credit of depositors. Of this amount about one-half is to the credit of East Indian immigrants, while the other moiety represents the savings of the industrial classes of the general community. Such indications as these seem to justify the hope that British Guiana may be found a fair field for the investment of capital and the employment of labour. The fortunes of the Colony hitherto have been almost wholly dependent on sugar. Sugar, as Lord Beaconsfield has observed in one of the most attractive of his political works, although a product of industry which serves equally to soothe infancy and charm old age, has often been the cause of great commercial and political disasters. Fortunately, British Guiana has been spared the ruin and havoc which, as Mr. Fowler has pointed out, have followed the depression of the sugar industry in many of the West India Islands. No one acquainted with the history and circumstances of Demerara, can doubt that the superior fortunes of the Colony are due to the courage and judgment of the capitalists who hold investments in its sugar industry. There are sugar-producing Colonies in which estates are nominally the property of adventurers without capital, and in which the sale of an estate is merely a transfer of liabilities from one speculative adventurer to another. This is not the case in British Guiana, where the independent resources of wealthy proprietors have enabled them to pass in comparative safety through the ungenial season of adversity which for a time imperilled their fortunes and threatened the abandonment of a large area of Colonial territory. If, as Mr. Fowler has observed, it has been demonstrated that the sugar cane can be profitably grown, in spite of beet subsidised with a bounty, by reduced expenses and improved processes of manufacture, it is certainly to the proprietors of British Guiana that so happy a result is largely due. But while the intelligent and judicious energy of the planting body has, it is hoped, secured the permanent and profitable cultivation under sugar cane of the territory under present occupation, there remains as a field for

the investment of fresh capital, the vast area of unexploited land to which I desire to call attention. The development of these territorial resources it is the constant aim of the Colonial Government and Legislature to promote by offering every facility to capital and labour. For agricultural purposes land can be bought at the upset price of one dollar (4s. 2d.) an acre, or leased at a rental of three stivers (about 2½d.) an acre. Conditional free grants are also made by the Legislature on application. In a recent case the Court of Policy entertained an application for a grant of 3,500 acres on condition that within five years an amount equal to 10s. an acre shall be spent on permanent improvements on the land, inclusive of the cost of erection of buildings; and I am confident that the Colony will be ready to consider any reasonable proposal which may be made by *bonâ fide* capitalists for the opening up of the territory. I need hardly add that it is not only the agricultural resources of the Colony which we desire to develop. Regulations have been recently framed under the Crown Lands Ordinances to facilitate equally the exploitation of its extensive forests and mineral resources. And now let me pass on to say a few words on the all-important question of labour. The population of our territory, extending, as I have shown, over an area of above 100,000 square miles, is estimated at about 300,000. Of this population about 20,000 are West Indian aborigines, who, except as boatmen, cannot be considered as generally available for industrial purposes: nearly 50,000 reside in Georgetown. It may be stated that the population of the Colony available for the cultivation and exploitation of the land does not much exceed 200,000. Of these about 100,000 are African descendants, and about the same number East Indian immigrants. There are some 12,000 Portuguese in the Colony—an industrious section of the community, many of whom are engaged in outdoor labour, but they work generally for themselves, and look chiefly to trade for their fortunes. The African descendants—generally designated in the Colony as “blacks,” and “coloured” as distinguished from the East Indian immigrants, known as “coolies”—are, as a rule, of powerful physique, and admirably adequate for all kinds of agricultural, forest, or mining labour. So far as my own experience goes, the African descendant is not more indolent than the white race in any part of the world, but in Demerara this section of the population are not always available when their services are sought by the employers of labour, for a reason which is in no way to their discredit. After the



abolition of slavery, the liberated people exerted themselves with surprising energy and intelligence to acquire the land of embarrassed proprietors, and a large number of considerable estates were purchased collectively by the liberated slaves who had formerly worked upon them. These estates, now called villages, are held by the proprietors under peculiar conditions of tenure, partly in undivided shares and partly in allotments purchased by individuals from the community. Distributed among the sugar estates, they form the principal source from which the estates obtain native labour. It not unnaturally happens that at the very time when there is an active demand for labour on the sugar estates the villagers are frequently found employed in the cultivation of their individual allotments or on the public works of the community. It will, therefore, easily be understood that numerically the African descendants are wholly inadequate for the cultivation of the occupied area of the Colony: much less can they be relied upon as a sufficient source from which labour can be drawn for the exploitation of the vast unoccupied area. To supplement their labour supply, the proprietors of sugar estates have for many years spent large sums for the introduction of East Indian coolies, with the result that the Colony now contains a resident population of about 110,000 East Indians. Mr. Fowler has justly appreciated the importance of a steady supply of labour from this source, and, indeed, it is not too much to say that such a supply is a principal condition upon which the existence of the sugar industry depends. It is equally certain that in any scheme which may be devised for the opening up of the territory of British Guiana, the supply of labour by immigration must be considered as indispensable. My limit of time—already, I fear, exhausted—makes it impossible for me to enter upon the question of the cost of East Indian coolie labour in British Guiana, but it is certain that the terms upon which such labour is obtained are such as to enable the planters to compete in the sugar industry with the most favoured sugar-producing countries, and I conclude that capitalists disposed to look to the Colony as a field for investment may safely rely upon the same source. So far as British Guiana is concerned, I am not of opinion that the West Indies can be considered as a land of promise for English field labour, or, indeed, for white labour at all otherwise than in the way of control and management. The opinion alluded to by Mr. Fowler, that the sugar industry requires capital, local experience,



and coloured labour, seems to me applicable to every industry upon which the opening up of tropical countries depends. And here I would say just one word about coloured labour, concerning which many absurd ideas are entertained and published. It is often said that coloured labour is not reliable; that the black or coloured man—East Indian or West Indian—cannot be depended on. I have lived for nearly a quarter of a century in countries dependent chiefly or wholly on coloured labour, and it is my belief that the labour of the coloured man is as reliable as the labour of the white man, under similar conditions, in any part of the world. Let me ask you to consider that for the cheap commodities of the breakfast table, for instance—tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, &c.—we are dependent on coloured labour; and if these commodities are placed within easy reach of the poorest of our people, it is really not so much to Chancellors of the Exchequer that we are indebted as to the cheapness and efficiency of coloured labour. It is, let me repeat, to capital, local experience, and a steady supply of coloured labour—either from the Eastern or the Western World—that we must look for the opening up of our Colony. I regret that I must leave unsaid much that might well be said on the subject of the resources of the Colony, but I cannot pass over without notice the gold industry. Sir Walter Raleigh, in his “*Discoverie of the Golden Empire of Guiana*,” says that, “Where there is store of gold it is in effect needless to remember other commodities for trade.” The Colony, while not neglecting other commodities for trade, does undoubtedly watch the increasing importance of the gold industry with eager interest. In 1884 the value of the gold exported from the Colony amounted to £1,000; in 1889 it amounted to £110,000, and the prospects of the present year are in every way encouraging. Hitherto all the gold exported has been the produce of “*placers*,” or surface claims; it is confidently anticipated that quartz mining will shortly be undertaken, with profitable results. It is now just 300 years since Sir Walter Raleigh, by his “*Discoverie of Guiana*,” attracted to South America the eyes of the great commercial adventurers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In Guiana they hoped to find that El Dorado which in the sixteenth century was the dream of many ambitious spirits and the motive of many romantic and heroic enterprises. Let me conclude my remarks by expressing a hope that it may be reserved for us, in the reign of a greater Queen and Empress, to prove that British Guiana, if not the El Dorado of the hopes of the nineteenth century, is a real golden land of prosperity and plenty.

Colonel J. C. RUSSELL: It is with considerable diffidence I respond to the kind invitation to address you on this subject, a subject of which I have only the superficial knowledge gained during a pleasant visit to the West Indies last winter. During that exceedingly delightful visit I enjoyed much of the legendary hospitality of the country. So many gentlemen opened not only their houses but their hearts to the visitor, and I had so many opportunities of gaining information, that before I left Kingston I felt in the position of the looker-on who really ought to see a great deal of the game. In reference to the special point on which Mr. Fowler asks for corroboration, I can only say that I have served for a considerable time in India and the Cape, and have seen a good deal of Ceylon and other Colonies. I have never visited Australia or America, but I have many friends and connections there. The opinion I have formed is that these great Colonies of ours are a kind of lucky-bag. Some men who are gifted with extraordinary ability, or who have a great amount of good fortune, pull out great prizes; but for one man who succeeds, how many more are there who, I won't say fail, but who gain a livelihood meagre out of all proportion to the labour they have devoted to it and the hardships they have probably gone through. From what I saw of Jamaica, and learned from sources placed at my disposal, I am convinced that young men who go out there, and who have common sense and decent constitutions, and are of temperate habits, would, by taking advantage of the opportunities so clearly pointed out by Mr. Fowler, always make a very reasonable living and accumulate a reasonable competence in the course of a reasonable number of years. The great bugbear, of course, is yellow fever and other tropical complaints. I must say I heard very little of yellow fever. Certainly, I met a great many people who had lived in Jamaica all their lives, and who had there brought up families just as strong and well-grown as many families in England, and I should say there need be no fear of bad results to the health of anyone who goes out to the West Indies and lives carefully and as people ought to live in tropical climates. I may mention that the average mortality of the European troops in Jamaica is only 8 per 1,000. In England it is a little over 6 per 1,000. Thus the difference is not very great. Moreover (and in this I shall be supported by medical opinion), I venture to say that the troops in Jamaica are not placed under the best conditions—certainly not in as good conditions for health, other things being equal, as the troops at



home. Putting aside trade inducements, therefore, every other inducement seems to exist for making Jamaica a very eligible place for young Englishmen to settle in. There is certainly no pleasanter, no more genial society, than is to be found among the planters and the European population of the island. There are a great many recognised sources of amusement, and others still remain which, in my opinion, are not sufficiently worked, and some of which, such as fishing in the river and sea, have great capabilities of development. Finally, there are all the resources and facilities of civilisation, such as post-offices, telegraphs, railroads, &c. There is one point which impressed me much, and with which, I have no doubt, you are familiar, viz., the great hold which our American cousins are getting in Jamaica, and, I dare say, in other of our West Indian possessions. The opinion I formed—not from my own observation alone, but from the expressions of many informants—was that, if England does not supply the energy and the capital, and send young Englishmen to take advantage of the unoccupied portions of Jamaica, in the course of another ten years all the land will be taken up by Americans, and England will have lost the chance she now has of herself developing that great island. I entirely agree with everything Mr. Fowler has said in his very interesting paper.

MR. NEVILLE LUBBOCK: I am very glad to have the opportunity of thanking Mr. Fowler for the great pleasure which his interesting paper has given to me, as well as to others. Mr. Fowler has dealt with a great many subjects relating to a great many Colonies, and I feel that, at this late hour, I cannot follow him and deal with them in the manner they deserve to be dealt with. I confess I am not so sanguine as is Mr. Fowler in regard to the success which is likely to await young men going out with £500 to £1,000. I fear the majority would come home, in the course of five years, minus the £500 or £1,000. At the same time, I do not doubt that, here and there—certainly, I believe, in Jamaica and in Trinidad—there is room for Europeans, in connection with certain industries, to settle and earn a fair living; but I do not believe there is any large opening for young men from Europe. Labour is the whole crux of the West Indian problem at the present time. What is required is population; and the European element can only be the element which directs and guides the coloured labour employed in tropical countries. We have already seen the enormous advantages which accrue to the Colonies by introducing Indian labour, and I do not suppose that anybody



who has any knowledge of British Guiana or Trinidad will for a moment doubt that their present prosperity is entirely due to the Indian immigration carried on for the last thirty years. I think that wise and prudent men will be rather guided by what has brought about prosperity in the past, and I feel sure that no wiser course can be taken than by encouraging this labour. I quite concur in thinking that the onus of introducing that immigration so far has fallen too heavily on the sugar estates. They have had to bear the bulk of the cost—almost, in fact, the whole cost—for, although the Government contributes one-third, the great proportion of that is raised from the sugar estates, and there is no doubt the whole population enjoy the benefit of the immigration. Even the black labour benefits by it. Lord Carnarvon has told us these coolies leave districts where they earn 2d. a day and go to districts where they earn 1s. They leave India in a state of semi-starvation, and anyone who has seen them after they have been settled awhile cannot fail to be struck with the improvement of their condition. Those, indeed, who have seen the growing generation must feel there is a great future in store for the West Indies when that population is ready to carry on the cultivation of the land. In regard to Federation, I quite agree that the plan is most desirable, but I would caution the Colonial Office against repeating the mistake they made a few years ago. They must not endeavour to rush the Colonies. It must take time and must be approached cautiously. The proper step, I think, would be for the Colonial Office to suggest a General Council of the West Indian Colonies. There might be two representatives from each Colony, one official and the other non-official, and they might discuss matters in which all the Colonies are equally interested—such as subsidies to the royal mail service, subsidies to steamers to the United States, and the subsidies to the electric telegraph. When they got together, other matters would, no doubt, be found in which they had a common interest. I think such a gathering would be a stepping-stone to Federation. If they were federated and could speak as one Colony, instead of as separate sticks in a bundle, I have no doubt they would be listened to and get greater justice than they do now. Allusion has been made to the silver currency in the West Indies. It will be news to many to hear that during the last ten years one bank alone has sent £700,000 in silver coinage from this country to the West Indies, and that the profit which the British Government made on this sum could not have

been less than £175,000. It is not quite nice, I think, that Great Britain should be taking in this way a matter of £15,000 or £20,000 a year out of the Colonies as profit. Mind you, their currency laws have been practically forced on them at the dictation of the Colonial Office. I think the Mint, if they were in a position to make terms, would be glad to give them half the profit, and that that would be a fair thing to ask. I feel quite sure that the more these Colonies are known the more people will be satisfied that they possess the germs of great prosperity, and that there are probably no tropical countries in the world which have such great natural advantages as our West India Colonies.

Mr. D. MORRIS, F.L.S. : I desire to add my personal thanks to my friend Mr. Fowler for discussing in so interesting a manner the circumstances of capital and labour in the West Indies. Mr. Fowler was long and honourably connected with the Colony of British Honduras, and he accomplished there the remarkable feat of traversing, at considerable risk to himself and his companions, the unexplored portions of the Colony from the frontier to the Cockscomb Mountains. His account of the journey was afterwards published, and led to much interest being taken in the mineral and agricultural resources of the country. British Honduras, if once it were properly opened, possesses excellent lands suitable for coffee growing; and if coffee cultivation should die out in the East Indies the high lands of British Honduras would prove most valuable for this remunerative industry. At Trinidad Mr. Fowler has very ably assisted Sir William Robinson in developing industries in that island, and more especially in regard to the work of the Central Board of Agriculture. This Board and its local branches will undoubtedly do much good, not only by directly encouraging industries, but by bringing persons engaged in them into contact with the best markets for the produce in this country and in the United States. I would here call special attention to the *Agricultural Record*, which is the official journal of the Central Agricultural Board of Trinidad. This is a monthly publication containing very valuable hints in regard to tropical industries; and I feel sure it would be of great service to the West Indies if every island issued so excellent a record for the use of those embarking in new or desirous of improving old and well-established industries. With the general conclusions of Mr. Fowler's paper it is difficult to disagree. There are, however, some points to which exception might be taken,



and I am disposed to agree with Mr. Nevile Lubbock in thinking that European settlers in the West Indies with little or no capital would be likely to meet with much to disappoint and discourage them. The climate would be against continued labour in the fields, and in other ways a class of "poor whites" would be placed at a disadvantage in competing with negro labour. Several attempts, I believe, have been made to introduce European settlers to Jamaica and other islands in the West Indies. It would be well to carefully examine the results of these experiments, and find out exactly the causes which led to the settlers dwindling away one by one, until now hardly one is left. It is quite possible the experiments were badly planned, and were destined to fail from the first. The fact, however, remains that in several instances the results were the same, in spite of cheap land, a comparatively healthy climate, and good seasons. From my own experience of the West Indies, the Europeans likely to succeed there are those possessing capital and energy, and capable of controlling negro labour on a moderately large scale. The introduction of whites depending chiefly for success upon manual labour would, I fear, be unwise, and lead to nothing but disappointment and loss. In regard to negro labour in the West Indies, it is true that in some islands it is insufficient to support large industries; and even in some islands like Jamaica, where there is a comparatively large negro population, some localities suffer considerably at times for want of labour. I fear that the system of education which we have inaugurated there has much to do with the withdrawal of the negro from the cultivation of the soil. The education we give the negro is calculated in every way to dissociate him from field labour, and to lead him to look upon it as a degradation instead of honourable toil. Industrial schools should largely replace the present elementary schools in the West Indies, and the children should be led from the first to become thoroughly familiar with the elementary treatment of the soil and the growth of plants. So far, I fear, it is quite the other way. Again, the facility with which the negro can obtain land and cut down valuable timber to grow a few bananas and yams is another means of diverting negro labour from regular industries; and, moreover, it is a system which tends to destroy the resources of the country and lead to the permanent impoverishment of the soil. At present the negro pays perhaps nothing—at most a mere nominal sum—for the right of exhausting some of the finest lands



in the West Indies. The land is only cultivated for a year or two, and then it is abandoned. Such a system is most wasteful, not only of the natural resources of the islands themselves, but also of the capabilities of the negro, who would otherwise devote himself to permanent industries. At this late hour it is impossible to discuss the other points which suggest themselves for notice. I will only state that there is certainly more life and energy exhibited in the treatment of West Indian industries of late years, and this is apparent, not only as regards fruit and other new industries, but also as regards sugar. The very interesting experiments carried on in regard to diffusion, and in regard to improved methods of cultivating and manufacturing sugar, are all hopeful signs which deserve to be duly recognised. Recently, at Barbados, the discovery by Professor Harrison and Mr. Bovell of seedling sugar canes possesses world-wide interest, and these investigators deserve great credit for what they have done. The results of their discovery have been keenly followed on this side, and confirmed by independent investigation. There now can be no doubt that new varieties of sugar canes can be raised from seed, and the yield of canes raised to a higher standard than ever attained before. In conclusion, I have only to express the earnest hope that these valuable possessions of ours in the West Indies may eventually become the home of large and prosperous industries.

The Rev. D. J. EAST (Jamaica): I wish in the first place to corroborate all that Mr. Fowler has said in reference to the climate of Jamaica, and I think I am well warranted in bearing testimony to it. I have lived in Jamaica for 38 years, having now reached my 75th year, and I am still in the enjoyment of a good measure of health, and intend very shortly to return to the Colony. I have the highest opinion of the climate of Jamaica. I see here gentlemen who have lived there for 45 years, and lived, too, in connection with its planting interests. The main thing in regard to the climate is, I am convinced, self-management. If men know how to manage themselves, I believe they may live as well, as healthily, and as long in Jamaica as in any part of the world. I have seen young men go out, and fade and pass away from the scene, but I have known something of their manner of life, their self-neglect, their disregard of the laws of health, and of their not considering the difference between a temperate and a tropical climate. I would rejoice to see a large increase of the European element of our population. My life

has been mostly identified with the black and coloured races, but there is no man who would rejoice more than I should to see, even in the interest of other sections of the community, a large increase of our European population. I listened with great interest to what has been said with reference to the capability of our sugar estates competing even with beetroot sugar cultivation. I remember many years ago that the price of sugar was nearly as low as it has been of recent years. I was at that time personally intimate with the late Mr. Sewell, one of our largest and most successful cultivators, and while he was deploring the low prices, I said, "You are making your estates pay." He said, "Yes. I am liberal to my land, and my land is liberal to me." He was a resident proprietor; he had ample capital to work his estates with, and even at the lowest prices he was able to compete in the markets of the world. I believe that under the same conditions—the possession of capital, skill in cultivation, suitable machinery for the sugar manufacture—under these conditions I agree with Mr. Fowler, that our sugar estates may still be made to pay. Mr. Fowler stated the rate of interest at from 8 to 10 per cent. Just before I left, notice was given by the management of the Colonial Bank that the rate of interest would be reduced to 6 per cent.; and the bank rate is, I believe, the standard throughout the island. I hope when I return I shall find that promise has been fulfilled. I noticed with interest what Mr. Morris said in reference to the present system of education. I am not prepared to go the length he might perhaps go in depreciation of the present system. It is far from perfect. It needs much to amend it. It has been my earnest endeavour to promote improvement in the system. For two years I sat on a Government Commission in connection with our juvenile population, and one of the strongest points it was my privilege to advocate was the establishment of industrial schools. It is no fault of the educationists of the Colony that such schools were not established years ago. I am glad to know that our present Governor (Sir Henry Blake) is taking up this subject, and I hope on my return to find that progress has been made in that direction; in fact, I know that efforts are being made with that view. I thank Mr. Fowler for his valuable paper.

The CHAIRMAN: Our usual hour for closing is past, and I will now ask you to join with me in giving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Fowler for his excellent paper.

Mr. FOWLER: I am glad to find that there seem to be so few

criticisms to answer—in fact, I think I may claim that the Court is practically with me. In regard to the question of education that has been so pointedly referred to, I have always maintained that there were three parts of a man to be educated—first, his moral being ; secondly, his mind ; and, thirdly, his hands ; and I am in hopes that industrial training in Trinidad, as also in Jamaica, will be carried out, and that all the resources of the Government will not continue to be devoted to the mere education of the mind, but that a plot of ground may be attached to each public school where children can be taught the use of a hoe or how to prune a tree, or a workshop be established in which the use of the tools are taught that the children are likely to require in after life. I beg now to propose a vote of thanks to the Chairman. I need hardly remind you that Sir Henry Barkly has occupied the position of Her Majesty's representative in various Colonies in nearly every quarter of the globe, not only with advantage to the inhabitants of those Colonies, but to the Empire at large. I may add that Sir Henry Barkly is justly regarded as one of the principal pillars of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The CHAIRMAN formally acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated.



## SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

FOR fourteen years successive Conversazioni were held by permission of the Council on Education at the South Kensington Museum, but want of space precluded the providing of cloak-room accommodation, and the authorities found it necessary to prohibit the sale of tickets. The Royal Albert Hall and adjacent Conservatory were consequently engaged for the Conversazioni of 1888 and 1889, but the removal of the latter adjunct rendered it unsuitable for subsequent gatherings. Under these circumstances, application was made to the Trustees of the British Museum for permission to use the Natural History Museum in Cromwell Road, and this request was acceded to. In the absence of artificial light, except in the Central Hall and British Saloon, which were partially provided with gas fittings, it became necessary to make temporary arrangements for additional lighting. On the Society of Arts being conceded a similar privilege, joint contracts were accepted by the two institutions for adding to the fittings in the central part of the building, and for illuminating the Bird Gallery and the Fossil Mammalia Gallery, by means of electricity, for two nights; additional cloak-room accommodation was also arranged for. As the Museum had never been applied to a similar purpose, it was obviously no easy matter to foresee certain matters of detail which only experience could suggest, but visitors had every facility for seeing their friends from various parts of the Empire, and admiring the beautiful and interesting objects on view. The band of the Coldstream Guards performed, under the direction of Mr. C. Thomas, in the Central Hall, and that of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues), under the direction of Mr. C. Godfrey, in the Bird Gallery, the programmes including patriotic airs and selections of peculiarly Colonial significance. The large flag of the Institute, with the motto, "The Queen and a United Empire," was displayed immediately in front of the main entrance. Refreshments were served throughout the evening in the Bird Gallery, the Lecture Room, and the South Corridor. The Central Hall was decorated with tropical plants, and here the guests, who numbered nearly 2,800, were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors:—*His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G., the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, the Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G., Mr. F. H. Dangar, Mr. Frederick Dutton, Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., Mr. W. M. Farmer, Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., Mr. H. J. Jourdain, C.M.G., Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., Mr. Nevile Lubbock, Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B., Mr. J. R. Mosse, Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G., Mr. John Paterson, Mr. Peter Redpath, Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith, Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., Mr. James A. Youl, C.M.G.*

# APPENDIX.

## AGRICULTURE IN FIJI.\*

By H. H. THIELE, Esq., Nansori, Fiji.

DURING late years not a few unsuccessful white men have left these islands and sought a living elsewhere; exaggerated reports of hurricanes, floods, and other local troubles have appeared in the press now and again, and also helped to give this little Colony a bad name. Man is generally inclined to blame the land, in preference to acknowledging his own incapacity for making proper use of it, and the daily press does not often reproduce news it receives from far-distant countries, without enlarging upon it. It is my intention in the following paper to give a clear, concise, and, as far as it is in my power, a correct statement of the present state and prospects of Fiji, especially as far as its agriculture is concerned, and I hope thereby to modify, if not altogether change, any unfavourable opinion which may have been arrived at through previous incorrect reports. To give a detailed geographical description of Fiji is not necessary for the present purpose; but the following general information may be useful to those who are not acquainted with these islands.

*Position.*—The Fijian group lies between the 15°38th and 20th degrees of south latitude, and between the 178°20th degree west and the 176°40th degree east longitude; the islands are consequently all within the Tropics, and in the track of the south-east trade winds.

*Area and Population.*—There are some 250 islands, of which, however, only about half are populated. The total area is 7,400 square miles, Viti Levu, the largest island, being 4,200 square miles, and Vanua Levu, the second in size, about 2,400 square miles. Other islands of importance are Taviuni (217 square miles), Kandavu (124 square miles), Ovalau (where the old capital of Fiji, Levuka, is situated), Gau, Lakeba, Koro, and Mago.

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\* It was found impossible to arrange for the reading of this paper at one of the Sessional meetings of the Institute, as proposed by the author, but it is published in this volume by direction of the Council.

The total number of inhabitants is 124,100, of which 111,000 are natives, 9,700 coolies and imported Polynesians, and 3,400 white people (mostly Europeans). Nearly half of all the inhabitants of Fiji live on the largest island, Viti Levu, where the present capital Suva is situated.

The above figures are approximate only.

*Natural Description.*—The islands without exception are more or less mountainous, and generally most so towards their centres, the average height being about 2,000 feet, with a few isolated peaks reaching an altitude of 3,000 to 4,000 feet. Flat land fit for cultivation is found principally along the beach, or on the river banks. The smaller islands are covered with luxurious bush vegetation, and on the two large islands extensive grass plains and treeless ranges are found on the north and west coasts, while the other portion is covered with bush to the tops of the hills. Many of the islands are clearly of volcanic origin (hot springs being found in several places), and nearly all of them are entirely, or to a great extent, surrounded by coral reefs, which make navigation in these waters very dangerous. Viti Levu is the only island with rivers of any importance; these are the Rewa, Navua, Siga Toka, and Ba; with exception of the Siga Toka, the others are navigable for small steamers or crafts for the first ten or twenty miles, and perhaps fifty miles more by boats or canoes. These rivers form the only means of transport of produce, &c., to and from the interior; proper roads have only been made in a very few places as yet. The coast lines of the larger islands are very irregular, and many bays are found, which afford good harbours with safe anchorage.

*Climate.*—The tropical heat, which might be expected in Fiji, is to a great extent moderated by the trade winds; calms very rarely occur in the daytime, and the steady sea breeze makes the climate perhaps the healthiest within the Tropics. In the two large islands the mountain ranges, of which the principal direction is from south-west to north-east, cause a remarkable difference in rainfall; the climate to the east and south of the ranges being very wet, with an average rainfall of probably about 110 inches, and that to the west and north of the ranges comparatively dry, with not much more than half the rainfall quoted.

The heaviest rainfalls ever recorded in Fiji on good authority have been between seven and eight inches in the twenty-four hours. The so-called hurricanes here occur about once in three



or four years; they generally commence in the north and work westward, where they finish with very heavy rain-squalls. The force of the wind is not so great as in the hurricanes proper of the West Indies, and the damage done here to the different crops is caused more by the flooding of rivers than by the force of the wind.

The mean temperature at Suva, on the south coast of Viti Levu, for the warmest six months of the year is about 80° Fahr., and for the coldest about 74°. Farther inland and at higher altitudes the difference between maximum and minimum temperatures increases, but the mean is not much altered.

*Fauna*.—The only indigenous *mammals* in Fiji are one species of rat, four of the cetacean family, and five species of bats. There are no large wild animals at all, but most of the useful domestic animals have been imported, and thrive well. *Birds* are more numerous: wild duck, pigeons, and parrots being the most common; the owl, hawk, kingfisher, teal, and sand-piper families are also well represented. Of *fish* there is a great variety, and in unlimited quantities, most of them being excellent eating. No proper fishing industry is, however, established. Plenty of fish can be had on the coast at a cheap rate, but a few miles inland they are hardly ever offered for sale, although double the price could easily be obtained. *Reptiles* are few and harmless. *Fresh and salt water shells* are very numerous, and some of them, for instance, the orange cowrie, are of considerable value and beauty. *Crustaceous animals* are also plentiful, and several species form an important portion of the natives' daily food. *Insects* are not wanting; mosquitoes, flies, and cockroaches are rather troublesome; some peculiar species of the mantis are found in Fiji, and spiders are represented by numerous kinds, both large and small. Of *molluscous animals* the sea slugs, or "bêche de mer," deserve to be specially mentioned, as they are of considerable value, and have for many years formed an important article of export to China.

*Flora*.—It is impossible in a few words to give a proper idea of the general flora of islands which are so immensely rich in vegetation as Fiji. The cocoanut and fern palms are likely at once to attract the notice of a stranger, but the rest of the trees and shrubs are to a great extent so covered with creepers of different descriptions, that it is difficult to name the individual plants, and very hard work to move about amongst them in the forest. Numerous varieties of fern abound wherever the rainfall

is plentiful, and indigenous fruit trees of various kinds are found round the native villages on all the islands. Plants with beautiful flowers or variegated foliage are found growing wild in the bush, or cultivated in the gardens of Europeans and natives. The valuable sandalwood trees, which in former years constituted the principal article of export, have all been cut down with reckless imprudence, and at present no sandalwood is being exported; some replanting has been carried out under supervision of the Government, and the young trees now growing are protected by heavy penalties from being cut down. The climate of Fiji being genial and the soil good, many useful tropical plants have been imported, and if they have not all proved a success, the cause has in many cases been want of knowledge of their proper treatment on the part of the experimenter. The common English vegetables have nearly all been imported, and do well; the potato will grow here, but a Fijian-grown potato cannot be used for seed.

The foregoing general remarks will be sufficient to enable the reader to follow me in the account of the different industries of Fiji, with which I now propose to proceed.

*Sugar.*—By far the most important industry to these islands is the growing of sugar cane and the manufacture of raw sugar. This industry is only eight or ten years old, and has already superseded all others in Fiji. There is a kind of wild sugar cane called “dovu,” which the natives have always used for food, but never attempted to extract juice from; what is now cultivated for this latter purpose is all grown from imported cane tops, principally of a variety originally obtained from the Honolulu Islands, and bearing that name. Several other kinds have been tried, and, although the above has been pronounced the most suitable, it is doubtful whether an equal and fair trial has been given to all the different varieties likely to succeed.

Land just cleared and broken up for cultivation gave at first a very abundant harvest, but experience has shown it does not continue to do so in Fiji, as in some other tropical countries, and that a considerable decrease in production of sugar cane by the same soil takes place from year to year. The weather cannot have had this effect on the yield, as the rainfalls during the past five years were: 102 in. in 1884, 86 in. in 1885, 96 in. in 1886, 122 in. in 1887, and 121 in. in 1888; the mean temperature during the whole of the above period ranged between 74° and 78° F. The rainfalls and temperatures here quoted are from a



large sugar plantation on the Rewa river, where great care has been exercised in taking meteorological observations. If the average rainfall, which was a little over 105 in. for the above period, was too much for a good crop, then the years 1885 and 1886 ought to have shown some improvement in the yield; and if 105 in. is too little, then 1887 and 1888 should have been the best years. As a matter of fact, though, there was a regular falling off from year to year without exception. It is possible the imported plants may, to a certain extent, have lost part of their power of reproduction, and that a fresh importation of stock would cause an increase of yield at first; but it is not at all likely that, if a degeneration does take place, it would show itself so generally, so regularly, and be so perceptible as has been the case in past years.

It must not be supposed that the soil is getting generally exhausted and unable to grow anything. This is far from being the case; in fact, it will produce other kinds of crop in abundance; it has only become "tired"—if I may use this expression—of repeatedly growing the same crop, and will, therefore, under ordinary circumstances, not produce a fair harvest, unless allowed a change or rest for a few years.

From what has been said above, it is logical to conclude that the sugar cane must require from the soil some substance which, as far as Fiji goes, is not found in sufficient quantities to last any length of time, and must therefore be supplied artificially. With the object of ascertaining what actually is wanting, and in what forms and quantities the remedies should be applied, some hundreds of experiments are at present being carried on by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, on its numerous plantations. Chemical manures of different compositions are applied in different quantities to different kinds of soil at different seasons of the year; compost, farm manure, and 'green manures are also being experimented with, and different systems of planting and attending to the crop are carried out. It is, therefore, not too much to say that, in two or three years' time, the above Company will be in possession of such facts relating to the production of cane as will enable it, not only to increase the present yield at least 50 per cent., but also to improve the quality of the cane produced.

With reference to rainfall, there are, no doubt, some low-lying districts which are on the whole too wet to produce a fair cane crop every season, not so much through the rain actually falling



there, as on account of floods generally caused by too much water coming down from the more elevated land, and not finding sufficiently quick outlet to the sea. These circumstances cannot be controlled, and such districts will most likely be avoided by cane planters in the future, and preference given to such land in the drier parts of the islands where an insufficient rainfall can be supplemented by artificial means—in other words, where irrigation can be carried out. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, on its plantations on the Ba River (north-west coast of Viti Levu) is irrigating cane fields with very favourable results, and some new land the Company intends to take up shortly, with a view of extending its operations in Fiji, will be chosen with due regard to the possibility of obtaining sufficient water for irrigation at a reasonable outlay. Queensland sugar millowners are also looking out for land here, the want of cheap coloured labourers making this industry an unprofitable one in their Colony.

The sugar cane in Fiji has its enemies in several insects, such as the borer, grasshopper, and cricket; but I do not think it suffers more in this respect than in other countries. A disease probably caused by a fungus has also appeared and done considerable damage. There is, however, every reason to believe, in the opinion of good authorities, that higher cultivation and liberal manuring will considerably reduce, if not put a stop to, the disease altogether. The aim should be to produce very strong and healthy plants in as short a time as possible, and thus the insects, which all prefer the young shoots, will have less time to cause destruction, and the general vigorous condition of the plant will successfully withstand the attack of the fungus.

The planters who commenced growing cane, and selling it to the mills, have not been successful, and could hardly expect to be so. To the best of my knowledge there were in the whole of the Rewa district not more than one or two planters who had had any previous experience in cane growing; and, under such circumstances, to use all their land, as they actually did, for that purpose only, must be considered a very risky venture. They produced nothing else wherewith to counterbalance the losses, and could not profitably grow cane, for which they were paid from 10s. to 12s. 6d. per ton. Another error many of them committed was taking up too much land in proportion to their capital; they soon had to borrow money in advance on their harvest, and although, as a rule, only charged reasonable interest on the loans,

the result has been that from lien on the crop it came to giving mortgage on the land, and this is now falling into the hands of the millowners, the banks, and the mortgage companies.

Good land is still plentiful in Fiji, and that sugar cane can be grown with profit, is a fact beyond dispute. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, with about nine years' experience, is not likely to be mistaken in its judgment of the land, and the fact of the Company extending its operations should impart confidence to outside capitalists who may be inclined to purchase land and establish sugar mills.

*Bananas (Musa Chinensis).*—Next to sugar cane in importance comes the growing of bananas, which is also quite a new industry, having only been carried on to any extent during the last two or three years. There is, according to Seeman, one wild-growing species (*Musa troglodytarum*), and about eighteen others imported and cultivated; of these the *Musa Chinensis* is by far the most important, and the only one of which the fruit is exported. The bananas are principally shipped to the Sydney market—a seven days' voyage—where they, on account of their superior flavour, are preferred to the same fruit imported from Queensland, and, consequently, command a higher price.

An acre of good land will carry 1,000 to 1,200 plants, from which may be expected a yearly return of from 250 to 300 bunches—fit for transport to the other Colonies.

The banana is a plant which exhausts the soil very much, without, however, depriving it of any of those substances necessary to the successful cultivation of cacao, coffee, or cocoanuts. This would naturally suggest the growing of some of these crops together, or alternately with bananas; but no such proper use is made of the land, and, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two plantations, no manuring is being done to it either. The natives, who have almost unlimited land at their disposal, take a few crops off a piece of land, and then leave it for several years to recover whatever loss it has suffered; in this way they can get fair results. The white planters cannot pursue the same plan on their limited plantations, and, consequently, get less fruit every year, and of inferior quality.

A good-sized bunch, fit for exportation, is worth at present about 1s. delivered in Suva. Some planters prefer exporting their own fruits, and, although better profits are occasionally made, heavy losses have often to be borne. These are principally caused by the fruit rotting during transit; by the steamer refusing to



take small and very unripe bunches; and lastly, through the Colonial market being already fully supplied from other places at the time the Fiji steamer arrives.

Banana growing is, in my opinion, a very precarious undertaking, and I doubt very much if it will ever become of any great benefit to the landowners, especially if an altogether different system of cultivation is not adopted. There is plenty of land suitable for the purpose, and, if liberal manuring is resorted to, and the production of large well-conditioned fruit aimed at, and only such sent to market, there is no reason to doubt a satisfactory result.

A destructive disease has appeared in the banana plantations, and is, according to the opinion of some planters, caused by the same fungus which attacks the sugar cane. An almost complete remedy is, however, said to have been found lately, and consists in cutting down the trees, and pouring a few bucketfuls of sea water or salt water over the stumps. No experiments have as yet been made with sea water on diseased sugar cane.

Some better arrangements in the steamers carrying the fruit to the market are also required. The ships in the New York and Central American banana trade have their holds specially fitted for the purpose at considerable expense; they load at Colon, Port Limon, Greytown, &c., in hotter climates than ours, are on the average about one half as long again on the voyage as the steamers from Fiji to Sydney, and it is only in very exceptional cases that the fruit is not delivered in New York in first-class condition.

The bunches grown in Central America for export are large, and generally produced on elevated lands, never in swamps; here the fruit is much smaller, and principally grown on low land liable to be flooded. This latter fact may have something to do with our bananas not keeping well during transport. It will be seen from the above remarks that, although money has no doubt been made in the banana trade, this industry is far from moving in a settled, flourishing groove.

*Cocoanuts.*—The trees (*Cocos nucifera*, Linn.) producing this fruit do not receive the care necessary to produce as remunerative a crop as they easily could be made to do. Irrigation as carried on with excellent results in cocoa-nut plantations in Ceylon has, of course, never been attempted in Fiji as yet, nor has any description of manure been used; the trees have, consequently, no strength in them, and one cannot be surprised at



the heavy damages caused by the occasional storms. The trees in Ceylon can stand the strongest monsoons, and those in the West Indies the terrible hurricanes, and bear more fruit besides. It is, however, with this industry, as with many others in Fiji; the cultivator thinks the only expense and trouble he ought to incur is on account of gathering the harvest.

Notwithstanding the scanty attention paid to the trees, and the low price of copra, the supply of the latter article is not at all diminishing, and there is plenty of raw material for several local oil mills.

Some desiccated cocoanut has also been manufactured in Suva, but the industry is as yet in its infancy, and it is a question for the future to decide, whether a profitable market and steady demand can so far be relied upon as to justify the manufacture of this article on a larger scale.

*Tea (Thea Sinensis).*—The production of tea will in all probability in a few years' time be one of the most important branches of Fijian industry. An acre of land will hold about one thousand five hundred trees, and will give about 300 lbs. of dried tea, the local value of which is from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. The climate on several of our islands is admirably adapted for this plant, and suitable soil can be found in almost unlimited quantity.

With reference to tea, it must be remembered that there is the same difficulty to be surmounted as with any new brand of a well-known and extensively used article of food. The public taste must, to a certain extent, be educated to it, and in Fiji our own tea is now preferred by most people to the more expensive imported descriptions.

It has only been exported for a couple of years, and already a fair demand exists in the neighbouring Colonies.

*Tobacco (Nicotiana Tabacum, Linn.).*—This plant thrives admirably in all parts of Fiji, and could be produced in much larger quantities than is the case at present; no reliable experiments have been made with different varieties, and it is, therefore, impossible to say what improvements could be made in this respect. We meet again here a general want of experience and knowledge on the part of the cultivator and curer, and, before this is overcome, no decided success can be expected. Some really excellent samples were exhibited by Mr. King, of Levuka, at the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held in Suva in November, 1889, and several favourable reports have been received from

firms in Europe, who have had an opportunity of examining Fiji tobacco. The plants are strong and healthy, the leaves large and free from holes; but the curing of them shows want of knowledge or experience. It cannot be learned out of any book how to grow and treat tobacco in Fiji; local peculiarities in the composition of the soil, as well as climatic differences, must be taken into consideration, and it is only by experiments, or rather the experience gathered through them, that a satisfactory result and decided success can be expected.

Local prices are rather variable; at present from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb. is paid for good tobacco. Twelve months ago any quantity could be bought for 6d. per lb., and it has been as low as 4d.; but to grow it profitably for a white planter, he should be sure of obtaining 8d. to 9d. per lb.

*Vanilla* (*Vanilla planifolia*).—The cultivation of this orchid has been tried with success. The plant grows well, and produces good-sized pods; but when it comes to treating these there is a general want of knowledge exhibited. Probably not half the people who have experimented with vanilla plants know it is necessary to manipulate each flower in order to cause fructification. Some samples of pods sent to Europe were declared originally to have been as good as any in the market, but through bad curing alone their value was put at one-third of what the same pods, well cured, would have reached. Vanilla is a plant which requires shade, moisture, and a good deal of care, and, although not likely to become one of the principal articles of export, it might easily form an important subsidiary one.

*Coffee* (*Coffea Arabica*, Linn.).—Coffee cultivation is now almost entirely given up in Fiji, a fact which is much to be regretted, as the produce from these islands had already obtained a good name in the commercial world. The trees were attacked by a little insect (*Acarus coffeæ*), which destroyed the leaves, and consequently no fruit, or very little, was produced. Several large plantations were taken charge of by the Government, the trees were rooted up and burnt, but with no satisfactory result.

Although it does not specially refer to coffee plantation, I might here mention what Dr. Seeman points out to be a source of great destruction for young plantations of almost any kind, it is "the fact of their being closely surrounded by bush or scrub. The young and delicate leaves no sooner develop themselves than they are set upon by immigrating hordes of insects, and are very often entirely destroyed." The planter naturally gets dis-

heartened, when in reality no man with experience should expect anything else to happen.

Good coffee will grow well enough, but unless some remedy for the insect disease on the plants is found, I am afraid this branch of agriculture will never revive again to any great extent.

*Maize (Zea Mays).*—Indian corn is grown principally by the natives, who, however, produce little more than what is consumed in the country. The prices fluctuate between 2s. 4d. to 3s. per bushel; two crops can be had yearly off the same piece of land. It is almost sure to give a good yield, and ought to be cultivated to a much greater extent, and exported to the Australian Colonies, where the ruling price is about 1s. more per bushel. That this is not done may have its reason in the high steamer freights, and the entire want of a sailing-ship traffic for general produce between Fiji and Australia or New Zealand. The only sailing vessels coming to Fiji are chartered for a round voyage, bringing coals and taking away sugar or copra.

*Oil-producing Plants.*—With the exception of the cocoanut tree, these are not cultivated to any extent for the special purpose of producing oil, and such will hardly be the case until proper oil mills are established. The most important of these are, besides the previously mentioned cocoanut tree: the pea, or ground nut (*Arachis hypogæa*), the dilo (*Calophyllum inophyllum*, Linn.), the lauci (*Aleurites triloba*, Forst.), the uto-ni-papalagi (*Ricinus communis*, Linn.), the croton oil plant (*Curcas purgans*, Med.). All these plants grow well, although we are importing largely cocoanut oil for labour rations, and castor oil as a lubricant for machinery. What raw material is produced is all exported. Were a mill established, it could dispose of much of its oil for local use, and all the refuse, containing, as it does, a considerable quantity of nitrogenous matter, would command a good price as manure for the sugar-cane fields.

The price of castor oil in Sydney is at present 2s. 9d. per gallon; import duty, freight, &c., brings it up to 3s. 9d. per gallon in Fiji. Cocoanut oil costs 2s. 2d. per gallon in Auckland, and can be landed in Fiji for 3s. 1d. per gallon. To buy the oils in the local stores, the price would be about 6d. more per gallon.

The Australian Colonies import oils largely, and no small amount of money would be saved in freight, by establishing local oil mills, and transporting the oil only, instead of sending the whole bulk of the raw material to the mills in other Colonies.

*Fibre-producing Plants.*—It is hardly worth while going into



the question of producing plants for this special purpose as long as hundreds of tons of cocoanut fibres and banana stalk fibres are annually thrown away as useless. Capital is wanted to turn such waste into a useful product; the raw material is plentiful everywhere in Fiji in some form or other.

In addition to the plants already named, which are likely to be of importance to this Colony, I might perhaps also mention the starch-producing ones, such as *Tacca sativa* (Rumph.), *Tacca pinnatifida* (Forst.), and *Sagus vitiensis* (Wendl.). The manufacture of sago is rather a complicated and expensive one, and therefore not likely to be carried out extensively for some time to come.

The following native vegetables:—Revi, or yam (*Dioscorea alata*, Linn.), kawai (*Dioscorea aculeata*, Linn.), tivoli (*Dioscorea nummularia* (Linn.), dalo, or taro (*Colocasia antiquorum esculenta*, Schott.), and kumara, or sweet potato (*Batatai edulis*, Chois.), are in themselves very important as the staple food of the Fijians, but their cultivation is comparatively expensive, and will therefore hardly be undertaken on a large scale by any of the white planters.

*Land.*—In Fiji, land suitable for agricultural purposes can either be bought or rented; at present there is not much difficulty in getting it on reasonable terms from the Banks, the Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited, of New Zealand, or the Mercantile Agency Company, Limited. To buy land from the natives has to be effected through the Government, and it is generally combined with a good many difficulties. Of course, prices vary considerably, according to position, and whether the land has been cleared, and is already under cultivation. Good virgin land can be bought for from £1 to £2 per acre; but well cultivated land in full producing power, and in a favourite district, like the Rewa, would cost from £10 to £20 per acre.

The rent of land also varies considerably; large blocks of land, never previously cultivated, can be had at from 2s. 6d. per acre per annum for hilly land, fit for grazing purposes only, to £1 per acre for first-class land in good position, and fit for sugar cane, tea, and any other tropical produce. Small cultivated lots near town fetch much higher rents, and are generally used for producing vegetables or fruit. As a result of experience it must be recommended to rent good land for a term of about twenty years, and with reasonable facilities of communication with one of the principal ports—such land can be had without difficulty for a rent of about 15s. per acre.

*Labour.*—The success of most industries in Fiji as well as in other places, depends materially on the possibility of getting cheap labour, and although the Government has done much good by importing Polynesians (called Kanakas in Queensland), and, later on, Coolies from India, it has not been done in the most practical and least expensive way: the planters are consequently complaining, and in some respects, with good reason.

There are three classes of coloured labourers, viz., Fijians, Polynesians, and Coolies; I will review these separately. White men very rarely work in the field, they are mostly employed as overseers, mechanics, mill hands, &c.

(1) *Fijians.*—The natives are not encouraged by the Government to look for work on the plantations, the principal reason being, that if many of the young and able-bodied men leave a district or village, some difficulty may be experienced by the remaining hands in cultivating or raising the necessary quantities of produce required to cover the Government taxes.

The following are the usual proceedings adopted to obtain native labourers. The planter takes out a licence (cost 10s.), which entitles his appointed recruiting agent to go to certain districts therein mentioned, and engage a stated number of natives for work at that particular plantation. The planter has to pay 26s. taxes for each man for a year, and in wages—at the present moment, not less than £8 per annum, besides providing them with food, house, clothes, medical attendance, and medicines. The agreement, to be made before a magistrate, may be for three, six, or twelve months; if for a shorter period than three months, it is not necessary to have a written agreement, and the wages are then, as a rule, £1 per month, 5s. per week, or 1s. per day, with rations. The recruiting agent is paid about 31s. per head for yearly men, and somewhat less for those who agree to work for a shorter period only. The employer has also to pay for the transport of the labourers to the plantation, and, after completion of contract, for their return passages home. Summing up these figures, and adding 6d. per day for rations, and about £1 per annum for the other allowances, it will be seen that a Fijian costs over £21 a year for  $5\frac{1}{2}$  days' work, or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  tasks per week; reckoning 280 working days in the year, the wages amount to not less than 1s. 6d. per diem.

The natives are, on the whole, not good workers. Some of them can use the axe and cane knife very well, and those from the smaller islands or the coast are handy men in small steamers,



lighters, or boats. They are fond of making trivial complaints to the magistrates, which, if nothing else comes of them, cause trouble, and waste of time attending the court.

Considerable difficulty is sometimes met with in getting native labourers, especially if the owner of the plantation requiring them has a bad name for working his men too hard, or for giving them insufficient food, or food of bad quality. I spoke only a few weeks ago to a recruiting agent, who had just been away for over three months without having secured a single man.

Married men, women, and children under fourteen years are not allowed to leave their home districts for the purpose of taking up agreements to work.

(2) *Polynesians*.—This term, as used in Fiji, applies to the inhabitants of any of the other South Sea Islands. Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides supply probably the largest number of labourers. The importation of Polynesians has been carried on for a good many years; but the supply is irregular and limited, and cannot by a long way satisfy the requirements of the plantation owners.

The following is the usual proceeding in procuring these labourers. A schooner or other small craft gets a permit from the Government to recruit a certain number of men, and is fitted out and provisioned according to regulation; she is accompanied by a Government agent, whose special duty it is to see that no man is taken away from his native island against his will, or without full knowledge of what he may expect on arrival. The agent also has to see that the emigrants are well treated and fed during the voyage. On arrival in Fiji the total expense of the expedition is divided by the number of individuals brought, and whoever has applied for any of them must pay that amount per head as introduction money. It has happened that a vessel has been so unsuccessful after a long voyage as to bring only a very few men, and the unfortunate planter, who applied for them, was forced to pay upwards of £100 per head, instead of the usual price, which is less than £20; that this may be ruinous to a small planter is easily understood. Married women with their husbands, and children with their parents, are allowed to emigrate under the Polynesian labour ordinance.

The contract with the so-called "new boys" is generally for five years, at a rate of £3 per annum for an adult male; after the expiration of this period they become "old boys," and can engage where and how they like. Women and children are paid



less wages (in proportion to their workingabilities), but all monies earned by new Polynesians are deposited in the Government offices, and never paid to the men themselves. They all get free house, food, clothes, medical attendance, medicine, and hospital treatment, and after completion of contract are sent back to their native island at the expense of the original employer. When using the term "clothes" here (as well as previously under Fijian labour) it must be understood to mean a few cheap articles only, the value of which does not exceed 9s. per head per annum. At expiration of contract time the Government hands each man his wages in cash, or gives him an order on some tradesman, to supply the bearer with goods up to the value of the amount due to him. If a Polynesian does not wish to return home immediately after the expiration of his five years, the passage money has nevertheless to be paid by the employer to the Government, and the man can subsequently claim his free passage home.

During the first year or two these labourers are very useless, in fact, they have to be tamed and taught; afterwards many of them turn out very well indeed. I know of one "old boy" who has been captain of a river steamer for several years, and whose wages are only £1 per week without rations; it would be difficult enough to find a white man capable of taking his place, and if so the wages would not be less than £4 per week.

They are on an average considerably smaller men in stature than the Fijians, and not so strong either; but they are a good-tempered, merry lot of people, who never give much trouble.

(3) *Coolies*.—These were first imported from Calcutta in 1879, when some 480 arrived. It is, however, only since 1883 that the immigration has been regular and of importance. There are now about 6,000 coolies in Fiji, of whom 4,000 are working for the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited. The cost of introduction has, on an average, been a little over £21 for each individual over ten years of age, the percentage of women in proportion to men being about thirty-five. The death-rate amongst these labourers, including their children, is about 5 per cent. per annum, the death-rate of children separately being over 20 per cent. per annum. The latter seems high; but, considering the death-rate of Fijian children, which is 22 per cent., the above figure is not so very extraordinary. There are proportionately a large number of immoral characters among the women, who take very little care of their children, and consequently lose them.

The men imported have not, as a rule, been of the most suitable class, but later shipments have in this respect compared favourably with earlier arrivals.

The indenture is for five years from time of arrival, at the expiration of which time the coolie becomes "free," and, after a further period of five years' residence, he and his children are entitled to a free return passage to India by the first subsequent opportunity. Most free coolies will probably remain where they have established themselves as farmers on a small scale, gardeners, dairymen, poultry breeders, and many other trades; or else they have continued working as labourers on the plantations, earning about 3d. more per day than when under indenture. Under special circumstances coolies can buy their freedom before the expiration of the five years stipulated.

The Indian Immigration Ordinance states that a coolie can be employed on either "time" work, or "task" work. In the former case he is required to work nine hours on each of the five first days in the week, and five hours on Saturdays. A task means the quantity of work an able-bodied man can perform by working continuously and diligently for six hours; five tasks and a half constitute a week's work. No man is compelled to do more than one task per diem. For field work men are paid about 1s. per diem a task, and women 9d. The district medical officer has the power to reduce the labour to be exacted from any coolie, if the condition of the man's health requires it; such reduction may be to three-quarters or half of the work demanded from an able-bodied man. On an average, neither men nor women earn 5s. 6d. or 4s. 1d. per week respectively; but if they come within 1s. 6d. or 2s. of these amounts, they are not, as a rule, punished for laziness or absence from work. Many good workers earn 9s. to 10s. per week on the same task on which others can hardly earn their food.

Each ration is valued at 2s. 11d. per week, and employers are compelled to feed their coolies during the first twelvemonth after arrival, deducting the above amount from their weekly earnings. Children under ten years of age and over five have to be supplied with half an adult's ration, but no charge can be made against the parents for such supplies. All coolies working on an estate are supplied with free house, firewood, medical attendance, medicine, and hospital treatment (including free rations while inmates).

Taking them as a whole they are a sharp, low, and immoral

lot; but there is no doubt about their being the cheapest labourers in Fiji. In the mills a considerable reduction of white labour has taken place since the coolies have learned to do the work, and perform it for less than a quarter of the previous cost.

Some of these labourers manage to save and place at deposit a considerable portion of their wages; others save, and then lend the money to rogues of their own colour, who cheat them; others again gamble and lose all their earnings, to professional card-sharpers, of whom there are many amongst them. There are also men who can hardly be made to earn anything at all, and who spend almost as much time in prison as out of it. Some individuals are so innately lazy, that they will seriously injure themselves bodily, in order to plead the excuse of being unfit for work. The coolies will tell falsehoods to an unlimited extent, and it is, therefore, in many cases difficult to get convictions against them in the police courts. The usual punishment is a fine, and, in default of payment, a period of imprisonment with labour. The time of absence from plantation work on this account is added to the time of indenture and called "extension of time." This extension the coolie has a right to buy off at completion of indenture at the rate of 4d. per diem; some men have two to three years' extension against them, and have not completed their five years yet.

From the above it will be seen the coolie is the cheapest labourer here, although he actually earns three or four times as much as he could possibly do in his own country.

Having given an idea of the actual state of our labour, I will conclude with pointing out the planters' principal grievances as regards the "Labour Ordinance" and its working.

The coolies imported to Fiji from Calcutta cost considerably more than those imported by any of the West India islands, although the distance is not half, and the cost of feeding them should therefore be so much less.

The Government, although they have a medical examiner in Calcutta, who passes or rejects the proposed emigrants, do not bind themselves to supply able-bodied men. The same amount has to be paid for every individual between ten and forty years, and the district medical officer may, after allotment in Fiji, reduce a large number to three-quarters or half-task men, without the Government in any way compensating the employer for a loss caused him by a Government official.

The "Indian Immigration Ordinance" compels a planter,



besides providing his coolies with a good house, subject to Government inspection and approval, also to provide a suitable building, likewise subject to Government inspection and approval, for use as a hospital. This is to be divided into a male and female ward, and the patients are to be attended by a proper nurse. Such regulations may be reasonable enough where a hundred or more labourers are kept; but it is applied to any number over five, and virtually means prohibition for small planters to use coolie labour. With reference to Polynesians, a hospital is not compulsory, unless the number employed is over fifty.

The same owner having several plantations adjoining each other is compelled to have a hospital in each of them, although patients from any of his properties could easily reach a central hospital (if such was established) in less than an hour.

The jail life is made much too comfortable for the prisoners, so that punishment by law has no deterring influence at all. A coolie who has been to prison once or twice, and "knows the ropes," gets on very comfortably, has plenty and good food, short working hours, and can generally manage to get into the prison hospital when he wants a holiday; as he does not work sufficiently hard to save money when out of jail, there is no pecuniary loss in being in. The Fijians, who all feel great pride in a fine head of hair, do not at all like the idea of having it cut off; but that is about the only objection they have to going to prison.

The inspectors appointed to see the faithful observance of the labour ordinances are regarded by the planters as partial to the labourers, and thus the employers consider that they have not a fair chance of getting a reasonable amount of work done for the wages paid.

I have in the above remarks tried to make it clear that in Fiji there are good prospects for the increase of many of the established industries, and also safe openings for several new ones. The labour supply might, perhaps, be better or cheaper, but it compares favourably with that of any of the other British Colonies in this part of the world.

## APPENDIX I.

EXTRACTS OF IMPORTS TO FIJI FROM REPORTS LAID BEFORE THE  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Description of Goods.	1885.			1886.			1887.			1888.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Bacon and Hams .....	2,023	12	6	1,663	16	9	1,362	5	11	1,159	17	4
2. Bags (corn sacks) .....	2,272	8	10	3,911	12	1	3,579	6	1	3,975	13	10
3. Beer, in bottles .....	4,263	2	4	3,901	7	8	2,893	11	11	2,280	14	11
4. Beer, in wood .....	1,603	15	1	1,161	0	6	997	12	2	666	15	9
5. Biscuits, plain .....	3,085	4	4	3,088	7	7	2,420	2	6	3,130	16	2
6. Books .....	2,585	13	5	984	15	2	796	15	5	986	7	0
7. Boots and Shoes .....	4,368	1	2	3,282	18	10	4,010	11	4	2,979	16	7
8. Bread Stuffs .....	8,624	1	0	11,376	16	9	8,172	16	10	6,639	2	2
9. Butter .....	3,305	16	3	2,582	9	0	2,280	10	11	1,453	0	1
10. Cigars and Tobacco .....	2,599	15	5	2,478	13	10	1,485	16	9	1,644	7	3
11. Coals .....	9,173	14	7	11,644	16	0	9,656	12	7	5,610	10	0
12. Cordage .....	1,198	5	0	1,326	6	11	980	0	5	1,531	11	8
13. Drapery .....	45,879	13	5	40,228	10	1	40,573	14	11	48,075	5	8
14. Drugs .....	3,840	14	0	2,530	14	3	2,088	10	8	1,862	13	9
15. Fish .....	3,568	2	11	2,491	6	9	1,758	12	0	1,613	9	1
16. Galvanised Iron .....	1,111	11	0	1,944	1	8	784	4	2	1,200	11	1
17. Glassware and Crockery .....	2,405	0	3	2,039	10	5	1,855	9	3	1,630	10	9
18. Hardware .....	32,767	4	9	21,535	19	7	16,519	1	11	12,956	15	3
19. Iron Rails and Pipes .....	10,590	6	11	2,248	17	5	229	10	1	755	6	2
20. Jewellery .....	1,572	6	2	1,019	5	0	971	1	3	882	13	0
21. Leather Ware .....	1,739	9	0	1,970	11	3	1,582	6	3	1,362	19	1
22. Live Stock .....	5,346	17	11	4,537	0	10	3,590	15	4	3,999	15	0
23. Machinery .....	53,566	5	3	7,732	6	7	9,613	6	10	8,112	2	1
24. Meats (tinned & salted) .....	13,352	15	11	11,199	13	11	6,733	14	2	8,282	1	5
25. Manures .....	...	...	...	258	12	5	551	6	9	2,658	16	3
26. Oils .....	2,422	10	6	2,245	10	0	2,551	14	5	1,994	5	3
27. Oils (Kerosene only) .....	3,150	5	10	2,905	1	6	2,916	5	0	3,285	19	8
28. Paints .....	1,077	3	11	1,030	14	9	1,174	2	11	1,061	15	1
29. Oilman's Stores .....	3,402	0	5	2,661	17	9	2,485	15	1	1,734	7	7
30. Rice .....	11,307	2	6	9,972	7	2	7,950	14	4	8,298	1	9
31. Ship's Chandlery .....	1,870	4	2	1,420	11	4	1,849	16	3	2,038	13	2
32. Soap .....	2,344	1	1	1,765	0	4	1,714	18	8	1,766	12	6
33. Spirits .....	3,617	14	4	3,691	14	4	3,259	2	6	2,853	16	9
34. Stationery .....	4,485	16	0	2,640	1	4	2,426	14	6	2,147	15	8
35. Sugar Mat .....	1,173	17	9	917	18	0	1,169	18	10	985	9	0
36. Tea .....	1,595	11	4	1,715	19	6	1,148	17	11	441	1	6
37. Timber (dressed) .....	2,597	19	4	2,587	3	11	1,529	16	6	1,331	18	4
38. Timber (rough) .....	5,717	6	5	4,220	7	4	1,502	7	4	1,507	11	5
39. Vegetables and Green Fruit .....	2,969	17	7	2,514	0	4	1,856	2	2	2,000	7	1
40. Wooden Ware .....	3,904	19	4	2,619	17	2	1,664	7	7	2,655	8	1
41. Wine (Australian and French) .....	1,041	0	5	716	10	0	509	17	6	365	0	0
42. All other imports .....	21,123	9	9	18,190	19	7	16,388	18	1	15,336	5	3
Totals.....£	294,584	18	1	208,955	5	7	177,587	6	0	175,155	19	5

REMARKS.—In the above extract the details are given of such goods only the import value of which, during any one of the four years, amounted to more than £1,000.

Nos. 1, 9, 10, 15, 22, 36, and 39 are decreasing in value imported, and ought in a few years time to disappear entirely from the import list.

The considerably larger value of imports in 1885 is principally caused by goods under Nos. 18, 19, 23, imported by Colonial Sugar Refinery Company, Limited, for erecting mills and building punts and lighters.

H. H. THIELE, F.S. Geo. Soc., Nansori, Fiji.

# APPENDIX II.

ABSTRACT OF EXPORTS FROM FIJI, PRODUCE OF FIJI ONLY, FROM REPORTS LAID BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Fiji Islands Produce.—Exports.	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Arrowroot .....	4 tons 3 cwt.	£ 155 11 4	4 tons 7 cwt.	£ 162 12 8	0 tons 8 cwt.	£ 15 4 0	0 tons 1 cwt.	£ 1 17 0
Beche de Mer .....	20 " 7 "	1,221 18 9	70 " 2 "	3,505 5 8	96 " 2 "	4,807 2 4	61 " 19 "	3,099 18 7
Candle Nuts .....	18 " 5 "	119 11 8	12 " 8 "	74 10 1	25 " 18 "	155 9 3	12 " 6 "	74 0 1
Cocoa Nuts .....	10,724 bags, and 2,050 nuts	2,686 7 6	7,392 bags and 6,180 nuts	1,863 6 6	7,690 bags and 2,000 nuts	1,927 10 0	10,028 bags	2,507 0 0
" desiccated	38 tons 1 cwt.	2,130 19 6	3 tons 6 cwt.	185 17 0	4 tons 16 cwt.	269 19 6	8 tons 13 cwt.	497 6 0
Coffee .....	4,713 " 7 "	57,974 15 1	3,496 " 16 "	33,219 14 11	747 " 1 "	7,097 0 0	0 " 8 1/2 "	23 18 0
Copra .....	44 " 5 "	5,311 11 3	15 " 4 "	1,613 19 2	23 " 16 "	2,893 10 10	3,275 " 3 "	31,114 3 1
Cotton (Sea Island) ..	184 packages	1,540 0 0	89 packages	889 10 0	118 packages	1,180 0 0	2 " 7 "	287 19 0
Curios, Exhibits ..	66 tons 3 cwt.	728 1 3	45 tons 10 cwt.	485 6 9	44 tons 14 cwt.	347 9 3	574 packages	1,424 16 0
F.brea .....	86 cases	86 0 0	544 cases	435 15 4	546 cases	436 10 0	12 tons 16 cwt.	128 6 5
Fruit, dried & preserved	277,973 bunches* ;	23,904 19 6	261,741 bunches* ;	22,334 15 6	359,294 bunches,*	30,589 1 0	211 packages	169 12 8
" green .....	5,073 cases† ; 19 sacks, 2 casks, and 1 parcel		4,475 cases,† 32 sacks		6,061 cases,† 9 casks		517,666 bunches,* 3,972 cases,† 312 bags, and 283 packages.	42,218 5 0
Hides, number of.....	826	619 10 0	695	521 5 0	930	697 10 0	758	568 10 0
Maize .....	15,660 bushels	3,132 0 0	16,228 bushels	2,434 4 0	15,288 bushels	2,293 4 0	12,968 bushels	1,945 4 0
Molasses .....	151,264 gallons	2,363 0 0	120,180 gallons	751 2 6	36,790 gallons	229 18 9	79,497 gallons	496 17 2
Peanuts .....	136 tons 15 cwt.	2,552 16 6	160 tons 18 cwt.	3,003 9 4	330 tons 19 cwt.	6,178 1 0	346 tons 2 cwt.	6,460 2 2
Pearl Shells .....	6 " 7 "	381 13 5	13 " 6 "	533 3 7	12 " 2 "	484 5 0	5 " 6 "	212 2 2
Spirit, distilled here ..	1,082 gallons	189 7 0	338 gallons†	59 4 1	4,283 gallons	749 17 6	8,159 gallons	1,427 16 6
Sugar .....	10,586 tons 9 cwt.	211,729 11 9	11,716 tons, 0 cwt.	187,456 9 0	12,830 tons 17 cwt.	205,294 3 2	16,915 tons 10 cwt.	270,648 15 2
Tea .....	0 " 8 "	96 16 0	0 " 2 "	22 0 0	9 " 7 "	2,095 2 0	13 " 3 "	2,950 2 0
Tobacco .....	9 " 17 "	921 0 10	7 " 0 "	653 15 0	2 " 11 "	242 6 8	1 " 18 "	181 10 10
Wool .....	7 " 8 "	708 17 6	31 " 12 "	189 12 0	7 " 15 "	725 2 1	10 " 4 "	955 11 8
Yams .....	34 " 10 "	207 0 0	.....	1,457 15 5	33 " 19 "	203 14 9	10 " 14 "	64 4 0
Sundry other Produce.	.....	1,542 6 4	.....		.....	1,709 8 9	.....	1,454 9 11
		£320,304 5 2		£261,822 14 0		£270,611 9 3		£368,912 7 5

\* Bananas

† Pineapples and limes.



## APPENDIX III.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FROM FIJI ISLANDS FOR EIGHT YEARS, 1880-88.

By R. L. HOLMES, F.R.M.S.; J. D. W. VAUGHAN, F.R.M.S.; AND H. H. THIELE, F.S.G.S.

Latitude 15° S. Longitude 180° W.

Fiji Islands	SUVA, South Coast—Viti Levu.			NANSORI, 10 Miles N.E. by N. of Suva.			VITIA, 15 Miles N. by W. of Suva.			DELANASAN—West Coast, Vanua Levu Island. Lat. 16 38 S. Long. 178 37 E.			WAKAYA, an Island to the Eastward of Viti Levu.		
	Temperature.			Temperature.			Temperature.			Temperature.			Temperature.		
	Rainfall In.	Max.	Min. Mean.	Rainfall In.	Max.	Min. Mean.	Rainfall In.	Max.	Min. Mean.	Rainfall In.	Max.	Min. Mean.	Rainfall In.	Max.	Min. Mean.
Years.															
1880	134.34	93	66 78.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.61	93	59 78.9	106.74	..	..
1881	135.89	93	65 80.2	99.89	99	60 76.2	..	..	..	103.76	96	61 79.7	104.52	..	..
1882	103.74	94	62 80.4	113.99	99	55 77	..	..	..	97.48	96	58 79.4	60.52	..	80.5
1883	108.85	91	61 77.9	102.63	102	52 75.8	..	..	..	81.81	95	60 78.8	70.75	..	79.5
1884	92.08	88	60 77.4	86.20	100	52 74	132.53	98	50 73	62.53	96	56 78.9	70.41	..	79
1885	76.35	88	62 77.3	96.40	105	52 77	102.98	98	52 78	58.56	97	59 78.7	46.74	..	78
1886	85.07	..	.. 77.0	131.88	100	56 75.7	157.51	98	45 81	66.33	97	61 80.7	55.66	..	81
1887	95.91	..	.. 76.5	130.22	91	52 75	186.43	97	52 80.5	95.09	..	..	97.85	..	79
1888	112.55	..	.. 77.5							..	..	..	..	..	..
Mean	104.97	91	63 78.1	108.75	99	54 75.7	144.86	98	49 78.1	85.14	96	59 79.3	76.65	..	79.5

REMARKS.—At Suva the observations have been taken by J. D. W. VAUGHAN, F.R.M.S., and at Delanasan by R. L. HOLMES, F.R.M.S.: their figures may be taken as absolutely correct. At the other stations given above some allowance must be made for less skillful observers and the use of uncertified instruments. For the decision of any agricultural question, however, all the observations given are sufficiently correct.

Judging from the figures given above, it appears as if sufficient rain fell in all parts of Fiji, and that no irrigation could, therefore, be required. It must, however, be borne in mind that about 75 per cent. of the yearly rain falls in little more than three months' time, and in the drier parts of the islands the balance, viz., 25 per cent. is not sufficient during nine months for such plants as the sugar-cane.

The "Max." is the highest reading in any one day during the whole year.

The "Min." is the lowest reading in any one day during the whole year.

The "Mean" is the proper mean of all observations during the whole year.

# GRANT

UNTO THE

## ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

OF

### Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation.

DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

---

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, **To all to whom** these Presents shall come Greeting.

**Whereas** HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., have by their Petition, humbly represented to us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a place of Meeting. Library and Museum, and by reading papers, holding discussions, and undertaking scientific and other

enquiries, as in the said Petition mentioned, to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well Our Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, as Our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire, and that it would enable the said objects to be more effectually attained, and would be for the public advantage if We granted to His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., WILLIAM DROGO MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., and the other Fellows of the said Society, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation.

**And whereas** it has been represented to Us that the said Society has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded by collecting and diffusing information; by publishing a Journal of Transactions; by collecting a Library of Works relating to the British Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, and to India; by forming a Museum of Colonial and Indian productions and manufactures; and by undertaking from time to time scientific, literary, statistical, and other inquiries relating to Colonial and Indian Matters, and publishing the results thereof.

**Now know Ye** that We, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted and declared, and **do** by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, grant and declare in manner following, that is to say:—



1. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, and such other of Our Loving Subjects as now are Fellows of the said Society, or shall from time to time be duly admitted Fellows thereof, and their successors, are hereby constituted, and shall for ever hereafter be by virtue of these presents one body politic and corporate by the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, and for the purposes aforesaid, and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued in every Court of Us, Our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law to purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate as effectually for all purposes as any other of Our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in the United Kingdom, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns.

2. The Royal Colonial Institute (in this Charter hereinafter called the Institute) may, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, take, purchase, hold and enjoy to them and their successors a Hall, or House, and any such messuages or hereditaments of any tenure as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed at the rack rent which might be gotten for the

same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. And We do hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. There shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. There shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors; and the Secretary if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. A General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(a) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(b) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally

(c) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. The General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. The existing rules of the Institute, so far as not inconsistent with these presents, shall continue in force until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. The Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and



may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. The Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. The Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. No Rule, Bye-law, Resolution or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or any meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the

General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

L. S.

CARDEW.





# LIST OF FELLOWS.

(Those marked \* are Honorary Fellows.)  
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

## RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of  
Election.

- |    |      |   |
|----|------|---|
|    | 1872 | ABRAHAM, AUGUSTUS B., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>   |
|    | 1886 | † ACLAND, CAPTAIN WILLIAM A. D., R.N., <i>Broad Street, Oxford; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>          |
|    | 1886 | † ADAM, SIR CHARLES E., BART., 3, <i>New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i>                     |
|    | 1885 | ADAMS, HARRY, <i>c/o Union Bank of Australia, 1, Bank Buildings, E.C.</i>   |
| 5  | 1889 | ADAMS, JAMES, 9, <i>Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>  |
|    | 1889 | ADAMSON, JAMES DOUGLAS, <i>Rottingdean, Brighton.</i>   |
|    | 1874 | ADDERLEY, SIR AUGUSTUS J., K.C.M.G., <i>The Lodge, Effingham, Leatherhead.</i>  |
|    | 1886 | ADLER, ISIDOR HENRY, 39, <i>Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.; and 15, Coleman Street, E.C.</i>                                    |
|    | 1888 | AGG-GARDNER, J. T., M.P., <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>  |
| 10 | 1887 | AGIUS, EDWARD T., 101, <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.; and Malta.</i>   |
|    | 1879 | AITCHISON, DAVID, 5, <i>Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.</i>   |
|    | 1879 | AITKEN, ALEXANDER M., 3, <i>Temple Gardens, E.C.</i>  |
|    | 1886 | ALCOCK, JOHN, 111, <i>Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.</i>   |
|    | 1885 | † ALDENHOVEN, JOSEPH FRANK, <i>St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.</i>  |
| 15 | 1878 | ALEXANDER, JAMES, 14, <i>Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>   |
|    | 1882 | ALGER, JOHN, 5, <i>Glendower Place, S.W.</i>  |
|    | 1888 | ALLAN, JOHN, 5, <i>Mark Lane, E.C.</i>  |
|    | 1869 | ALLEN, CHARLES H., 17, <i>Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.</i>  |
|    | 1880 | ALLPORT, W. M., 63, <i>St. James's Street, S.W.</i>   |
| 20 | 1885 | ALLSUP, WILLIAM JAMES, F.R.A.S., 14, <i>Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>   |
|    | 1879 | ANDERSON, A. W., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>   |
|    | 1875 | † ANDERSON, EDWARD R., <i>The British and New Zealand Mortgage and Agency Company (Limited), 1, Great Winchester Street, E.C.</i> |
|    | 1884 | ANDERSON, SIR JAMES, <i>Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>                      |
|    | 1888 | ANDERSON, JAMES, <i>Aylesford House, Wimbledon.</i>   |
| 25 | 1886 | ANDERSON, JAMES H., 37, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; and Russettings, Streatham, S.W.</i>                                      |

Year of  
Election.

- 1875 ANDERSON, W. J., 34, *Westbourne Terrace, W.*  
 1889 ANSDALL, CARROL W., *Farm Field, Horley, Surrey.*  
 1886 APPLEBY, CHARLES, 89, *Cannon Street, E.C.*  
 1873 ARBUTHNOT, LIEUT.-COLONEL G., R.A., 5, *Belgrave Place, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.*  
 30 1890 ARBUTHNOT, JAMES W., *care of Bank of South Australia, 31, Lombard Street, E.C.*  
 1881 ARCHER, THOMAS, C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland), 1, *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1868 ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., K.T., *Argyll Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington W.*  
 1883 †ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON, 79, *St. George's Road, S.W.*  
 1873 ARMYTAGE, GEORGE, 59, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*  
 35 1888 ARMYTAGE, G. F., 19, *Cottesmore Gardens, Kensington, W.*  
 1888 †ARMYTAGE, OSCAR FERDINAND, M.A., 59, *Queen's Gate, S.W.; and Isthmian Club, Piccadilly, S.W.*  
 1889 ARNOTT, DAVIDT., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1885 ASHBURY, JAMES, *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 6, Eastern Terrace, Brighton.*  
 1874 ASHLEY, THE HON. EVELYN, 61, *Cadogan Place, S.W.; and 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.*  
 40 1879 ASHWOOD, JOHN, *care of Messrs. Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.*  
 1889 ASTLE, W. G. DEVON, 8, *Finch Lane, E.C.*  
 1883 †ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, *Stafford House, Caterham Valley.*  
 1874 †ATKINSON, CHARLES E., *Algoa Lodge, Beckenham, Kent.*  
 1888 ATKINSON, FREDERIC W., 5, *Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.*  
 45 1879 ATTLEE, HENRY, 10, *Billiter Square, E.C.*  
 1885 AUBERTIN, JOHN JAMES, 33, *Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.*  
 1887 AUSTIN, HUGH W., 34, *Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.*  
 1880 BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4, *Aldridge Road, Bayswater, W.*  
 1879 BADEN-POWELL, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., M.P., M.A., F.R.A.S., F.S.S., 8, *St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.*  
 50 1883 BAILEY, FRANK, 59, *Mark Lane, E.C.*  
 1888 BAILLIE, JAMES R., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*  
 1888 †BAILLIE, RICHARD H., *Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.*  
 1882 †BAILWARD A. W., 3, *Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.*  
 1885 †BALDWIN, ALFRED, *Wilden House, near Stourport.*  
 55 1884 BALFOUR, B. R., *Townley Hall, Drogheda, Ireland.*  
 1878 BALFOUR, JOHN, 13, *Queen's Gate Place, S.W.*  
 1885 BALME, CHARLES, 61, *Basinghall Street, E.C.*  
 1881 BANKS, EDWIN HODGE, *High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.*  
 1878 BANNER, EDWARD G., *The Façade, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.*  
 60 1880 BARCLAY, SIR COLVILLE A. D., BART., C.M.G., 11, *Rue Francois 1<sup>er</sup>, Champs Elysées, Paris.*  
 1889 †BARING-GOULD, F., 1, *Onslow Road, Richmond, S.W.*  
 1890 BARKER, GEORGE, 16, *Erving Terrace, Morecambe.*  
 1877 BARKLY, SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 1, *Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*  
 1884 BARNARD, H. WYNDHAM, 118, *Pall Mall, S.W.*

Year of  
Election.

- 65 1868 BARR, E. G., 76, *Holland Park, Kensington, W.*  
1883 BARRATT, WALTER, *Netley Abbey, Hants.*  
1888 BARRY, JAMES, *Tezpor, Worthing; and 110, Cannon Street, E.C.*  
1887 BAXTER, ALEXANDER B., *Australian Joint Stock Bank, 2, King William Street, E.C.*  
1884 BAXTER, CHARLES E., 24, *Ryder Street, S.W.*  
70 1885 BAZLEY, GARDNER SEBASTIAN, *Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire.*  
1885 BEADON, ROBERT J., 29, *Homefield Road, Wimbledon.*  
1879 BEALEY, SAMUEL, 20, *Pembridge Gardens, W.*  
1890 BEAN, EDWIN, B.A. Oxon., *care of Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad Street, E.C.*  
1885 †BEANEY, HON. JAMES GEORGE, M.D., M.L.C., *Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.*  
75 1890 BEARE, SAMUEL PRATER, *The Oaks, Thorpe, Norwich.*  
1890 BEAUCHAMP, HENRY HERRON, 146, *Crownwell Road, S.W.*  
1886 BEAUCHAMP, HORATIO, 2, *Phillimore Place, W.*  
1884 BEDWELL, COMMANDER E. P., R.N., *Rushet House, Cheam, Surrey.*  
1876 BEETON, HENRY C. (Agent-General for British Columbia), 2, *Adamson Road, South Hampstead, N.W., and 33, Finsbury Circus, E.C.*  
80 1889 BEGG, F. FAITHFULL, *Bartholomew House, E.C.*  
1882 BELCHER, REV. BRYMER, *Bodiam Vicarage, Hawkhurst.*  
1883 BELFIELD, HERBERT, *Strand, Bideford, North Devon.*  
1879 †BELL, D. W., *Woodberry House, Woodberry Down, N.; and 14, Milton Street, E.C.*  
1883 BELL, SIR FRANCIS DILLON, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for New Zealand), 13, *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
85 1885 BELL, H. T. MACKENZIE, F.R.S.L., *Elmstead, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.*  
1878 BELL, JOHN, 13, *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*  
1886 †BELL, THOMAS, 14, *Milton Street, E.C.*  
1890 BELL, THOMAS, 15, *Upper Park Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.*  
1883 BELL, MAJOR WILLIAM MORRISON, 40, *Pall Mall, S.W.*  
90 1874 BENJAMIN, LOUIS ALFRED, 114, *Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.*  
1886 †BENSON, ARTHUR H., 62, *Ludgate Hill, E.C.*  
1887 BERRY, SIR GRAHAM, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Victoria), 15, *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
1883 BETHELL, CHARLES, *Ellesmere House, Haroldstone Road, South Kensington, S.W.*  
1888 BETHELL, COMMANDER G. R., R.N., M.P., 43, *Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.; and Rise, Holderness, Yorkshire.*  
95 1884 BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, 59, *Princes Gate, S.W.*  
1881 BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMINE, *City of London Club, Old Broad Street, E.C.*  
1886 BEWICK, THOMAS J., *Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*  
1886 BIDDISCOMBE, J. R., *Messrs. Sanderson, Bros. & Co., Limited, 101, Leadenhall Street, E.C.*  
1885 BILL, CHARLES, J.P., *Farley Hall, near Cheadle, Staffordshire.*  
100 1889 BILLINGHURST, H. F., *London & Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.*  
1868 BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G., *Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.*  
1878 BISCHOFF, CHARLES, 23, *Westbourne Square, W.*  
1887 BLACK, SURGEON-MAJOR WM. GALT, 2, *George Square, Edinburgh.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1890 BLACKWOOD, GEORGE R., *Isthmian Club, Piccadilly, S.W.*
- 105 1883 BLACKWOOD, JOHN H., 15, *Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.*
- 1868 BLAINE, D. P., 18, *St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
- 1883 BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, 61, *King William Street, E.C.*
- 1890 BLISS, HENRY 13, *Sun Street, Finsbury, E.C.*; and *Oak Lawn, Oakleigh Park, N.*
- 1889 BLISS, LEWIS, H., 88, *Philbeach Gardens, S.W.*; and 6, *Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.*
- 110 1877 BLYTH, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for South Australia). 15, *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1885 BLYTH, WILLIAM, 8, *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
- 1885 BOHM, WILLIAM, 23, *Old Jewry, E.C.*
- 1882 BOLLING, FRANCIS, 2, *Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
- 1882 BOMPAS, HENRY MASON, Q.C., M.A., LL.B., 22, *Marylebone Road, N.W.*
- 115 1883 BONNEY, FREDERIC, *Colton House, near Rugeley*; and *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1873 BONWICK, JAMES, *Yarra Yarra, South Vale, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 1887 BOOKER, GEORGE W., *Mercantile Bank of Australia, 39, Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1883 BORTHWICK, SIR ALGERNON, Bart., M.P., 139, *Piccadilly, W.*
- 1883 †BORTON, REV. N. A. B., M.A., *Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.*
- 120 1886 †BOSTOCK, HEWITT, *The Hermitage, Walton Heath, Epsom.*
- 1889 †BOSTOCK, SAMUEL, *The Hermitage, Walton Heath, Epsom.*
- 1886 BOULT, WM. HOLKER, 23, *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
- 1882 †BOULTON, HAROLD E., M.A., *Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.*
- 1882 †BOULTON, S. B., *Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.*
- 125 1881 BOURNE, HENRY, *Rosemount, Mead Vale, Redhill, Surrey.*
- 1889 BOURNE, H. R. FOX, 41, *Priory Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick.*
- 1878 BOURNE, STEPHEN, F.S.S., *Wallington, Surrey.*
- 1881 BOWEN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE F., G.C.M.G., 75, *Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- 1886 BOWRING, ALGERNON C., 30, *Eaton Place, S.W.*
- 130 1881 BOYD, JAMES R., *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1881 BOYLE, LIONEL R. C., 80, *Lombard Street, E.C.*; and *Army and Navy Club.*
- 1887 BRADBERRY, THOMAS R., 8, *Finch Lane, E.C.*
- 1883 BRADDELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 17, *Glazbury Road, West Kensington, W.*
- 1889 BRADDON, E. N. C. (Agent-General for Tasmania), 5, *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 135 1884 BRADFORD, FRANCIS RICHARD.
- 1885 BRANDON, HENRY, *Endsleigh, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.*
- 1878 BRASSEY, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.C.B., 24, *Park Lane, W.*; and *Normanhurst Court, Battle.*
- 1889 BRASSEY, HON. THOMAS ALLNUTT, 24, *Park Lane, W.*; and *Normanhurst Court, Battle.*
- 1881 BREX, JOHN GEORGE, 59, *Gresham Street, E.C.*
- 140 1884 BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G., 16, *Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*; and *Wyndham Club, S.W.*
- 1882 BRIGHT, SAMUEL, 5, *Huskisson Street, Liverpool*; and *Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.*
- 1886 BRISCOE, WILLIAM ARTHUR, *St. James's Palace Chambers, Ryder Street, S.W.*
- 1884 BRISTOW, H. J., *West Lodge, Bewley Heath.*
- 1869 BROAD, CHARLES HENRY, *Castle View, Weybridge, Surrey.*

Year of  
Election.

- 145 1889 BROCKLEHURST, EDWARD, J.P., *Kinnersley Manor, Reigate.*  
1878 BRODRIBB, KENRIC E., *care of Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street, E.C.*  
1890 BRODZIAK, A., 27, *Randolph Crescent, Maida Vale, W.*; and 8, *Wool Exchange, E.C.*  
1874 BROGDEN, JAMES, *Seabank House, Porthcawl, near Bridgend, Glamorgan-shire.*  
1884 BROOKE, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD, R.E., 65, *Wynnstay Gardens, W.*; and *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
150 1881 †BROOKES, T. W. (late M.L.C., Bengal), *The Grange, Nightingale Lane, Clapham, S.W.*  
1880 BROOKS, HENRY, *Mount Grove, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.*  
1879 †BROOKS, HERBERT, 9, *Hyde Park Square, W.*; and *St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*  
1888 BROOKS, H. TABOR, *St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*  
1887 BROOKS, SIR WILLIAM CUNLIFFE, BART., M.P., 5, *Grosvenor Square, W.*; and *Forest of Glen-Tana, Aboyne, N.B.*  
155 1881 BROWN, ALFRED H., *St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.*  
1882 BROWN, A. M., M.D., 15, *Haverstock Hill, N.W.*  
1884 BROWN, ARTHUR, *St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.*  
1874 BROWN, CHARLES, 135, *Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.*  
1886 BROWN, GEORGE, *London and South African Exploration Co., Limited, 19, Finsbury Circus, E.C.*; and *Brentwood.*  
160 1890 BROWN, J. DRYSDALE, *Walsingham House, Piccadilly, W*  
1885 BROWN, OSWALD, M. Inst. C.E., 28, *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
1881 BROWN, THOMAS, 57, *Cochrane Street, Glasgow.*  
1884 BROWN, THOMAS, 47, *Lancaster Gate, W.*  
1886 BROWNE, SIR BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, *Westacres, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*  
165 1882 BROWNE, HUTCHINSON H., J.P., *Moor Close, Binfield, Berks.*  
1883 BROWNE, JOHN HARRIS, *Lauriston, Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*  
1887 BROWNE, W. A., 50, *Old Broad Street, E.C.*  
1879 †BROWNE, W. J., *Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.*  
1883 BROWNING, ARTHUR GIRAUD, Assoc. Inst. C.E., 16, *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
170 1877 BROWNING, S. B., 101, *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*  
1876 BRUCE, J., 79, *Seymour Street, Hyde Park, W.*  
1887 BRUCE, WM. DUFF, M. Inst. C.E., 17, *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
1884 BUCHANAN, BENJAMIN, *Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., 149, Leadenhall Street, E.C.*  
1889 BUCHANAN, JAMES, 20, *Bucklersbury, E.C.*  
175 1886 BULL, HENRY, *Drove, Chichester.*  
1885 BUNCH, ROBERT STAUNTON, *The Cottage, Claygate, nr. Esher.*  
1871 BURGESS, EDWARD J., *Pittville House, 40, St. James's Road, Bris-ton, S.W.*  
1886 BURGOYNE, PETER B., 6, *Dowgate Hill, E.C.*  
1890 BURKE, H. FARNHAM, *Heralds' College, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*  
180 1885 BURN, MATTHEW JAMES, 11, *Old Broad Street, E.C.*  
1890 BURNIE, ALFRED, 12, *Holly Village, Highgate, N.*  
1889 BURT, FREDERICK, *Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18, Birchin Lane, E.C.*  
1868 BURY, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, K.C.M.G., 65, *Prince's Gate, S.W.*  
1889 BUSSELL, THOMAS, 73, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.		
185	1882	BUTCHART, ROBERT G., 26, <i>Fawcett Street, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1887	BUTT, JOHN H., <i>Federal Bank of Australia, Limited, 18, King William Street, E.C.</i>
	1878	BUXTON, SIR T. FOWELL, BART., 14, <i>Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.</i>
190	1881	CADDY, PASCOE, <i>Holly Lodge, Elmer's End, Kent.</i>
	1886	CALDECOTT, REV. ALFRED, M.A., 4, <i>Park Side, Cambridge.</i>
	1889	CALVERT, JAMES, <i>Broomleigh, Wimbledon.</i>
	1881	†CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 21, <i>Upper Brook Street, W.</i>
	1880	CAMPBELL, FINLAY, <i>Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.</i>
195	1890	CAMPBELL, REV. HENRY, J., 30, <i>Galveston Road, Putney, S.W.</i>
	1887	CAMPBELL, MORTON, <i>Stracathro House, Brechin, Forfarshire.</i>
	1882	†CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, 19, <i>Portman Square, W.</i>
	1884	†CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, 23, <i>Rood Lane, E.C.</i>
	1889	CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, P. F., 16, <i>St. James's Place, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
200	1880	†CARGILL, W. W., <i>Lancaster Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.</i>
	1868	†CARLINGFORD AND CLERMONT, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.P., <i>Dudbrook, Essex; and Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
	1888	CARRUTHERS, JOHN, M. Inst. C.E., 13, <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1883	CARSON, EDWARD J., <i>Rydal, Surbiton Hill Park, Surbiton.</i>
	1880	†CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., 30, <i>Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
205	1885	CARVER, W. J., 3, <i>Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1886	CASTLE, ABERCROMBIE, 38, <i>Parliament Street, S.W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1885	CAUTLEY, LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY, R.E., <i>South Camp, Aldershot; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
	1884	CAYFORD, EBENEZER, 146, <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1879	CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G., <i>Park Cottage, East Sheen, Mortlake, S.W.</i>
210	1885	CHALLINOR, E. J., 7F, <i>Cornwall Residences, Clarence Gate, N.W.</i>
	1889	CHAMBERS, ARTHUR, <i>Briar Lea, Mortimer, Berks.</i>
	1881	CHAMBERS, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR W., 10, <i>Addison Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1884	CHAMBERS, EDWARD, 4, <i>Mincing Lane, E.C.</i>
	1889	CHAMBERS, FREDERICK D., 50, <i>Fulham Park Gardens, S.W.</i>
215	1879	CHAMBERS, SIR GEORGE H., 4, <i>Mincing Lane, E.C.</i>
	1881	CHAMNEY, ROBERT WM., 4, <i>Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1877	CHAMPION, LIEUT.-COLONEL PERCY (3rd Battalion Suffolk Regiment), <i>Combermere, Cork; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
	1884	CHAPPELL, JOHN, 3, <i>The Terrace, Richmond Hill, Richmond, S.W.</i>
	1883	CHARRINGTON, ARTHUR F., <i>Buryscourt, Leigh, Reigate.</i>
220	1885	CHARRINGTON, HUGH SPENCER, <i>Dove Cliff, Burton-on-Trent.</i>
	1886	CHEADLE, WALTER BUTLER, M.D., 19, <i>Portman Street, Portman Square, W.</i>
	1880	CHEVALIER, N., 5, <i>Porchester Terrace, W.</i>
	1868	CHILDERS, THE RIGHT HON. HUGH C. E., M.P., 6, <i>St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.</i>
	1885	CHIPPENDALL, R. J., <i>Croftlands, Lancaster.</i>
	1873	CHOWN, T. C., <i>Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1868	CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. PRINCE, K.G., <i>Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.</i>



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- 225 1884 CHRISTMAS, HARRY WILLIAM, 42a, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.  
1885 CHUMLEY, JOHN, *Standard Bank of South Africa*, 10, Clement's Lane, E.C.  
1881 CHURCHILL, CHARLES, *Weybridge Park*, Surrey.  
1881 CHURCHILL, JOHN FLEMING, C.E., *Rockland, Valley Road, Streatham, S.W.*;  
*and Constitutional Club, W.C.*  
1888 CLARK, ALFRED A., *Severn Lodge, Addison Road, W.*  
230 1878 CLARK, CHARLES, 20, *Belmont Park, Lee, Kent.*  
1868 CLARKE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.O.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.,  
52, *Portland Place, W.*; and *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
1884 †CLARKE, HENRY, *Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.*; and 17, *Gracechurch*  
*Street, E.C.*  
1875 †CLARKE, HYDE, 32, *St. George's Square, S.W.*  
1886 CLARKE, PERCY, LL.B., *College Hill Chambers, E.C.*  
235 1889 †CLARKE, STRACHAN C., *Croydon Lodge, Croydon.*  
1886 CLARKSON, J. BOOTH, L.R.C.P., &c. (Surgeon Superintendent H.M.  
Government Emigration Service), *Royal Thames Yacht Club, Alber-*  
*marle Street, W.*  
1882 †CLARKSON, J. STEWART, c/o J. B. Loidan, Esq., *Croydon, Queensland.*  
1886 CLAYTON, REGINALD B. B., 104, *Edith Road, West Kensington, W.*  
1877 CLENCH, FREDERICK, M.I.M.E., *Messrs. Robey & Co., Lincoln.*  
240 1868 CLIFFORD, SIR CHARLES, BART., *Hatherton Hall, Cannock, Staffordshire.*  
1874 CLOETE, LAWRENCE WOODBINE, 24, *Pont Street, S.W.*; and 1, *Drapers*  
*Gardens, E.C.*  
1885 CLOWES, WILLIAM C. K., 29, *Harewood Square, N.W.*; and *Duke Street,*  
*Stamford Street, S.E.*  
1881 COBB, ALFRED B., 34, *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*  
1879 COCKS, REGINALD T., 29, *Stanhope Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W.*  
245 1886 †COHEN, NATHANIEL L., 3, *Devonshire Place, W.*; and *Round Oak,*  
*Englefield Green, Surrey.*  
1886 COHN, MAURICE, 24, *Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.*  
1882 COLE, CHARLES, "*Tregenna*," *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*  
1885 COLES, WILLIAM R. E., 1, *Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge, E.C.*  
1881 COLLEY, CHARLES C., 4, *Lombard Court, E.C.*  
250 1882 COLLIER, HENRY, 42, *New Broad Street, E.C.*  
1887 COLLISON, HENRY CLERKE, *Weybridge, Surrey*; and *National Club, 1,*  
*Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*  
1882 †COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., *The Vicarage, Leigh,*  
*Tonbridge, Kent.*  
1886 COLLYNS, WILLIAM BRIDGE, 5, *East India Avenue, E.C.*  
1887 COLLYNS, WILLIAM BRIDGE, JUN., *Australian Wine Importers' Co., Limited,*  
*2, East India Avenue, E.C.*  
255 1882 COLMER, JOSEPH G., C.M.G. (Secretary to High Commissioner for Canada),  
17, *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
1872 COLOMB, SIR JOHN C. R., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Dromquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry,*  
*Ireland*; 75, *Belgrave Road, S.W.*; and *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
1880 COMBERMERE, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, *Combermere Abbey, Whit-*  
*church, Salop*; and *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
1876 COODE, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., 35, *Norfolk Square, W.*; and 9, *Victoria*  
*Street, S.W.*  
1880 COODE, J. CHARLES, C.E., 19, *Freeland Road, Ealing, W.*

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- 260 1874 †COODE, M. P., care of Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.  
 1888 COOK, HARRY A, 3, Broad Street Buildings, Liverpool Street, E.C.  
 1886 †COOKE, HENRY M., 12, Friday Street, E.C.  
 1882 COOPER, REV. CHARLES J., 107, Guilford Street, W.C.  
 1874 COOPER, SIR DANIEL, BART., G.C.M.G., 6, De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.
- 265 1882 COOPER, JOHN ASTLEY, St. Kilda, The Hermitage, Richmond, S.W.  
 1884 COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, C.E., 81, Lancaster Gate, W.; and 8, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.  
 1882 CORK, NATHANIEL, Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18, Birchin Lane, E.C.  
 1887 COTTON, SYDNEY H., 27, St. Mary Are, E.C.; and 21, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton.
- 270 1886 COUSENS, CHARLES B., 2, Clanricarde Gardens, Bayswater, W.  
 1889 COWAN, ALEXANDER, 12, Medora Road, Elm Park, Brixton, S.W.  
 1889 COWEN, FREDERIC H., 73, Hamilton Terrace, N.W.  
 1885 COWIE, GEORGE, Colonial Bank of New Zealand, 92, Cannon Street, E.C.; and 81, Philbeach Gardens, S.W.  
 1885 COX, ALFRED W., 66, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.  
 1839 COX, FRANK L., 66, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.
- 275 1888 COX, NICHOLAS, Gilstead, Milnthorpe Road, Eastbourne.  
 1888 COXHEAD, MAJOR J. A., R.A., Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.  
 1887 CRACKNELL, J. E., F.R.G.S., 9, Victoria Street, S.W.  
 1887 †CRAFTON, RALPH CALDWELL, care of R. F. Crafton, Esq., Brandon Lodge, Bramley Hill, Croydon.
- 1872 CRANBROOK, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.S.I., 17, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.
- 280 1886 CRANSTON, WILLIAM M., 21, Holland Park, W.  
 1890 CRAVEN, EDWIN, 5, Foster Lane, E.C.  
 1889 CRAWFORD, JAMES A., 42, Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.  
 1873 †CRAWSHAY, GEORGE, 12, North Street, Westminster, S.W.  
 1885 CRICHTON, ROBERT, Hermongers, Rudgwick, Sussex.
- 285 1886 CRITCHELL, J. TROUBRIDGE, 14, East Acton Villas, Acton, W.  
 1883 CROCKER, FREDERICK JOEL, 147, Cannon Street, E.C.  
 1888 CROFT, JAMES A., Ashley, Keswick Road, Putney, S.W.  
 1876 CROSSMAN, MAJOR-GEN. SIR WILLIAM, R.E., K.C.M.G., M.P., Cheswick Beal, Northumberland; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 1889 CROW, DAVID REID, 21, Linden Gardens, Chiswick.
- 290 1889 CROW, JAMES N. HARVEY, M.B., C.M., 21, Linden Gardens, Chiswick.  
 1882 CROWE, WM. LEEDHAM, 24, Cornwall Road, W.; and 4, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.  
 1889 CRUDDAS, JOHN, Scotswood House, Arkley, High Barnet.  
 1883 CRUM-EWING, JOHN DICK, 23, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1886 CRUMP, G. CRESSWELL, Plas Llanonon, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.
- 295 1890 CUFF, WILLIAM SYMES, Wilton House, 45, Belsize Road, Hampstead, N.W.  
 1874 CUMMING, GEORGE, Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.  
 1888 CUNNINGHAM, FRANCIS G., 5, Hereford Gardens, W.  
 1883 †CUNNINGHAM, PETER, Christchurch Club, New Zealand.  
 1887 CUNNYNGHAME, REV. JOHN M., Fife Lodge, Weybridge, Surrey.

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- 300 1874 CURRIE, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G., M.P., 13, *Hyde Park Place, W.*  
1882 †CURTIS, SPENCER H., *Totteridge House, Herts.*
- 1879 DA COSTA, D. C., 47, *Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.*  
1868 DALGETY, F. GONNERMAN, 16, *Hyde Park Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*  
1884 DALTON, REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.M.G., *The Cloisters, Windsor.*
- 305 1881 DALY, JAMES E. O., 8, *Riversdale Road, Twickenham Park, S.W.; and 2, Little Love Lane, Wood Street, E.C.*  
1880 DANGAR, F. H., *Lyndhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.; and 7, Fenchurch Street, E.C.*  
1883 DANIELL, COLONEL JAMES LEGEY, *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
1881 DARBY, H. J. B., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*  
1887 D'ARCY, WILLIAM KNOX, *Stanmore Hall, Stanmore.*
- 310 1872 DAUBENEY, GENERAL SIR H. C. B., G.C.B., *Osterley Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.*  
1886 DAVENPORT, EDMUND HENRY, 48, *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; and Davenport, Bridgenorth, Salop.*  
1889 DAVIDSON, GEORGE W., 132, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*  
1888 DAVIES, THEO. H., *Sundown, Hesketh Park, Southport; 49, The Albany, Liverpool; and Honolulu.*  
1889 DAVIES, T. WATKIN, *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
- 315 1884 DAVIS, CHARLES PERCY, 16, *Beaufort Gardens, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*  
1873 DAVIS, STEUART S., *Spencer House, Knyveton Road, Bournemouth.*  
1878 †DAYSON, HENRY K., 31, *Porchester Square, W.*  
1880 DAVSON, JAMES W., 25, *Castle Hill Avenue, Folkestone.*  
1884 DAWSON, JOHN DUFF, *Pall Mall Club, Waterloo Place, S.W.*
- 320 1881 DEARE, F. D., 19, *Coleman Street, E.C.*  
1881 DEARE, HENRY BRUTTON, *The Ham, Wantage, Berks; and 19, Coleman Street, E.C.*  
1883 DEBENHAM, FRANK, F.S.S., 26, *Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.*  
1880 DE COLYAR, HENRY A., 24, *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*  
1889 DEFFELL, GEORGE HIBBERT, *Holmbrook, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 325 1885 DE LISSA, SAMUEL, 4, *Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.; and Maidenhead Court, Maidenhead.*  
1881 DELMEGE, EDWARD T., 17, *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*  
1881 DENBIGH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 2, *Cromwell Houses, South Kensington, S.W.; and Newnham Paddox, near Lutterworth.*  
1885 †DENT, SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G., 11, *Old Broad Street, E.C.; and Ravensworth, Eastbourne.*
- 1881 DE PASS, ALFRED, *The Lawn, Chichester Road, Croydon.*
- 330 1883 DE RICCI, J. H., *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.; and Hampton Court.*  
1884 DE SATGÉ, HENRY, *Hartfield, Malvern Wells; and Reform Club, S.W.*  
1883 DE SATGÉ, OSCAR, *Bridge Place, Canterbury; and Junior Carlton Club Pall Mall, S.W.*  
1882 D'ESTERRE, J. C. E., *Taverham House, Western Parade, Southsea.*  
1876 DEVERELL, W. T., *City Liberal Club, Walbrook, E.C.*
- 335 1879 DIBLEY, GEORGE, 19, *Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.*  
1882 †DICK, GAVIN GEMMELL, *Queensland Government Office, 1, Victoria Street, S.W.*



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- 1887 DICK, ROBERT S., 4, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*  
 1881 DICKEN, CHARLES S., *Queensland Government Office, 1, Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1890 DICKSON, JAMES, 7, *Poultry, E.C.*  
 340 1889 DOBREE, HARRY HANKEY, 6, *Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.*  
 1879 DODGSON, WILLIAM OLIVER, *Manor House, Sevenoaks.*  
 1885 DON, PATRICK C., 5, *Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*  
 1889 DONKIN, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*  
 1882 DONNE, WILLIAM, 18, *Wood Street, E.C.*  
 345 1882 DOUGLAS, HENRY, *care of Messrs. Henckell, DuBuisson and Co., 18, Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.*  
 1883 DOUGLAS, THOMAS, *Greenwood, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.*  
 1885 DOWLING, CHARLES CHOLMELEY, 13, *Eaton Square, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*  
 1889 DRAKE, JAMES, *Beecholme, Balham, S.W.*  
 1884 DRAPER, GEORGE (Secretary Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited), *Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.*  
 350 1890 DRAYSON, WALTER B. H., *Tudor House, Barnet.*  
 1868 †DUCIE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 16, *Portman Square, W.*  
 1868 DUCROZ, FREDERICK A., 52, *Lombard Street, E.C.*  
 1889 †DUDGEON, ARTHUR, 27, *Rutland Square, Dublin.*  
 1889 †DUDGEON, WILLIAM, 22, *Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.*  
 355 1888 DUFF, G. SMYTTAN, 58, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*  
 1885 DUFFY, DAVID, *International Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*  
 1884 DUNCAN, DAVID J. RUSSELL, 28, *Victoria Street, S.W.; and Kilmar, Leven, N.B.*  
 1889 DUNCAN, JOHN S., *Natal Bank, 156, Leadenhall Street, E.C.*  
 1879 DUNCKLEY, CHARLES, 15, *Coleman Street, E.C.*  
 360 1886 DUNDONALD, THE EARL OF, 34, *Portman Square, W.*  
 1888 DUNLOP, JAMES W., 39, *Delancy Street, Regent's Park, N.W.*  
 1885 †DUNN, H. W., C.E., *Livonia, Goldsmith Gardens, Acton, W.*  
 1887 DUNN, WILLIAM, 22, *St. John's Park, Blackheath, S.E.*  
 1885 DUNN, WILLIAM, *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*  
 365 1883 DUNN, CAPT. R. G., *Hessle House, Bexhill, Sussex; and Naval and Military Club, W.*  
 1878 †DUNRAVEN, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., *Coombe Wood, Kingston-on-Thames; and White's Club, S.W.*  
 1881 DURANT, AUGUSTUS, 89, *Gresham Street, E.C.*  
 1876 DURHAM, JOHN HENRY, 61, *St. Mary Ave, E.C.*  
 1884 DUTHIE, LT.-COLONEL W. H. M., R.A., *Row House, Doune, Perthshire; and Junior United Service Club, S.W.*  
 370 1880 †DUTTON, FRANK M., *St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*  
 1880 DUTTON, FREDERICK, 112, *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*  
 1885 EASTON, EDWARD, F.G.S., 11, *Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.*  
 1887 EBERHARDT, CHARLES L., 13, *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.; and 62, Friday Street, E.C.*  
 1887 ECCLES, YVON R., *Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society, 1, Thrale-needle Street, E.C.*  
 375 1882 EDENBOROUGH, CHARLES, *Little Gearies, Barkingside, Essex.*  
 1876 †EDWARDS, STANLEY, 45, *Prince's Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*

Year of  
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- 1887 †EDWARDES, T. DYER, 5, *Hyde Park Gate, S.W.*  
 1882 †ELDER, FREDERICK, 2, *Moorgate Street Buildings, E.C.*  
 1883 †ELDER, THOMAS EDWARD, *Ravenna, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.; and 7, St. Helen's Place, E.C.*  
 380 1882 †ELDER, WM. GEORGE, 7, *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*  
 1885 ELLIOTT, GEORGE ROBINSON, M.R.C.S.E., *Pendennis, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.*  
 1889 ELWELL, WILLIAM ERNEST, *East Lodge, Burton-on-Trent.*  
 1874 ENGLEHEART, J. G. D., C.B., *Duchy of Lancaster, Lancaster Place, W.C.*  
 1885 ERBSLOH, E. C., *Ye Olde Cottage, Walton-on-Thames.*  
 385 1880 ERRINGTON, SIR GEORGE, BART., *Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1886 EVANS, J. CARBERY, B.A. (Oxon), 109, *Lancaster Gate, W.*  
 1883 †EVES, CHARLES WASHINGTON, C.M.G., 1, *Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.*  
 1881 EVISON, EDWARD, *Blizewood Park, Caterham, Warlingham Station, Surrey.*  
 1885 EWART, JOHN, *Messrs. James Morrison & Co., 4, Fenchurch Street, E.C.*  
 390 1879 EWEN, JOHN ALEXANDER, 11, *Bunhill Row, E.C.*  
 1881 FABRE, CHARLES MAURICE, 13, *Cours du 30 Juillet, Bordeaux.*  
 1883 FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., 14, *Bunhill Row, E.C.*  
 1890 FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM, *Bank of Victoria, 28, Clements Lane, E.C.*  
 1885 †FAIRFAX, E. ROSS, 5, *Princes Gate, S.W.*  
 395 1889 †FAIRFAX, REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY, C.B., 55, *Eaton Square, S.W.; and Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.*  
 1889 †FAIRFAX, J. MACKENZIE, 5, *Princes Gate, S.W.*  
 1881 FAIRHEAD, FREDERICK S., 44, *Blomfield Road, Maida Vale, W.*  
 1886 FAIJA, HENRY, M.Inst.C.E., 2, *Great Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.*  
 1885 FALLON, T. P., 29, *Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.*  
 400 1883 FANE, EDWARD, *Fulbeck Hall, Grantham.*  
 1873 FARMER, JAMES, 6, *Porchester Gate, Hyde Park, W.*  
 1877 †FARMER, W. MAYNARD, 18, *Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*  
 1888 FARRER, SIR WILLIAM JAMES, *Sandhurst Lodge, Wokingham; and 18, Upper Brook Street, W.*  
 1883 FAWNS, REV. J. A., 4, *Roland Mansions, Rosary Gardens, S.W.*  
 405 1873 †FEARON, FREDERICK, *The Cottage, Taplow.*  
 1885 FELDHEIM, ISAAC, 4, *Norfolk Terrace, Bayswater, W.*  
 1879 FELL, ARTHUR, 46, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*  
 1887 FELLOWS, JAMES I. (Agent-General for New Brunswick), 56, *Holborn Viaduct, E.C.; and Saxon Hall, Palace Court, Kensington Gardens, W.*  
 1876 FERARD, B. A., 67, *Pevensey Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*  
 410 1875 FERGUSSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 25, *Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.; Carlton Club; and Kilkerran, N.B.*  
 1889 FERNAU, HENRY S., 15, *Coleman Street, E.C.*  
 1873 FIFE, GEORGE R., 11, *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*  
 1881 FINCH-HATTON, THE HON. STORMONT, *White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*  
 1882 FINDLAY, GEORGE JAMES, 61, *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*  
 415 1883 FINLAY, COLIN CAMPBELL, *Castle Toward, Argyleshire, N.B.*  
 1884 FIREBRACE, ROBERT TARVER, *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*  
 1883 FISHER, THOMAS, M.D., *Upcott Avenel, Highampton, North Devon.*

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- 1888 FLACK, T. SUTTON, *Stanley House, Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E.*; and  
2, *Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.*
- 1883 FLATAU, JACOB, 26, *Ropemaker Street, E.C.*
- 420 1883 FLETCHER, H., 14, *The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1883 FLOOD-PAGE, MAJOR S., *Tynwald, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*
- 1889 FLOWER, ERNEST E., 14, *Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington Palace, W.*
- 1884 FLUX, WILLIAM, 17, *Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.*; and 6, *Lime Street, E.C.*
- 1878 FOLKARD, ARTHUR, *Thatched House Club, 86, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 425 1883 FOLLETT, CHARLES J., D.C.L., LL.B., *Fairkyts, Hornchurch, Romford.*
- 1889 FORD, LEWIS PETER, *Shortlands House, Shortlands, Kent.*
- 1889 FORLONG, COMMANDER CHARLES A., R.N., H.M.S. "Active," *Portsmouth.*
- 1876 FORSTER, ANTHONY, 6, *Anglesea Terrace, Gensing Gardens, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
- 1868 FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., 9, *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
- 430 1883 FOSBERY, MAJOR WILLIAM T. E., *The Castle Park, Warwick.*
- 1890 FOWLIE, WILLIAM, 66, *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1888 FOXTON, J. GREENLAW, F.R.G.S.A., 68, *Baron's Court Road, West Kensington, W.*
- 1883 FRANCIS, H. R., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1886 FRANCKEISS, JOHN F., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
- 435 1888 FRASER, ANGUS, *New Oriental Bank Corporation, 25, Cockspur Street, S.W.*
- 1881 FRASER, DONALD, *Tickford Park, Newport Pagnell, Bucks*; and *Orchard Street, Ipswich.*
- 1890 †FRASER, WILLIAM, *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
- 1870 †FREELAND, HUMPHRY W., 16, *Suffolk Street, S.W.*; *Athenæum Club*; and *Chichester.*
- 1886 FREMANTLE, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR LYON, C.B., 32, *Cadogan Place, S.W.*
- 440 1868 FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM D., 5, *Bank Buildings, E.C.*
- 1872 \*FROUDE, J. A., M.A., F.R.S., 5, *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
- 1889 FULLER, EDMUND F. B., 1, *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.*
- 1883 FULLER, W. W., 6, *Old Quebec Street, W.*
- 1881 FULTON, CAPT. JOHN, R.N.R., 26, *Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 445 1881 FYERS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM A., K.C.B., 19, *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
- 1882 †GALBRAITH, DAVID STEWART, 2, *Manchester Street, Manchester Square, W.*
- 1888 GALSORTHY, JOHN, 8, *Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1869 †GALTON, SIR DOUGLAS, K.C.B., F.R.S., 12, *Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- 1885 GAME, JAMES AYLWARD, *Yeeda Grange, Trent, New Barnet, Herts*; and 3, *Eastcheap, E.C.*
- 450 1889 GAMMIDGE, HENRY, *Standard Bank of South Africa, 10, Clement's Lane, E.C.*
- 1882 †GARDINER, WILLIAM, *Rockshaw, Merstham, Surrey.*
- 1879 †GARDNER, STEWART, 7, *Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.*
- 1889 GARDYNE, JAMES W. B., *Middleton, Arbroath, N.B.*
- 1884 GARRICK, SIR JAMES FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., 38, *Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 455 1889 GAWTHROP, ARNOLD E., *Reuter's Telegram Company, 24, Old Jewry, E.C.*
- 1884 †GEDYE, C. TOWNSEND, 17, *Craven Hill Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1883 GIBBERD, JAMES, 23, *Milton Street, E.C.*



Year of  
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- 1875 GIBBS, S. M., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*  
 460 1882 †GIFFEN, ROBERT, 44, *Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.*  
 1879 GILCHRIST, JAMES, 4, *Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, W.*  
 1882 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, 200, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*  
 1889 GILL, JOHN B., 15, *Burlington Gardens, Chiswick.*  
 1881 GILLESPIE, COLIN M., 23, *Crutched Friars, E.C.*  
 1875 GILLESPIE, ROBERT, 13, *Lansdowne Place, Brighton.*  
 465 1882 GILMER, JOHN, 18, *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*  
 1889 GIRDWOOD, JOHN, J.P., 46, *Brown Street, Manchester*  
 1882 GISBORNE, WILLIAM, *Lingen, Presteign.*  
 1883 GLANFIELD, GEORGE, *Hale End, Woodford, Essex.*  
 1887 GLANVILLE, ERNEST, 114, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*  
 470 1889 GLEADOW, LT.-COLONEL HENRY C., 5, *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*  
 1885 GLOSSOP, W. DALE, *Beechmount, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.*  
 1887 GOALEN, STAFF-COMMANDER WALTER N., R.N., 16, *Old Quebec Street, W.*  
 1888 GODBY, MICHAEL J., *care of Messrs. Johnson & Allsup, 14, Finsbury Circus, E.C.*  
 1888 †GODFREY, RAYMOND (late of Ceylon), 79, *Cornhill, E.C.; and Burcott, Surbiton.*  
 475 1869 GODSON, GEORGE R., *Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.*  
 1890 GOLDEN, ALBERT, 27, *St. George's Road, Regent's Park, N.W.; and St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, E.C.*  
 1883 †GOLDSMID, SIR JULIAN, BART., M.P., 105, *Piccadilly, W.*  
 1882 GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER T., M.P., 22, *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*  
 48C 1868 GOODLIFFE, FRANCIS G., F.R.G.S., *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*  
 1876 GOODWIN, REV. R., *Hildersham Rectory, Cambridge.*  
 1885 †GORDON, GEORGE W., *The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.*  
 1869 GOSCHEN, THE RIGHT HON. G. J., M.P., 69, *Portland Place, W.*  
 1886 GOWANS, LOUIS F., 89, *Cannon Street, E.C.*  
 1889 GRAHAM, C. ROSENBUSH, *care of West African Bank, Langthorn House, Copthall Avenue, E.C.*  
 485 1884 GRAHAM, CYRIL C., C.M.G., *Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1886 GRAHAM, FREDERICK, *Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.*  
 1881 GRAHAM, JOSEPH, *South Lodge, 140, Maida Vale, W.*  
 1880 GRAHAME, WILLIAM S., *Abercorn, Richmond Hill, S.W.*  
 1868 GRAIN, WILLIAM, 50, *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*  
 490 1885 †GRANT, CARDROSS, *Broadwater, Hayne Road, Beckenham, Kent.*  
 1884 GRANT, HENRY, *Sydneyhurst, Croydon.*  
 1882 GRANT, JOHN GLASGOW, C.M.G., *South View, 97, The Grove, Ealing, W.*  
 1882 GRANT, JOHN MACDONALD, *Queensland Government Office, 1, Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1869 GRANVILLE, THE RIGHT HON. EARL, K.G., 20, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.; and Walmer Castle, Deal.*  
 495 1876 GRAVES, JOHN BELLEW, *Deer Park, Tenby, South Wales.*  
 1880 GRAY, AMBROSE G. WENTWORTH, 31, *Great St. Helen's, E.C.; and 32, Devonshire Street, W.*  
 1883 GRAY, HENRY F., *Hillside, Timsbury, Bath.*  
 1881 GRAY, ROBERT J., 27, *Milton Street, E.C.*  
 1877 †GREATHEAD, JAS. H., C.E., 15, *Victoria Street, S.W.*

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- 500 1874 GREEN, GEORGE, *Glanton House, Sydenham Rise, S.E.*  
1888 GREEN, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY, K.C.S.I., C.B., 93, *Belgrave Road, S.W.*  
1881 †GREEN, MORTON, J.P., *The Firs, Maritzburg, Natal.*  
1888 GREEN, W. S. SEBRIGHT, 7, *Mill Street, Hanover Square, W.*  
1876 GREENE, FREDERICK, 25, *Courtfield Road, South Kensington, S.W.*  
505 1868 GREGORY, SIR CHARLES HUTTON, K.C.M.G., 2, *Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.*  
1879 GREIG, HENRY ALFRED, *The Eaves, Lessness Heath, Kent.*  
1882 GRESWELL, REV. WILLIAM H. P., M.A., *Dodington Rectory, near Bridgwater, Somerset.*  
1882 GRETTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE LE M., 64, *Perham Road, West Kensington, W.*  
1889 †GREY, THE HON. ALBERT H. G., *Dorchester House, Park Lane, W.*  
510 1884 GRIBBLE, GEORGE J., 25, *Hans Place, S.W.*  
1876 GRIFFITH, W. DOWNES, 4, *Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S.W.*  
1887 GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM, *Park House, Park Grove, Cardiff.*  
1886 GRIMALDI, WYNFORD B., *Hathewolden Grange, High Halden, Ashford, Kent.*  
1886 GRIMES, JAMES WATTS, *Knaption Hall, North Walsham, Norfolk.*  
515 1879 GUILLEMARD, ARTHUR G., *Eltham, Kent.*  
1886 GWILLIAM, REV. S. THORN, *Deerhurst, Tewkesbury; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
1885 GWYN, WALTER J., 110, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and 51, Belsize Road, N.W.*  
1874 GWYNNE, FRANCIS A., 36, *Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, W.; and Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.*  
1885 GWYNNE, JOHN, *Kenton Grange, The Hyde, N.W.; and 89, Cannon Street, E.C.*  
520 1887 GWYTHYR, J. HOWARD., *Chartered Bank of India, &c., Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, E.C.*  
1885 HADDON, JOHN, 3, *Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C.*  
1887 HAIGH, LIEUT. FRANCIS E., R.N., F.R.G.S., 15, *Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.*  
1876 HALIBURTON, SIR ARTHUR L., K.C.B., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*  
1887 \*HALSE, GEORGE, 15, *Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W.*  
525 1882 HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., 26, *Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.*  
1883 HAMILTON, JOHN JAMES, 7, *Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.; and 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C.*  
1876 HAMILTON, THOMAS, J.P., 110, *Cannon Street, E.C.*  
1885 HAMILTON, THOMAS FINGLAND, *Heathside, Wilmington, near Dartford.*  
1889 HANHAM, SIR JOHN A., BART., *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*  
530 1884 HANKEY, ERNEST ALERS, 61, *Basinghall Street, E.C.; and Elmhyst, Bickley, Kent.*  
1888 HARDING, EDWARD E., 80, *St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*  
1886 HARDWICKE, EDWARD ARTHUR, L.R.C.P., &c., 22, *Newsman Street, W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*  
1890 HARNETT, RICHARD, *New Park, Moville, co. Donegal, Ireland.*  
1886 HARPER, GERALD S., M.D., 4, *Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.*  
535 1886 HARRIS, FRANK, 34, *Park Lane, W.*  
1885 HARRIS, SIR GEORGE D., 32, *Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*

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1877	†HARRIS, WOLF, 197, <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
1889	HARRISON, ARTHUR, L.R.C.P., 3, <i>Williamson Road, Brincliffe, Sheffield.</i>
1886	†HARRISON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RICHARD, R.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., <i>Government House, Devonport.</i>
540 1884	HARROLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, 29, <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
1889	HARRY, CAPTAIN THOMAS ROW, 10, <i>Barworn Terrace, St. Ives, Cornwall.</i>
1879	HARTINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, M.P., <i>Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1884	HARVEY, T. MORGAN, 1, <i>Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
1884	HARWOOD, JOSEPH, <i>Chestnut Bank, Kingston-on-Thames.</i>
545 1886	†HASLAM, RALPH E., 9, <i>Westcliffe Road, Southport.</i>
1881	HATHERTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, C.M.G., <i>Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.</i>
1885	HAWKINS, MONTAGUE, 14, <i>Clement's Inn, W.C.</i>
1883	HAWTHORN, JAMES KENYON, <i>Glenholme, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.; and 3, Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, E.C.</i>
1882	HAYWARD, J. F., <i>Aroona, Freshford, Bath.</i>
550 1880	HEALEY, EDWARD C., 86, <i>St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1886	†HEAP, RALPH, 1, <i>Brick Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
1878	HEATON, J. HENNIKER, M.P., 36, <i>Eaton Square, S.W.; Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1886	HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, <i>The Firs, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.</i>
1887	HEGAN, CHARLES J., <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
555 1882	HELYAR, F. W., <i>Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.</i>
1877	HEMMANT, WILLIAM, <i>East Neuk, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1885	HENRIQUES, ALFRED G., 9, <i>Adelaide Crescent, Brighton.</i>
1885	HENRIQUES, FREDK. G., 19, <i>Hyde Park Square, W.</i>
1884	HENRY, JOHN, <i>St. Kilda, Bethune Road, Amhurst Park, N.</i>
560 1889	HENWOOD, PAUL, <i>College Hill Chambers, E.C.</i>
1886	HEPBURN, ANDREW, <i>Broad Street Avenue, E.C.</i>
1884	HERIOT, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.I., <i>Forton Barracks, Gosport.</i>
1890	HERON, ARTHUR A., <i>Allonby House, Brondesbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.</i>
1877	HERRING, REV. A. STYLEMAN, M.A., 45, <i>Colebrooke Row, N.</i>
565 1888	HERZ, MORRIS, <i>German Athenæum, 93, Mortimer Street, W.; and Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1884	HESSE, F. E. (Secretary, Eastern Extension, &c., Telegraph Co., Limited), <i>Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1882	HEWITT, ALFRED, 26, <i>Lancaster Gate, W.; and Garrick Club, W.C.</i>
1888	HICKS, H. M., 38, <i>Broadhurst Gardens, South Hampstead, N.W.; and 20, King Edward Street, E.C.</i>
1885	HILL, CHARLES FITZHENRY, <i>The Wintons, Bayham Road, Sevenoaks.</i>
570 1880	†HILL, JAMES A., 1, <i>Barkston Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1884	†HILL, PEARSON, 6, <i>Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1889	HILL, SAMPSON, <i>Woodstock Villa, London Road, Enfield.</i>
1885	†HILL, SIDNEY, <i>Langford House, Langford, near Bristol.</i>
1882	HILL, COLONEL SIR STEPHEN J., K.C.M.G., C.B., 72, <i>Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.</i>
575 1886	†HILTON, C. SHIERREFF B., 79, <i>Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
1889	HIND, T. ALMOND, 1, <i>Garden Court, Temple, E.C.</i>



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- 1883 HINDSON, ELDRED GRAVE, *Richmond House, Strand, Ryde, Isle of Wight.*  
 1883 HINDSON, LAWRENCE, *Walton House, St. John's Park, Ryde, Isle of Wight.*  
 1883 HINGLEY, GEORGE B., *Haywood House, Hales Owen.*  
 580 1888 HOARE, EDWARD BRODIE, M.P., 109, *St. George's Square, S.W.; and St. Bernards, Caterham*  
 1886 HODGKIN, THOMAS, *Benwelldene, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Tredourva, Falmouth.*  
 1872 HODGSON, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., *Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*  
 1879 †HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., *Harpenden, Hertfordshire.*  
 1889 HODDING, HENRY, 16, *Woodstock Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick.*  
 585 1886 HOEY, CLEMENT J., 92, *Elm Park Gardens S.W.*  
 1879 HOFFNUNG, S., 3, *Hyde Park Gate, South Kensington, S.W.*  
 1887 †HOGARTH, FRANCIS, *Sackville House, Sevenoaks.*  
 1874 †HOGG, QUINTIN, 5, *Cavendish Square, W.*  
 1882 HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, *Barclay House, Eccles, Manchester.*  
 590 1885 †HOLGATE, CLIFFORD WYNDHAM, *The Palace, Salisbury.*  
 1889 HOLLAND, CUYLER A., *c/o British Columbia Land Company, 15, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.*  
 1888 HOLLAND, EDWARD LANCELOT, 18, *Bedford Row, W.C.; and Templeton, Roehampton, S.W.*  
 1889 HOLMAN, WILLIAM (Surgeon Superintendent, H. M. Government Emigration Service), 21, *Amersham Road, New Cross, S.E.*  
 1882 HOMAN, EBENEZER, *Friern Watch, Finchley, N.*  
 595 1888 HOOPER, GEORGE N., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., *Elmleigh, Hayne Road, Beckenham.*  
 1883 HOPE, THE HON. LOUIS, *The Knowle, Hazlewood, near Derby.*  
 1884 HOPKINS, EDWARD, *Sherwood Lodge, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.; and 26, Crutched Friars, E.C.*  
 1884 HOPKINS, JOHN, *The Grange, Bickley, Kent; and 26, Crutched Friars, E.C.*  
 1879 HORA, JAMES, 123, *Victoria Street, S.W.; and 147, Cannon Street, E.C.*  
 600 1882 HOSKINS, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ANTHONY H., K.C.B., *care of Messrs. Woodhead & Co., 44, Charing Cross, S.W.*  
 1888 HOULTON, SIR VICTOR, G.C.M.G., M.A., 26, *Eccleston Street, S.W.; and 29, Strada Menodi, Valletta, Malta.*  
 1876 †HOUSTOUN, G. L., *Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.*  
 1889 HOVENDEN, FREDERICK, *Glenlea, West Dulwich, S.E.*  
 1888 HUDSON, CUNNINGHAM, 14, *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*  
 605 1886 HUGHES, GEORGE, F.C.S., 155, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and Bridgetown, Barbados.*  
 1885 HUGHES, HENRY P., J.P., 29, *Pembridge Square, W.*  
 1881 †HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., 79, *Mark Lane, E.C.*  
 1885 HUGHES, JOHN ARTHUR, *Clairville, Dacres Road, South Sydenham Park, S.E.*  
 1885 HUGHES-HUGHES, WILLIAM, J.P., 5, *Highbury Quadrant, N.*  
 610 1881 HUNT, JOHN, *Croft Lodge, Snakes Lane, Woodford, Essex.*  
 1882 HUNTER, ANDREW, 50, *West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W.*  
 1889 HURTZIG, ARTHUR C., C.E., 2, *Queen Square Place, Westminster, S.W.*  
 1889 †JEVERS, GEORGE M., *Inchera, Glanmire, Co. Cork, Ireland.*  
 1883 †INGLIS, CORNELIUS, M.D., 124, *Victoria Street, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, S.W.*

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615	1881 INGRAM, W. J., 198, Strand, W.C.
	1884 IONIDES, ALEX. CONSTANTINE, JUN., 34, Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
	1880 IRVINE, THOMAS W., Messrs. Dyer & Dyer, College Hill Chambers, E.C.; and St. Mary's Lodge, Weybridge.
	1874 IRVING, SIR HENRY T., G.C.M.G., 10, Trinity Crescent, Folkestone; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1883 IRWIN, DEPUTY-SURGEON-GENERAL C. GRAVES, M.B. (Principal Medical Officer, North British Forces), 1, Cambridge Street, Edinburgh.
620	1877 ISAACS, MICHAEL BABER, 28, Cambridge Road, Kilburn, N.W.
	1890 IVES, REV. GEORGE S., Tunstead Vicarage, Norwich.
	1886 †JACKSON, JAMES, 17, Kensington Court, W.
	1889 †JACKSON, THOMAS, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard Street, E.C.
	1886 JACOMB, FREDK. CHAS., 61, Moorgate Street, E.C.
625	1886 JACOMB, REGINALD B., 61, Moorgate Street, E.C.
	1872 JAMIESON, T. BUSHBY, Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
	1890 †JAMIESON, WILLIAM, Halsdon, Dolton, Devon.
	1885 JEFFREYS, EDWARD HAMER, A. Inst. C.E., Hawkhill, Chapel Allerton, Leeds.
	1889 JENNINGS, GEORGE H., West Dene, Streatham, S.W.; and Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.
630	1883 JENNINGS, MATTHEW, Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
	1890 JEPHSON, A. J. MOUNTENEY, 86, Portland Place, W.
	1882 JERVOIS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM F. DRUMMOND, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., Cuffnells, near Lyndhurst.
	1889 JOHNSON, LT.-GENERAL SIR ALLEN B., K.C.B., 60, Lexham Gardens, S.W.
	1880 JOHNSON, EDMUND, F.S.S., 3, Northwick Terrace, N.W.
635	1884 JOHNSON, ROBERT, The Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.
	1888 JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, Acton House, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.; and 1, Whittington Avenue, E.C.
	1887 JOHNSTON, HENRY AUGUSTUS, Messrs. F. Begg & Co., Bartholomew House, E.C.
	1884 †JOLLY, STEWART, Perth, N.B.
	1884 †JONES, HENRY, 3, Cripplegate Buildings, E.C.; and Oak Lodge, Totteridge, Herts.
640	1887 JONES, R. HESKETH, J.P., St Augustines, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.
	1888 JONES, R. M., Bank of South Australia, 31, Lombard Street, E.C.
	1879 JONES, WILLIAM HENRY, 2, Vermont Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
	1889 JORDAN, THOMAS R., 15, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.
	1887 JOSEPH, JULIAN, 17, Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, W.
645	1886 JOSLIN, HENRY, Gaines Park, Upminster, Essex.
	1874 JOURDAIN, H. J., C.M.G., 2, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.; and 41, Eastcheap, E.C.
	1868 JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G., C.B., Torquay.
	1876 KARUTH, FRANK, 58, Perham Road, West Kensington, W.
	1881 KAYE, WILLIAM, 32, Lexham Gardens, W.
650	1890 KEATS, HERBERT F. C., Halsdon, Dolton, Devon.
	1871 KEITH-DOUGLAS, STEWART M., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
	1885 KEEP, CHARLES J., 1, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.
	1879 KEEP, EDWARD, 25, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.

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	1887 KEMP-WELCH, JAMES, 51, <i>Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.</i>
655	1881 KENDALL, FRANKLIN R., 1, <i>The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E., and St. Stephen's Club, S.W.</i>
	1877 KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, <i>Knockralling, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B.; and New University Club, S.W.</i>
	1886 KENT, IRVING, <i>Kippington, Sevenoaks.</i>
	1888 KENT, ROBERT J., 1, <i>Vere Street, Cavendish Square, W.</i>
	1889 KESTIN, RICHARD C., 123, <i>Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
660	1881 †KESWICK, WILLIAM, <i>Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.</i>
	1882 KIDD, JOHN, C.M.G., <i>Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
	1874 KIMBER, HENRY, M.P., 79, <i>Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
	1890 KING, W. H. TINDAL (SURGEON-SUPERINTENDENT H.M. GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION SERVICE), 4, <i>St. Mary's Square, Paddington, W.</i>
	1888 KING, WILLIAM, 38, <i>Ladbroke Square, Notting Hill, W.</i>
665	1886 KINNAIRD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, 2, <i>Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
	1887 KITTO, REV. JOHN F., M.A., 6, <i>St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.</i>
	1887 KITTO, THOMAS COLLINGWOOD, <i>Bedford Villa, Marlborough Road, Gunnersbury, W.</i>
	1875 KNIGHT, A. HALLEY, <i>Bramley Hill House, Croydon.</i>
	1873 KNIGHT, WILLIAM, <i>Savile Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
670	1889 †KNIGHT, WILLIAM, <i>Horner Grange, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
	1885 KNIGHTON, WILLIAM, LL.D., <i>Peakhill Lodge, Sydenham, S.E.; and Tileworth, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
	1869 †LABILLIERE, FRANCIS P. DE, 5, <i>Pump Court, Temple, E.C.; and Harrow-on-the-Hill.</i>
	1879 LAING, JAMES R., 27, <i>Earl's Court Square, S.W.</i>
	1889 LAMB, TOMPSON, 72, <i>Kensington Park Road, W.</i>
675	1875 LANDALE, ROBERT, 11, <i>Holland Park, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1876 †LANDALE, WALTER, 45, <i>Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.</i>
	1887 LANE, COLONEL RONALD B. (Rifle Brigade), <i>United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1885 LANG, CAPTAIN H. B., R.N., <i>Venne House, Upton, Wiveliscombe, Somerset.</i>
	1881 LANGTON, JAMES, <i>Hillfield, Reigate.</i>
680	1883 †LANSLOWNE, H. E., THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Calcutta.</i>
	1884 †LANSELL, GEORGE, <i>Sandhurst, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1881 LANYON, JOHN C., <i>Birdhurst, Croydon.</i>
	1876 †LARDNER, W. G., 11, <i>Fourth Avenue, Hove, Brighton; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1878 LARK, TIMOTHY, 9, <i>Pembroke Place, Bayswater, W.</i>
685	1881 LARNACH, DONALD, 21, <i>Kensington Palace Gardens, W.; and Brambletye, East Grinstead.</i>
	1878 LASCELLES, JOHN, 13, <i>Percy Road, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.</i>
	1884 LATCHFORD, EDWARD, 50, <i>Penywern Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1881 LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 50, <i>Lime Street, E.C.</i>
	1885 LAWE, CAPTAIN PATRICK M., <i>Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>



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690	1875 LAWRENCE, W. F., M.P., <i>Cowesfield House, Salisbury; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1885 LAWRIE, ALEXANDER, 18, <i>Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
	1886 †LAWRIE, ALEX. CECIL, <i>care of Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie &amp; Co., Calcutta.</i>
	1884 †LEATHES, A. STANGER, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886 LEE, HENRY WILLIAM, <i>Minard, Chichester Road, Croydon.</i>
695	1883 LEIGHTON, STANLEY, M.P., <i>Sweeney Hall, Oswestry; and Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
	1888 LEON, AUGUST, 21, <i>Tregunter Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1889 LE GROS, GERVAISE, <i>Seafield, Jersey.</i>
	1883 LE PATOUREL, MAJOR ARTHUR N., <i>Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
	1886 LEPPER, CHARLES H., F.R.G.S., <i>Baskerville, Wandsworth Common, S.W.</i>
700	1879 LETHBRIDGE, WILLIAM, M.A., <i>Courtlands, Lympstone, Devon.</i>
	1873 LEVEY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., <i>National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.</i>
	1881 LEVI, FREDERICK, 8, <i>Cheyne Gardens, Thames Embankment, S.W.; and George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
	1874 LEVIN, NATHANIEL W., 11, <i>Gledhow Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1885 LEWIS, ISAAC, <i>Hyme House, 3, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.; and 8, Finch Lane, E.C.</i>
705	1887 LEWIS, JOSEPH, 8, <i>Finch Lane, E.C.</i>
	1890 LEWIS, OWEN, <i>Stanley Lodge, Streatham Common, S.W.</i>
	1885 LINDESAY, DAVID WEMYSS, 15, <i>Finchley Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.</i>
	1884 LITTLE, J. STANLEY, <i>Woodville, Forest Hill, S.E.; and The Kraal, Rudgwick, near Horsham.</i>
	1885 LITTLE, MATTHEW, 5, <i>Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
710	1886 †LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, <i>Cape of Good Hope Bank, 6, Clements Lane, E.C.</i>
	1874 LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., 22, <i>Rutland Gate, S.W.; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.</i>
	1888 LIVESSEY, GEORGE, C.E., 5, <i>Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
	1881 LLOYD, RICHARD, 2, <i>Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.</i>
	1874 *LLOYD, SAMPSON S., 2, <i>Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
715	1887 †LOEWENTHAL, LEOPOLD, <i>New Athenæum Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
	1878 LONG, CLAUDE H., M.A., 50, <i>Marine Parade, Brighton.</i>
	1885 LONGDEN, J. N., <i>care of Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1886 †LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B., M.A., M.B., <i>Southfield Grange, Wandsworth, S.W.; and Twitchen, Morthoe, near Ilfracombe.</i>
	1889 LORING, ARTHUR H., <i>Imperial Federation League, 30, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.</i>
720	1878 †LORNE, RIGHT HON. MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., <i>Kensington Palace, W.</i>
	1886 †LOTHIAN, MAURICE JOHN, <i>Glenlora, Lochwinnoch, N.B.</i>
	1886 LOTT, HERBERT C., 8, <i>Drapers' Gardens, E.C.</i>
	1884 LOVE, WILLIAM MCNAUGHTON, <i>Blythswood, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.</i>
	1884 LOVETT, HENRY A., 48, <i>King William Street, E.C.</i>
725	1875 †LOW, W. ANDERSON, <i>c/o Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1880 LOWRY, LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W., C.B., 25, <i>Warrington Crescent, Maidahill, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1871 LUBBOCK, RT. HON. SIR JOHN, BART., M.P., 15, <i>Lombard Street, E.C.</i>

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- 1877 LUBBOCK, NEVILLE, 16, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*; and 65, *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
- 1889 LUNNISS, FREDERICK, *Arkley Copse, Barnet.*
- 730 1886 LYALL, ROGER CAMPBELL, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1879 †LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., F.R.G.S., 2, *Elvaston Place, S.W.*; and *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1886 LYELL, JOHN L., *Culverden, Balham, S.W.*
- 1886 LYLE, WM. BRAY, *Velley, Hartland, North Devon.*
- 1885 †LYON, GEORGE O., *Lynnedon, Drummond Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
- 735 1890 LYONS, EMANUEL, 12, *Sinclair Road, Kensington, W.*
- 1886 †LYTTELTON, THE HON. G.W. SPENCER, 49, *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- 1885 MACALISTER, JAMES, *Ethelstane, Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1885 MACAN, J. J., M.A., M.R.C.S., 62, *George Street, Portman Square, W.*; and *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1889 MACARTHUR, E. J. BAYLY, 59, *Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- 740 1874 MACCARTHY, JUSTIN, M.P., 20, *Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.*
- 1869 MACDONALD, ALEXANDER J., *Milland, Liphook, Hants*; and 110, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1887 MACDONALD, ANDREW J., *Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 1880 †MACDONALD, JOSEPH, *Sutherland House, Egham, Surrey.*
- 1886 MACDONALD, COLONEL W. MACDONALD, *National Club, 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*; and *St. Martin's, Perth, N.B.*
- 745 1877 MACDOUGALL, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR PATRICK L., K.C.M.G., 22, *Elvaston Place, S.W.*; and *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1873 †MACFARLAN, ALEXANDER, *Audley Mansions, Grosvenor Square, W.*; and *Torish, Helmsdale, N.B.*
- 1889 †MACFIE, JOHN W., *Newferry, Birkenhead.*
- 1869 MACFIE, R. A., *Reform Club, S.W.*; and *Dreghorn, Colinton, Edinburgh, N.B.*
- 1890 MACGREGOR, WM. GRANT, 18, *Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 750 1881 MACKAY, A. MACKENZIE, 50, *Lime Street, E.C.*
- 1886 MACKAY, REV. ROBERT, 11, *Earlham Grove, Wood Green, N.*
- 1885 †MACKENZIE, COLIN, 6, *Down Street, Piccadilly, W.*; and *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1884 MACKENZIE, DANIEL, 32, *Addison Gardens North, Kensington, W.*
- 1882 MACKIE, DAVID, 19, *Kensington Gardens Square, W.*
- 755 1874 MACKILLOP, C. W., 14, *Royal Crescent, Bath.*
- 1869 MACKINNON, SIR WILLIAM, BART., C.I.E., *Balinakill, Clachan, Argyleshire, N.B.*
- 1884 MACLARTY, DUNCAN, M.D., 204, *Camden Road, N.W.*
- 1889 MACLEAN, ROBERT M., *Eliot Hill, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1889 MACLEAR, CAPTAIN J. P., R.N., *Cranleigh, near Guildford*; and *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 760 1869 MACLEAY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., *Pendell Court, Bletchingley, Surrey* and *Athenæum Club, S.W.*
- 1887 MACMILLAN, MAURICE, 29, *Bedford Street, W.C.*
- 1887 MACPHERSON, LACHLAN A., *Wyrley Grove, Pelsall, Walsall.*
- 1882 MACROSTY, ALEXANDER, *West Bank House, Esher*; and 13, *King's Arms Yard, E.C.*

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- 1869 MCARTHUR, ALEXANDER, M.P., 79, *Holland Park, W.*
- 765 1886 MCARTHUR, JOHN P., 18, *Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
- 1883 MCARTHUR, WM. ALEXANDER, M.P., 18 and 19, *Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
- 1885 MCCAUL, GILBERT JOHN, *Creggandarrock, Chislehurst; and 27, Walbrook, E.C.*
- 1889 MCCOMAS, WILLIAM R., *Australian Mortgage Co., 13, Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1882 MCCULLOCH, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., *Messrs. Leishman, Inglis, & Co., 122, Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 770 1883 McDONALD, JAMES E., 4, *Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
- 1882 McDONELL, ARTHUR W., 2, *Rectory Place, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.*
- 1882 MCEACHARN, MALCOLM DONALD, 5, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1882 MCEUEN, DAVID PAINTER, 24, *Pembridge Square, W.*
- 1885 MCGAVIN, WM. B., 8, *Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.*
- 775 1879 MCILWRAITH, ANDREW, 5, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1884 MCINTYRE, J. P., 3, *New Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1881 †MCIVER, DAVID, *Woodslee, Spital, Birkenhead; and Wanlass, How, Ambleside.*
- 1880 MCKELLAR, THOMAS, *Lerags House, near Oban, N.B.*
- 1886 M'KEONE, HENRY, C.E., 9, *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 780 1874 MCKERRELL, R. M., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Hill-house, Dundonald, Ayrshire, N.B.*
- 1886 MCLEAN, NORMAN, *Stoberry Park, Wells, Somerset.*
- 1882 MCLEAN, T. M., 61, *Belsize Park, N.W.*
- 1885 MCMAHON, MAJOR-GENERAL C. J., R.A., *Cradockstown, Naas, Ireland; and Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1887 MCNEILL, ADAM, *Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.*
- 785 1883 MAINWARING, RANDOLPH, *Camden House, Wolsey Road, East Molesey; and Hogarth Club, Dover Street, W.*
- 1878 MALCOLM, A. J., 27, *Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1879 MALLESON, FRANK R., *Dixton Manor House, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.*
- 1883 †MALLESON, COLONEL GEORGE BRUCE, C.S.I., 27, *West Cromwell Road S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1879 MANACKJI, THE SETNA E., *Coventry House, Piccadilly Circus, S.W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 790 1885 MANDER, S. THEODORE, B.A., *Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton.*
- 1883 MANLEY, WILLIAM, 106, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1881 MANN, W. E., 84, *Fore Street, E.C.*
- 1890 MANCHEE, JOHN C., *c/o Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18, Birchin Lane, E.C.*
- 1884 MARCUS, JOHN, 9, *Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.*
- 795 1879 MARE, WILLIAM H., 15, *Onslow Square, S.W.*
- 1886 MARKS, DAVID, 4, *Cornwall Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1885 MARKS, LIONEL, *care of L. H. Marks, Esq., 25, Clanricarde Gardens, Bayswater, W.*
- 1885 MARSDEN, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., *The Woodlands, Tyndales Park, Clifton, Bristol.*
- 1885 MARSH, H. CARPENTER, *Cressy House, Woodsley Road, Leeds.*
- 800 1885 MARSHALL, ARTHUR, 7, *East India Avenue, E.C.*



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- 1882 MARSHALL, ERNEST LUXMOORE, 9, *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*  
 1877 MARSHALL, JOHN, F.R.G.S., 58, *North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.*  
 1886 MARSTON, EDWARD, *St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.*  
 1882 †MARTIN, FRANCIS, 12, *Cork Street, W.*  
 805 1886 MARTIN, HENRY, 3, *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*  
 1889 MARTIN, JAMES, *Sunnyside, Palace Road, Streatham, S.W.; and Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*  
 1879 MARTIN, WILLIAM, *Sunnyhill, Dumfries-shire, N.B.*  
 1884 MATHERS, EDWARD P., *Glenalmond, Westwood Park, Forest Hill, S.E.; and Warnford Court, E.C.*  
 1886 †MATHESON, ALEX. PERCEVAL, 31, *Lowndes Street, S.W.*  
 810 1880 MATTERSON, WILLIAM, *Tower Cressy, Campden Hill, W.*  
 1884 MATTHEWS, JAMES, 21, *Manchester Square, W.*  
 1886 MATTHEWS, JAMES, 45, *Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*  
 1885 MATTHEWS, LT.-COLONEL ROBERT L., 1, *Myrtle Crescent, Acton, W.*  
 1888 MAXSE, LEOPOLD J., *Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.; and Dunley Hill, Dorking.*  
 815 1877 MAYNARD, H. W., *St. Aubyns, Grosvenor Hill, Wimbledon.*  
 1889 MAYNE, REAR-ADMIRAL RICHARD C., C.B., M.P., 101, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*  
 1888 MEATH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 83, *Lancaster Gate, W.*  
 1889 MECREDY, JAMES, 28, *Westmoreland St., Dublin, and University Club, Dublin.*  
 1878 MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, 4, *Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.*  
 820 1886 MELHUISE, WILLIAM, *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*  
 1888 MENPES, MORTIMER, *Osborn Lodge, Fulham, S.W.*  
 1872 MEREWETHER, F. L. S., *Ingatestone Hall, Ingatestone, Essex.*  
 1889 METCALFE, SIR CHARLES H. T., BART., 28, *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1877 †METCALFE, FRANK E., 35, *Craven Park, Harlesden, N.W.*  
 825 1878 MEWBURN, WILLIAM R., 1, *Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.*  
 1890 MILBOURNE, CHARLES KINGSLEY, *The Firs, Woking.*  
 1888 MILES, AUDLEY C., 34, *Pont Street, S.W.*  
 1889 MILLER, ARTHUR, *care of Bank of Victoria, 28, Clements Lane, E.C.*  
 1889 MILLER, CHARLES A. DUFF, *Craven House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*  
 830 1889 MILLER, ROBERT S., 67, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*  
 1879 MILLER, WILLIAM, 67, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*  
 1874 †MILLS, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope), 112, *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1883 MILNER, ROBERT, *Caldwell Lodge, Great Marlow; and 24 and 25, Fore Street, E.C.*  
 1890 MITCHELL, WILLIAM, 25, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*  
 835 1884 MITCHENER, JOHN, *Highlands, Thurlow Hill, West Dulwich, S.E.*  
 1878 MOCATTA, ERNEST G., 24, *De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.*  
 1881 MOFFATT, GEORGE, 152, *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*  
 1883 MOLESWORTH, THE REV. VISCOUNT, *St. Petroc Minor, St. Issey, Cornwall.*  
 1868 MOLINEUX, GISBORNE, 5, *Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.; and 1, East India Avenue, E.C.*  
 840 1869 MONCK, RT. HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G., 78, *Belgrave Road, S.W.; and Charleville, Enniskerry, Wicklow.*  
 1884 MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., 11, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*  
 1869 MONTEFIORE, JACOB, 35, *Hyde Park Square, W.*

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- 1877 MONTEFIORE, J. B., 36, *Kensington Gardens Square, W.*  
 1885 MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G., 1, *Cloisters, Temple, E.C.*  
 845 1889 MONTEFIORE, LOUIS P., 35, *Hyde Park Square, W.*  
 1868 †MONTGOMERIE, HUGH E., 36, *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*  
 1873 MOODIE, G. P., *care of Messrs. R. S. Taylor, Son & Co., 4, Field Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.*  
 1885 MOORE, ARTHUR CHISOLM, 23, *Essex Street, Strand, W.C.*  
 1890 MOORE, HENRY F., 5, *Claremont Road, St. Margaret's, Twickenham.*  
 850 1888 MOORE, J. MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.S., 51, *Canning Street, Liverpool.*  
 1884 MOORE, JOHN, 23, *Knight rider Street, E.C.*  
 1883 †MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, c/o *Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*  
 1885 MOREING, CHARLES ALGERNON, C.E., 56, *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1886 MORGAN, RT. HON. GEORGE CSBORNE, Q.C., M.P., 59, *Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*  
 855 1882 †MORGAN, OCTAVIUS VAUGHAN, M.P., 13, *The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.*  
 1868 MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, 42, *Cannon Street, E.C.*  
 1884 MORGAN, WILLIAM PRITCHARD, M.P., 1, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*  
 1882 MORRIS, D., M.A., F.L.S., *Assistant Director, Royal Gardens, Kew, S.W.*  
 1885 MORRIS, EDWARD ROBERT, J.P., 14, *Dowgate Hill, E.C.*  
 860 1886 MORRISON, WALTER, M.P., *Malham Tarn, Bell Busk, Leeds; and 77, Cromwell Road, S.W.*  
 1889 †MORROGH, JOHN, M.P., *Military Road, Cork.*  
 1869 MORT, W., 1, *Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*  
 1886 MOSENTHAL, CAPTAIN FREDK. (4th Batt. Yorks. Regiment), 55, *Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W.*  
 1885 MOSENTHAL, HARRY, 23, *Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.*  
 865 1885 †MOSES, CHARLES, *Kylemore, Eton Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.; and 46, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.*  
 1884 MOSSE, JAMES ROBERT, M. Inst. C.E., 26, *West Cromwell Road, S.W.*  
 1881 MOUAT, FREDERIC JOHN, M.D., 12, *Durham Villas, Kensington, W.*  
 1885 †MUIR, ROBERT, *Heathlands, Wimbledon Common.*  
 1888 MULLINS, THOMAS LEE, *Queensland National Bank, 29, Lombard Street, E.C.; and Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's Park, S.W.*  
 870 1880 MURRAY, W. M., 28, *Finsbury Street, E.C.*  
 1884 MUSGRAVE, GEORGE A., *Furzebank, Torquay; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*  
 1889 MYERS, ALEXANDER, 125, *Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.*  
 1875 †NAIRN, JOHN, *Garth House, Torr's Park Road, Ilfracombe.*  
 1889 NASH, ROBERT L., "British Australasian" Office, 31, *Fleet Street, E.C.*  
 875 1881 NATHAN, ALFRED N., 6, *Hamsell Street, E.C.*  
 1885 NATHAN, LOUIS A., *Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.*  
 1874 †NAZ, SIR VIRGILE, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. (Port Louis, Mauritius), *care of Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., 39, Lime Street, E.C.*  
 1881 NEAVE, EDWARD S., *Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.*  
 1881 NEEDHAM, SIR JOSEPH, *The Ferns, Weybridge.*  
 880 1881 NELSON, EDWARD MONTAGU, *Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.*  
 1885 NELSON, GEORGE HENRY, *The Lawn, Warwick.*  
 1882 NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 19, *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*  
 1889 NESTLE, WILLIAM D., *St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*

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- 1889 NEWILL, HENRY H., 70, *Lansdowne Road, Notting Hill, W.*
- 885 1886 NICHOL, ROBERT, 11, *Bunhill Row, E.C.*
- 1868 NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., *The Grange, Totteridge, Herts, N.*
- 1887 NICHOLSON, DANIEL, 76, *Finehley Road, N.W.*; and 51, *St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
- 1884 NICOL, GEORGE GARDEN, 5, *Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1881 NIHILL, PAUL H., *care of Messrs. Banks & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
- 890 1884 NIVEN, GEORGE, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, 1, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1889 NIVISON, ROBERT, *Warnford Court, E.C.*
- 1880 NORTH, CHARLES, *Sun-Woodhouse, near Huddersfield.*
- 1878 NORTH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, F.G.S., *Rowley Hall, Rowley Regis.*
- 1880 NOURSE, HENRY, *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 895 1881 NOVELLI, L. W., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1885 NUGENT, COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. P. H., R.E., K.C.B., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
- 1884 NUNN, CRUMPTON JOHN, *Eastnor, Crescent Wood Road, Sydenham Hill, S.E.*
- 1874 NUTT, R. W., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1883 OAKES, ARTHUR, M.D., *Larksmeade, Staveley Road, Eastbourne.*
- 900 1889 O'BRIEN, WILLIAM F., 98, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1876 OHLSON, JAMES L., *Billiter House, Billiter Street, E.C.*
- 1888 OMMANNEY, SIR MONTAGU F., K.C.M.G., *Crown Agent for the Colonies, Downing Street, S.W.*
- 1875 †OPPENHEIM, HERMANN, 17, *Rue des Londres, Paris.*
- 1875 OPPENHEIMER, JOSEPH, 52, *Brown Street, Manchester.*
- 905 1885 OSBORN, JOHN LEE, 32, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1889 OSBORNE, ALICK, 3, *Palace Gardens Mansions, Linden Gardens, W.*
- 1883 †OSBORNE, CAPTAIN FRANK
- 1882 OSBORNE, P. HILL, *Karenga, Bath Road, Cheltenham.*
- 1889 OSBURN, HENRY, M. Inst. C.E. (New Brunswick Emigration Agent),  
24, *Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.*
- 910 1882 OSWALD, WM. WALTER, *National Bank of Australasia, 123, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1889 OTTERSON, ALFRED S., 55, *Linden Gardens, Bayswater, W.*
- 1872 OTWAY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., 34, *Eaton Square, S.W.*; and *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1886 OWEN, EDWARD CUNLIFFE, C.M.G., 64, *Inverness Terrace, W.*
- 1880 OWEN, SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 2, *The Residences, South Kensington Museum, S.W.*
- 915 1879 †PADDON, JOHN, *Suffolk House, 5, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
- 1883 PADDON, WM. WREFORD, 34, *St. Charles' Square, North Kensington, W.*
- 1885 PALMER, WILLIAM ISAAC, J.P., *Hillside, Reading, Berks.*
- 1880 PARBURY, CHARLES, 3, *De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1889 †PARFITT, CAPTAIN JAMES L., 2, *Humber Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 920 1879 PARFITT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 58, *Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.*
- 1888 PARK, A. STEELE, *care of London Joint Stock Bank, Princes Street, E.C.*
- 1880 PARK, W. C. CUNNINGHAM, 25, *Lime Street, E.C.*



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- 1886 PARKER, ARCHIBALD, *Camden Wood, Chislehurst; and 3, East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1881 PARKER, GEORGE B., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 925 1889 †PARKER, HENRY, *care of Messrs. Finch & Co., Chepstow.*
- 1885 PARKINGTON, CAPTAIN J. ROPER, *24, Crutched Friars, E.C.; 31, Courtfield Road, S.W.; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1888 PASTEUR, HENRY, *19, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.*
- 1869 PATERSON JOHN, *7 and 8, Australian Avenue, E.C.; and 17, Holland Park, W.*
- 1886 †PATERSON, J. GLAISTER, *7 and 8, Australian Avenue, E.C.*
- 930 1885 PATON, JAMES, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1874 PATTERSON, MYLES, *28, Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1881 PAUL, H. MONCREIFF, *12, Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
- 1887 PAYEN-PAYNE, COLONEL JAMES B., *23, Albemarle Street, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1880 PAYNE, JOHN, *34, Coleman Street, E.C.; and Kathlamba, The Avenue, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.*
- 935 1881 †PEACE, WALTER (Natal Government Emigration Agent), *21, Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
- 1877 PEACOCK, GEORGE, *27, Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.*
- 1877 PEACOCK, J. M., *Clevedon, Addiscombe, Surrey.*
- 1885 †PEAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.B., *1, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1887 PEARS, WALTER, *5 and 6, Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.*
- 940 1888 PECK, GEORGE, *25, Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- 1878 †PEEK, CUTHBERT EDGAR, *Wimbledon House, Wimbledon.*
- 1883 †PEEK, SIR HENRY W., BART., *Wimbledon House, Wimbledon.*
- 1885 PEEL, WILLIAM CHARLES, *Fair View, Sunningdale, Berks; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1879 PELLY, LEONARD, *Loughton Rectory, Essex.*
- 945 1882 PEMBERTON, H. W., *Trumpington Hall, Cambridge.*
- 1884 PENDER, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., *Eastern Telegraph Co., Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.; and 18, Arlington Street, S.W.*
- 1884 PENNEY, EDWARD C., *8, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*
- 1875 PERCEVAL, AUGUSTUS G., *50, Union Grove, South Lambeth, S.W.*
- 1880 PERRING, CHARLES, *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 950 1875 PERRY, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., *32, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1882 PETERS, GORDON DONALDSON, *3, Eton Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1879 †PETHERICK, EDWARD A., *Yarra Yarra, Brixton Rise, S.W.*
- 1886 PHILLIPS, FRANK, *7, West Hoe Terrace, Plymouth.*
- 1889 PHILLIPS, T. HUGHES, *Sussex Lodge, Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath.*
- 955 1885 PINCKNEY, WILLIAM, *Milford Hill, Salisbury.*
- 1888 †PLANT, EDMUND H. T., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1889 PLOWDEN, SIR WILLIAM C., K.C.S.I., M.P., *5, Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.*
- 1884 PLUES, SAMUEL SWIRE, *Risplith, Weybridge.*
- 1882 PLUMMER, HENRY PEMBERTON, *19, Great Western Road, Paddington, W.*
- 960 1884 POOLE, JOHN B., *Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, 15, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.*

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Election.

- 1869 †POORE, MAJOR R., *Old Lodge, Newton Toney, Salisbury.*  
 1888 POLLARD, EDWARD H., 3, *Elm Court, Temple, E.C.*  
 1878 POPE, WILLIAM AGNEW, 113, *Cannon Street, E.C.; and Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*  
 1875 PORTER, ROBERT.  
 965 1885 POSNO, CHARLES JAQUES, *The Woodlands, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.; and 19, Finsbury Circus, E.C.*  
 1885 †POTTER, JOHN WILSON, 2, *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*  
 1887 POWER, EDMUND B., *Maisonette, Ailsa Road, St. Margaret's, Surrey.*  
 1876 PRAED, ARTHUR CAMPBELL, 39, *Norfolk Square, W.*  
 1873 PRANCE, REGINALD H., 2, *Hercules Passage, E.C.; and Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W.*  
 970 1882 PRANKERD, PERCY J., 1, *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*  
 1881 PRANKERD, PETER D., *The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.*  
 1868 PRATT, J. J., 79, *Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.*  
 1885 PREECE, WILLIAM HENRY, F.R.S., M. Inst. C.E., *Gothic Lodge, Wimbledon.*  
 1883 PREVITÉ, JOSEPH WEEDON, *Oak Lodge, Pond Road, Blackheath, S.E.*  
 975 1881 PRICE, EVAN J., 27, *Clement's Lane, E.C.*  
 1873 PRINCE, JOHN S., 8, *Cornwall Mansions, Cornhill Gardens, S.W.*  
 1883 PRITCHARD, CHARLES ALEXANDER, *Stourport Villa, Salters Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.; and Brighton and County Club, Middle Street, Brighton.*  
 1882 PROBYN, LESLEY CHARLES, 79, *Onslow Square, S.W.*  
 1890 PROCTOR, PHILIP F., *Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*  
 980 1874 PUGH, W. R., M.D., 54, *Elm Park Gardens, S.W.*  
 1889 PULLEN, HARRY, *Mercantile Agency Co. of Australia, 5, Lothbury, E.C.*  
 1882 PURVIS, GILBERT, 5, *Bow Churchyard, E.C.*  
 1884 RADCLIFFE, P. COPLESTON, *Derriford, near Plymouth; and Union Club, S.W.*  
 1887 RADFORD, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., *Welbeck Mansions, 34, Cadogan Terrace, S.W.; and 1, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.*  
 985 1868 RAE, JAMES, 32, *Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.*  
 1876 RAE, JOHN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., 4, *Addison Gardens West, Kensington, W.*  
 1888 RAIT, GEORGE THOMAS, 70 and 71, *Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*  
 1882 RAINEY, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACAN, *Trowscoed Lodge, Cheltenham.*  
 1881 RALLI, PANDELI, 17, *Belgrave Square, S.W.*  
 990 1884 RAMSAY, ROBERT, *Howletts, Canterbury.*  
 1872 RAMSDEN, RICHARD, *Chadwick Manor, Knowle, Warwickshire.*  
 1889 RAND, EDWARD E., *Essex Villa, Wandsworth Common, S.W.; and 107, Cannon Street, E.C.*  
 1889 RANDALL, EUGENE T., 27, *Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; and 6, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.*  
 1887 RANKEN, PETER, *Furness Lodge, East Sheen, Surrey*  
 995 1880 †RANKIN, JAMES, M.P., 35, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Bryngwyn, Hereford.*  
 1882 RAWSON, SIR RAWSON W., K.C.M.G., C.B., 68, *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*  
 1889 RAYMOND, REV. C. A., *The Vicarage, Bray, near Maidenhead.*  
 1881 †REAY, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 6, *Great Stanhope Street, W.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1880 REDPATH, PETER, *The Manor House, Chislehurst, Kent.*
- 1000 1886 REID, DAVID, A.Inst.C.E., *Thomaneau House, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.*
- 1879 REID, GEORGE, 79, *Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
- 1889 REID, MAJOR-GENERAL A. T., 45, *Tisbury Road, Hove, Brighton.*
- 1883 RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, 6, *East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1888 RENTON, A. WOOD, 2, *Essex Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1005 1879 REVETT, CAPT. RICHARD, 28, *Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.*
- 1882 RICHARDSON, WILLIAM RIDLEY, *Alwyn House, Shortlands, Kent.*
- 1890 RICHARDS, REV. W. J. B., D.D., *St. Charles' College, St. Charles' Square, North Kensington, W.*
- 1881 RIDLEY, WILLIAM, M. Inst. C.E., F.G.S., *Chester House, Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, S.W.*
- 1885 ROBERTS, ERASMUS C., *Spriddleton, Plymouth.*
- 1010 1884 ROBERTS, THOMAS LANGDON, *Rookhurst, Bedford Park, Croydon.*
- 1885 ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER MILNE, M.D., *Gonville House, Alton Road, Roehampton, S.W.*
- 1881 ROBERTSON, CAMPBELL A., *Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.; and 11, Oakhill Park, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1889 ROBERTSON, JOHN, 239, *Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.*
- 1884 ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS O., *Greta House, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.*
- 1015 1869 ROBINSON, COLONEL C.W., C.B., *War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1889 ROBINSON, G. CROSLAND, *The Red Brick House, Campden Hill Road, Kensington, W.*
- 1883 ROBINSON, HENRY JAMES, F.S.S., 31, *Spencer Road, Putney, S.W.*
- 1889 ROBINSON, ISAAC, *Bolton Mansions Hotel, Earl's Court, S.W.; and 107, Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1881 †ROBINSON, JAMES SALKELD, *Roachbank, Rochdale.*
- 1020 1879 ROBINSON, MURRELL R., M.Inst.C.E., 95, *Philbeach Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1890 ROBINSON, WILLIAM, 4, *Mount Park, Ealing, W.*
- 1878 ROGERS, MURRAY, *Fowey, Cornwall.*
- 1888 ROHMER, W. J., *The Cedars, St. Leonard's Road, Surbiton.*
- 1886 ROLLO, WILLIAM, 5, *Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park, W.*
- 1025 1885 ROME, ROBERT, 45, *Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1883 ROME, THOMAS, *Charlton House, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham.*
- 1886 ROMILLY, CHARLES E., *High Park, Droitwich.*
- 1883 †RONALD, BYRON L., 14, *Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.*
- 1876 RONALD, R. B., *Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1030 1888 ROPER, FREEMAN, B.A., Oxon., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
- 1878 ROSE, B. LANCASTER, 1, *Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1879 ROSE, CHARLES D., *Bartholomew House, E.C.*
- 1881 †ROSEBERRY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 38, *Berkeley Square, W.; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.*
- 1874 ROSS, HAMILTON, 22, *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1035 1885 ROSS, HUGH CAMERON, *Standard Bank of South Africa, 10, Clement's Lane, E.C.*
- 1880 ROSS, JOHN, *Morven, 7, Broadlands Road, Highgate, N.; and 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.*
- 1888 ROSS, CAPTAIN GEORGE E. A., F.G.S., 8, *Collingham Gardens, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1882 ROSS, J. GRAFTON, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*  
 1881 ROTH, H. LING, 3, *Park Terrace, Lightcliffe, near Halifax.*  
 1040 1889 ROYDS, CHARLES JAMES, *Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*  
 1887 RUMBALL, HENRY MEDLICOTT, 6, *Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.*  
 1879 RUSSELL, P. N., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 66, Queensborough Terrace, W.*  
 1875 RUSSELL, THOMAS, *Haremare Hall, Hurstgreen, Sussex.*  
 1878 RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 59, *Eaton Square, S.W.*  
 1045 1875 RUSSELL, T. PURVIS, *Warroch, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.*  
 1879 †RUSSELL, T. R., 18, *Church Street, Liverpool.*
- 1886 SACRÉ, ALFRED L., C.E., 60, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*  
 1881 †SAILLARD, PHILIP, 85, *Aldersgate Street, E.C.*  
 1890 SALAMAN, ABRAHAM, 46, *Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.*  
 1050 1874 SAMUEL, SIR SAUL, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for New South Wales),  
 9, *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1874 †SANDERSON, JOHN, *Buller's Wood, Chislehurst, Kent.*  
 1889 SANDFORD, COLONEL SIR HERBERT B., R.A., K.C.M.G., *West Hill House, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*  
 1873 SASSOON, ARTHUR, 12, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*  
 1884 SAUNDERS, THOMAS DODGSON, *Twyfordbury, Croydon.*  
 1055 1885 SAVAGE, WM. FREDK., *Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.*  
 1887 SCALES, G. MCARTHUR, 4, *Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.; and Belvoir House, Hornsey Lane, N.*  
 1886 SCALES, HERBERT F., 9, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*  
 1885 †SCARTH, LEVESON EDWARD, M.A., *Raveley, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.*
- 1877 SCHIFF, CHARLES, 22, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*  
 1060 1889 SCHOLEY, J. CRANFIELD, *Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.*  
 1885 SCHWARTZE, C. E. R., M.A., *Trinity Lodge, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*  
 1879 SCLANDERS, ALEXANDER, 10, *Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.*  
 1884 SCONCE, CAPTAIN G. COLQUHOUN, *Board of Trade Office, Custom House, Dublin.*
- 1872 SCOTT, ABRAHAM, 8, *Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.*  
 1065 1889 SCOTT, MAJOR-GENERAL ALEX. DE COURCY, R.E., 86, *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; and United Service Club, S.W.*  
 1885 SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., 7, *Montpelier Square, Knightsbridge, S.W.; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*  
 1886 SCOTT, CHARLES J., *Boxgrove, Guildford.*  
 1887 SCOTT, JOHN ADAM, *Kilmoney, Oakhill Road, Putney, S.W.; and 11, Distaff Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1882 SCOTT, ROBERT, *Connaught House, Harlesden, N.W.*  
 1070 1887 SCOTT, WILLIAM H. B., 5 and 6, *Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*  
 1885 SCOURFIELD, ROBERT, *Hill House, Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire.*  
 1868 SEARIGHT, JAMES, 7, *East India Avenue, E.C.*  
 1885 SEDDON, ARTHUR, *care of Messrs. W. Goodwin & Co., 7, Brunswick Street, Liverpool.*
- 1881 SELBY, PRIDEAUX, *Koroit, North Park, Croydon; and 4, Threadneedle St., E.C.*  
 1075 1887 SENIOR, EDWARD NASSAU, 147, *Cannon Street, E.C.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1871 SEROCOLD, G. PEARCE, *Cherryhinton, Torquay.*
- 1887 SEVERN, WALTER, 9, *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
- 1888 SHAND, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., *Parkholme, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.; and 75, Upper Ground Street, S.E.*
- 1888 SHAND, JOHN LOUDOUN, 24, *Rood Lane, E.C.*
- 1879 SHAND-HARVEY, JAMES WIDDRINGTON, *Castle Semple, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, N.B.*
- 1876 SHAW, COLONEL, E. W., 44, *Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.*
- 1889 SHAW, FREDERICK C., 7, *Greencroft Gardens, Finchley New Road, N.W.*
- 1886 SHENNAN, DAVID A., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1879 SHEPHERD, WILLIAM LAKE, 25, *Richmond Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.*
- 1885 SHEPPARD, ALBERT K., *Ashfield, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.*
- 1887 SHEPPARD, WM. FLEETWOOD, B.A., 2, *Temple Gardens, E.C.*
- 1874 SHIPSTER, HENRY F., 87, *Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1887 †SHIRE, ROBERT W., "Shirley," *South Norwood Park, S.E.*
- 1883 SHORT, CHARLES, *Office of "The Argus," 80, Fleet Street, E.C.*
- 1880 SHORTRIDGE, SAMUEL, 18, *St. Stephen's Square, Bayswater, W.*
- 1885 SIDEY, CHARLES, 18, *Queen's Gate Place, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1884 SILLEM, JOHN HENRY, *Southlands, Esher, Surrey; and Junior Carlton Club, S.W.*
- 1883 †SILVER, COLONEL HUGH A., *Abbey Lodge, Chislehurst.*
- 1868 †SILVER, S. W., 3, *York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1885 SIM, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD COYSGARNE, R.E., 37, *Connaught Square, Hyde Park, W.; and United Service Club, S.W.*
- 1884 †SIMMONS, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR LINTORN, R.E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 36, *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1881 SIMPSON, COMMANDER H. G., R.N., *care of Messrs. Burnett & Co., 123, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1884 SINAUER, SIGISMUND, 9, *Palace Gate, W.*
- 1884 SINCLAIR, ARTHUR, *Meadow Bank, Cults, Aberdeen, N.B.*
- 1885 SINCLAIR, DAVID, 2, *Eliot Bank, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 19, Silver Street, E.C.*
- 1883 SLADE, GEORGE PENKIVIL, *Kanimbla, 33, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1887 SLADE, HENRY G., 16, *Upper Montagu Street, Montagu Square, W.*
- 1886 SLADEN, ST. BARBE, *Heathfield, Reigate.*
- 1886 SLAZENGER, RALPH, 9, *Kensington Court, W.; and 56, Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1886 SMITH, CLARENCE, J.P., *Mansion House Bldgs., 4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1889 SMITH, DAVID J., 149, *West George Street, Glasgow.*
- 1872 SMITH, SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE, 19, *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1885 SMITH, HENRY GARDNER, *Tinto, Killieser Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
- 1888 SMITH, JAMES, *Office of "The Cape Argus," 25, Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1888 SMITH, JAMES WILLIAM, *Coldamo, Stromness, Orkney; and National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
- 1886 SMITH, JOHN, 10, *Aldermanbury Avenue, E.C.*
- 1880 †SMITH, JOSEPH J., *Wells House, Ilkley, Yorkshire.*
- 1884 SMITH, SAMUEL, M.P., *Carlston, Princes Park, Liverpool; and 7, Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1886 †SMITH, THOMAS HAWKINS, *Gordon Brook, Grafton, New South Wales.*

	Year of Election.	
1115	1884	SMITH, WALTER F., 8, <i>Holland Park Terrace, W.</i>
	1886	SMITH, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Sundon House, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
	1873	SMITH, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.P., 3, <i>Grosvenor Place, S. W.; and Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.</i>
	1886	SMITH-CUMMING, LIEUT. G. MANSFIELD, R.N., 9, <i>Holland Park Terrace, W.</i>
	1881	†SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNES, <i>Dinden, Wells, Somerset; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1120	1874	SOPER, WM. GARLAND, B.A., J.P., <i>Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; Harestone, Caterham Valley; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1886	SPANIER, ADOLF, 114, <i>Fellows Road, N.W.</i>
	1889	SPARKES, SIDNEY, <i>Devonshire Villa, Grantham.</i>
	1890	SPENCE, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, <i>Lea Hurst, Hoole, Chester; and 19a, Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
	1870	SPENSLEY, HOWARD, F.S.S. F.R.G.S., 4, <i>Bolton Gardens West, S.W.</i>
1125	1888	SPICER, ALBERT, <i>Brancepeth House, Woodford, Essex.</i>
	1887	SPIERS, FELIX WILLIAM, 68, <i>Lowndes Square, S.W.</i>
	1890	SPOTTISWOODE, GEORGE A., 3, <i>Cadogan Square, S.W.</i>
	1889	SPRENT, JOHN S., 7, <i>Atherstone Terrace, Gloucester Road, S.W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1883	†SPROSTON, HUGH, 11, <i>Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
1130	1885	SQUIBB, REV. G. M., M.A., <i>The Parsonage, Totteridge, Herts.</i>
	1879	STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD W., G.C.M.G., 19, <i>Eaton Square, S.W.</i>
	1885	STALEY, T. P., 2, <i>Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1886	†STANLEY, WALMSLEY, M.Inst.C.E., <i>The Knowle, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.</i>
	1878	STARKE, J. G. HAMILTON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), <i>Troqueer Holm, near Dumfries, N.B.</i>
1135	1875	STEIN, ANDREW, <i>Broomfield, Copers Cope Road, Beckenham.</i>
	1887	STEVENSON, HUGH G., 73, <i>Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1875	STEVENSON, LEADER C., 73, <i>Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1888	STEWART, ALEXANDER B., <i>Seafield, Beckenham.</i>
	1888	STEWART, CHARLES H., C.M.G., 49, <i>Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1140	1882	STEWART, CHARLES W. A., 14, <i>Brechin Place, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1883	STEWART, EDWARD C., 14, <i>Brechin Place, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1887	STEWART, ROBERT, <i>Culgruff, Crossmichael, N.B.</i>
	1881	STEWART, ROBERT M., 51, <i>Milton Street, E.C.</i>
	1888	STEWART, THOMAS M., <i>Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1145	1886	STIRLING, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM, 7, <i>Observatory Avenue, Kensington, W.</i>
	1874	†STIRLING, SIR CHARLES E. F., BART., <i>Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1881	STIRLING, J. ARCHIBALD, 24, <i>Bramham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1877	STONE, F. W., B.C.L., 7, <i>New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.</i>
	1879	STOTT, THOMAS, <i>Thornbank, Sutton, Surrey.</i>
1150	1882	†STOW, F. S. PHILIPSON, <i>Blackdown House, Haslemere, Surrey; and Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.</i>
	1885	STRAFFORD, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, 79, <i>Eaton Square, S.W.; and Wrotham Park, Barnet.</i>
	1875	†STRANGWAYS, H. B. T., <i>Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset; and 5, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
	1880	†STREET, EDMUND, <i>Millfield Lane, Highgate Rise, N.</i>



Year of  
Election.

- 1884 STREETER, G. SKELTON, 169, *Piccadilly, W.*; and *National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1155 1883 STRICKLAND, OLIVER ROPER, *Hampfield, Putney, S.W.*  
1884 STUART, JOHN, F.R.G.S., 20, *Bucklersbury, E.C.*  
1890 STUART, KENNETH R., 12, *Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.*  
1887 STURGES, E. M., M.A., 44, *Elm Park Gardens, S.W.*  
1878 SUTHERLAND, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., *Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.*
- 1160 1868 SWALE, REV. H. J., M.A., J.P., *Ingfield Hall, Settle, Yorkshire.*  
1883 SWANZY, FRANCIS, 147, *Cannon Street, E.C.*  
1889 SWIFT, DEAN, *Steynsdorp, 100, Highbury New Park, N.*  
1890 SWINBURNE, U. P., 39, *Cadogan Square, S.W.*  
1875 SYMONS, G. J., F.R.S., 62, *Camden Square, N.W.*
- 1165 1889 †SYKES, GEORGE H., M.A., M.Inst.C.E., 12, *Albert Square, Clapham Road, S.W.*
- 1885 †TALLENTS, GEORGE WM., B.A., 62, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*  
1889 TANNER, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ORIEL V., K.C.B., *Biluch Vera, Lawrie Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.*  
1890 TANNER, PROFESSOR HENRY, M.R.A.C., *Wolverley, St. Oswald's Road, West Brompton, S.W.*  
1883 TANGYE, GEORGE, *Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham*; and 35, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1170 1883 TANGYE, RICHARD, *Gilbertstone Hall, Bickenhill, Birmingham*; and 35 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*  
1880 TAYLER, FRANK, F.R.G.S., 10, *Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.*  
1876 TAYLOR, CHARLES J., 50, *Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*  
1887 TAYLOR, ERNEST C.  
1885 TAYLOR, J. V. E., 14, *Cockspur Street, S.W.*; and *St. Faith's Vicarage, Wandsworth, S.W.*
- 1175 1881 †TAYLOR, THEODORE C., *Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.*  
1881 TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *The Nash, near Worcester*; and *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
1873 \*TENNYSON, THE RT. HON. LORD, D.C.L., *Aldworth, Haslemere, Surrey.*  
1890 TENNANT, ROBERT, *Chapel House, Skipton.*  
1889 †TERRY, CHARLES G., *Pembroke House, South Norwood, S.E.*; and 6, *East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1180 1886 THOMAS, JAMES LEWIS, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., *Chief Surveyor, War Department, Horse Guards, Whitehall*; *Thatched House Club, St. James's*; and 26, *Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.*  
1881 THOMAS, JOHN, 18, *Wood Street, E.C.*  
1883 THOMPSON, ARTHUR BAILEY, *Sumatra, Bournemouth.*  
1888 THOMPSON, E. SYMES, M.D., F.R.C.P., 33, *Cavendish Square, W.*  
1875 THOMSON, J. DUNCAN, *The Old Rectory, Aston, Stevenage, Herts*; and *St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1185 1890 †THOMPSON, SYDNEY, *Wood Dene, Sevenoaks.*  
1889 THOMSON, ALEXANDER, *Bartholomew House, E.C.*  
1886 THORNE, WILLIAM, *Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., 49, Fore Street, E.C.*; and *Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*  
1877 THRUPP, LEONARD W., 51, *Princes Square, Bayswater, W.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1889 THURSBY, ARTHUR D., *care of Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18, Birchin Lane, E.C.*
- 1190 1889 TIDEY, ERNEST, 33, *Holborn Viaduct, E.C.; and The Ferns, Holmesdale Road, South Norwood, S.E.*
- 1872 TINLINE, GEORGE, 12, *Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.*
- 1883 †TINLINE, JAMES MADDER, *The Grange, Rockbeare, near Exeter.*
- 1886 TOD, HENRY, 21, *Mincing Lane, E.C.*
- 1882 TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.B., 39, *Dickinson Street, Manchester.*
- 1195 1875 TOOTH, FRED., *Park Farm, Sevenoaks, Kent.*
- 1885 TOPHAM, WILLIAM H., C.E., *Fairlawn, Seymour Grove, Old Trafford, Manchester.*
- 1884 TORLESSE, LIEUTENANT, ARTHUR W., R.N., *The Retreat, Chart Road, Reigate.*
- 1889 TOSH, JOHN, *Camden Ridge, Chislehurst.*
- 1887 TOTTIE, WILLIAM HAROLD, 47, *Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
- 1200 1884 †TOWN, HENRY, *Arkley House, Arkley, Barnet.*
- 1884 †TRAVERS, JOHN AMORY, *Dorney House, Weybridge, Surrey.*
- 1889 TREDWEN, EDWARD B., 27, *Walbrook, E.C.*
- 1888 TREDELL, A. J. R., C.M.G., *South Kensington Museum, S.W.*
- 1884 TRILL, GEORGE, *Protea, Doods Road, Reigate, Surrey.*
- 1205 1878 TRIMMER, FREDERICK, *care of Messrs. Hickie, Borman & Co., 14, Waterloo Place, S.W.*
- 1885 TRINDER, OLIVER J., 4, *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
- 1886 TRITTON, J. HERBERT, 54, *Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1887 TRYON, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE, K.C.B., 5, *Eaton Place, S.W.*
- 1883 TUPPER, SIR CHARLES, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B. (High Commissioner for Canada), 17, *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1210 1878 †TURNBULL, ALEXANDER, 118, *Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.*
- 1885 TURNBULL, ROBERT THORBURN, 5, *East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1878 †TURNBULL, WALTER, *Mount Henley, Sydenham Hill, Norwood, S.E.*
- 1885 TURNER, GORDON, *Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1879 ULCOQ, CLEMENT J. A., 22, *Pembridge Gardens, W.*
- 1215 1883 †VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, *New Zealand Agricultural Company, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1882 VANDER-BYL, PHILIP, 51, *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; and Northwood, near Winchester.*
- 1890 VANDERBYL, MICHAEL S., 187, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- 1888 VAUGHAN, R. WYNDHAM, *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
- 1888 VEITCH, JAMES A., *Ferriby, Sutton, Surrey.*
- 1220 1884 †VINCENT, C. E. HOWARD, C.B., M.P., 1, *Grosvenor Square, W.*
- 1890 VINCENT, J. E. MATTHEW, *Cornwall Buildings, 35, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1879 VOGEL, SIR JULIUS, K.C.M.G., 51, *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1880 VOSS, HERMANN, 15, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1884 WADDINGTON, JOHN, *Sandhill Cottage, Beckenham.*
- 1225 1881 WADE, CECIL L., 7, *Talbot Square, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1884 WADE, NUGENT CHARLES, *St. Anne's Rectory, Soho, W.*

Year of Election .	
1881	WADE, PAGET A., 34, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
1888	WADE, SEYMOUR, Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.
1889	†WAINWRIGHT, B. C., F.R. Met. Soc., Elmhurst, East Finchley, N.
1230 1885	WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES J., Elmhurst, East Finchley, N.
1879	WAKEFIELD, CHARLES M., F.L.S., Belmont, Uxbridge.
1878	WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Marlborough House, S.W.
1890	WALFORD, EDWARD J., 19, York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
1885	†WALKER, ROBERT J., F.R.G.S., F.R.His.S., Ormidale, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.
1235 1887	WALKER, RUSSELL D., 11, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.
1868	WALKER, WILLIAM, F.R.G.S., 48, Hildrop Road, Tufnell Park, N.W.
1889	WALLACE, T. S. DOWNING, Heronfield, Potters Bar.
1879	WALLER, WILLIAM N., The Grove, Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
1882	WALLIS, H. B., Addington, St. Mary's Road, Wimbledon.
1240 1878	WALTER, CAPT. SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., Corps of Commissionaires, Exchange Court, 419, Strand, W.C.
1879	†WANT, RANDOLPH C., 32, Victoria Street, S.W.
1885	WARE, THOMAS WEBB, Thornlea, Eltham, Kent.
1886	WARNE, EDWARD.
1888	WARNER, F. ASHTON, F.R.C.S.E., 10, Brechin Place, South Kensington, S.W.
1245 1885	†WARNER, J. H. B., M.A., J.P., D.L., Quorn Hall, Loughborough.
1885	†WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, 58, Great Cumberland Place, W.
1879	WATSON, E. GILBERT, 13, Jewin Crescent, E.C.
1877	*WATSON, J. FORBES, M.A., M.D., LL.D., 15, Pine Avenue, Westbourne, Bournemouth; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1884	WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, 103, Southill Park, Hampstead Heath, N.W.; and 15, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1250 1887	†WATT, HUGH, M.P., 107, St. George's Square, S.W.
1884	WATT, JOHN B., Princes Street Chambers, E.C.
1889	WATTS, ARTHUR R., 6, St. John's Road, Wimbledon.
1881	WATTS, H. E., 52, Bedford Gardens, Kensington, W.
1888	†WATTS, JOHN, Lytchett Matravers House, Poole.
1255 1880	WEBB, HENRY B., 7, Warrior Square Terrace, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.
1869	WEBB, WILLIAM, Newstead Abbey, near Nottingham.
1886	WEBSTER, H. CARVICK, 10, Huntly Gardens, Hillhead, Glasgow.
1881	WEBSTER, ROBERT GRANT, M.P., 83, Belgrave Road, S.W.
1881	WELCH, HENRY P., Koo-y-ong, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.; and 7, Mark Lane, E.C.
1260 1883	WELD-BLUNDELL, HENRY, Lulworth Castle, Wareham.
1868	WELD, SIR FREDERICK A., G.C.M.G., Chideock Manor, Bridport; and White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1869	WEMYSS AND MARCH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 23, St. James's Place, S.W.
1884	†WENDT, ERNEST EMIL, D.C.L., 4 and 6, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
1887	WENTWORTH, FITZWILLIAM, Glencairn, Bournemouth.
1265 1875	WESTERN, CHARLES R., Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
1888	WESTON, DYSON, 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1885	WETHERED, JOSEPH, Clifton, near Bristol.
1877	WETHERELL, WILLIAM S., 117, Cannon Street, E.C.



Year of  
Election.

- 1880 WHARTON, HENRY, 19, *Beaufort Gardens, S.W.*
- 1270 1888 WHEELER, ARTHUR H., *Brookleigh, Scrase Bridge, Haywards Heath; and 188, Strand, W.C.*
- 1878 WHEELER, CHARLES, 3, *Boulevard Grancy, Lausanne, Switzerland.*
- 1890 †WHEELER, EDWARD, F.R.G.S., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
- 1881 WHITE, ARNOLD HENRY, 30, *York Street, Portman Square, W.*
- 1881 WHITE, LEEDHAM, 25, *Cranley Gardens, S.W.*
- 1275 1873 WHITE, ROBERT, 86, *Marine Parade, Brighton; and 19A, Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1889 WHITEFOORD, CALEB C., M.R.C.S., 117, *Albany Street, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1876 WHITEHEAD, HERBERT M., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1882 WHYTE, ROBERT, 6, *Milk Street Buildings, E.C.*
- 1886 WIENHOLT, ARNOLD, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1280 1885 WIENHOLT, EDWARD, *Biffons, Canterbury.*
- 1883 WIENHOLT, WILLIAM, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1885 WILKINS, ALFRED, 43, *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
- 1886 WILKINSON, FREDERICK, 126, *Holland Road, W.*
- 1883 WILKINSON, MONTAGU C., 72, *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1285 1885 WILLIAMS, WM. HENRY, 23, *Holland Park, W.; and High Cliffe, Seaton, Devon.*
- 1883 WILLCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M. Inst. C.E., 4, *College Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1890 WILLIAMS, CAMPBELL, 62, *Welbeck Street, W.*
- 1884 WILLIAMS, JAMES, *Radstock Lodge, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, S.W.*
- 1888 WILLIAMS, WALTER E., *Bellevue, Sidcup, Kent.*
- 1290 1874 WILLIAMS, W. J., *Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1889 WILLIAMSON, ANDREW, 149, *West George Street, Glasgow.*
- 1887 †WILLIAMSON, JOHN, 4, *Montagu Terrace, Richmond, S.W.; and Dale House, Halkirk, Caithness, N.B.*
- 1879 WILLIS, EDWARD, *West Looe, Cornwall; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1874 WILLS, GEORGE, 3, *Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.*
- 1295 1886 WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., *Esher, Surrey; and 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
- 1886 †WILSON, JOHN, 64, *Chester Square, S.W.*
- 1878 WILSON, JOHN GEORGE HANNAY, *care of Queensland National Bank, 29, Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1889 WILSON, J. W., *Elmhurst, Kenley, Surrey*
- 1879 †WILSON, SIR SAMUEL, M.P., 9, *Grosvenor Square, W.; and Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe, Bucks.*
- 1300 1890 WILSON, WILLIAM, *Parkholme, East Sheen, S.W.*
- 1874 WINGFIELD, SIR CHARLES, K.C.S.I., C.B., *Arthur's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.; and 66, Portland Place, W.*
- 1868 †WOLFF, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Teheran, Persia; Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Boscombe Tower, Ringwood, Hants.*
- 1882 †WOODS, ARTHUR, 8, *St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.*
- 1888 WOOD, J. S., *Century Club, 12, Grafton Street, W.*
- 1305 1885 WOODWARD, CALEB RICHARD, *Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*

Year of  
Election.

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|      | 1884 | WOODWARD, JAMES E., <i>Berily Lodge, Bickley.</i>  |
|      | 1886 | WORSFOLD, W. BASIL, M.A.Oxon, <i>St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.</i>   |
|      | 1883 | WRIGHT, REV. WILLIAM, <i>Spring Cottage, Nailsworth, Stroud, Glos.</i>   |
|      | 1883 | WYLLIE, HARVEY, <i>Balgownie, Bromley, Kent.</i>   |
| 1310 | 1875 | YARDLEY, SAMUEL, <i>New South Wales Government Office, 9, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>  |
|      | 1868 | YOUL, JAMES A., C.M.G., <i>Waratah House, Clapham Park, S.W.</i>   |
|      | 1890 | YOUNG, EDWARD G., 20, <i>Hatherley Grove, Bayswater, W.; and care of Messrs. L. Thomas &amp; Co., 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i> |
|      | 1889 | YOUNG, EDMUND MACKENZIE, 21, <i>Palace Gate, W.</i>  |
|      | 1888 | YOUNG, COLONEL J. S., 13, <i>Gloucester Street, S.W.</i>   |
| 1315 | 1869 | †YOUNG, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., 5, <i>Queensberry Place, South Kensington, S.W.</i>   |
|      | 1890 | YUILLE, ANDREW B., <i>Cluny Hill House, Forres, N.B.</i>   |

## NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.	
1884	†ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1889	ABBOTT, HENRY M., <i>Barrister-at-Law, St. Kitts.</i>
1885	ABBOTT, HON. R. P., M.L.C., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1320 1889	ABBOTT, DAVID, 470, <i>Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	ABLETT, JAMES P., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	ABRAHAM, FREDERIC, <i>Attorney-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1883	†ABURROW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 95, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1878	ACKROYD, EDWARD JAMES, <i>Registrar of the Supreme Court, Hong Kong</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1325 1883	ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Tarndale, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1889	ACUTT, ROBERT N., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1890	ADAMSON, ROBERT, <i>Virden, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
1890	ADAMSON, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1890	ADDIS, WM. JUDSON, C.E., <i>Bassein, Burma.</i>
1330 1877	ADOLPHUS, EDWIN.
1887	†ADYE, CAPTAIN GOODSON, <i>Aurungabad, Deccan, India.</i>
1881	AGLEN, CAPTAIN A. T., <i>Ladysmith, Natal.</i>
1881	AGNEW, HON. J. W., M.D., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1881	AGOSTINI, EDGAR, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1335 1885	AHEARNE, SURGEON-MAJOR JOSEPH, M.D., <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1889	AIKMAN, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	†AIRTH, ALEXANDER, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1884	†AITKEN, JAMES, <i>Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
1890	AITKEN, JAMES, <i>care of Messrs. Dalgety &amp; Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1340 1876	AKERMAN, SIR JOHN W., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1888	ALBRECHT, HENRY B., <i>Weston, Mooi River, Natal.</i>
1883	ALEXANDER, JOHN GYSBART, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	ALEXANDER, WILLIAM WATKIN, P.O. Box 304, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	ALISON, JAMES, F.R.G.S., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1345 1887	ALLAN, GORDON, <i>Surveyor-General, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1872	ALLAN, THE HON. G. W., <i>Moss Park, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1883	ALLAN, WILLIAM, <i>Braeside, Warwick, Queensland.</i>
1883	ALLDRIDGE, T. J., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., <i>Travelling Commissioner, Freetown, Sierra Leone</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1885	ALLEN, GEORGE BOYCE, <i>Toxteth, The Glebe, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1350 1883	†ALLEN, JAMES, M.H.R., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1887	ALLEN, J. SHILLITO, <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1880	†ALLEN, ROBERT, J.P., <i>Kimberley Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	ALLEN, S. NESBITT, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1882	ALLEN, THAINE, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1355 1879	†ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., <i>The Repp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1887	ALLSOPP, REV. JOHN, <i>Donnington, Cato Ridge, Natal.</i>



Year of  
Election.

- 1888 ALMOND, CAPTAIN THOMAS M., F.R.A.S., Port Master, Brisbane, Queensland.
- 1882 AMBROSE, POVAH AMBROSE, Port Louis, Mauritius.
- 1885 AMHERST, THE HON. J. G. H., Perth, Western Australia.
- 1360 1888 AMPHLETT, GEORGE T., Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1873 †ANDERSON, DICKSON, Montreal, Canada.
- 1886 ANDERSON, FRANK, Assistant-Surveyor, Lagos, West Africa.
- 1880 ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., Government Medical Officer, Cumming's Lodge, East Coast, British Guiana.
- 1881 ANDERSON, JAMES F., Bel-Air, Grande Savanne, Mauritius.
- 1365 1886 ANDERSON, WILLIAM GEORGE, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1889 ANDERSON, WILLIAM TRAIL, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1889 †ANDREW, DUNCAN C., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1883 ANDREWS, CHARLES GEORGE, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1878 †ANDREWS, WILLIAM, Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1370 1886 ANDREWS, WILLIAM, M. Inst. C.E., Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.
- 1879 †ANGAS, HON. J. H., M.L.C., J.P., Collingrove, South Australia.
- 1886 ANGOVE, W. H., Perth, Western Australia.
- 1885 †ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1886 ARCHER, ARCHIBALD, Laurvig, Norway.
- 1880 ARCHER, WILLIAM, Gracemere, Queensland.
- 1879 ARCHIBALD, SIR ADAMS G., K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P., Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- 1880 ARMBRISTER, HON. WM. E., M.E.C., Nassau, Bahamas.
- 1889 ARMSTRONG, GEORGE S., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1887 ARMYTAGE, BERTRAND, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1380 1881 ARMYTAGE, F. W., Melbourne, Australia.
- 1890 ARNELL, C. C., St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1886 ARNOLD, JAMES F., Melbourne, Australia.
- 1875 †ARNOT, DAVID, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1877 ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, South Sea Islands.
- 1385 1885 ASHLEY, EDWARD CHARLES, Audit Department, Port Louis, Mauritius.
- 1886 ASHMORE, ALEXR. M., Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1883 ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., 168, Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1880 ATHERSTONE, EDWIN, M.D., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
- 1880 †ATHERSTONE, GUYBON D., M.Inst.C.E., Towns River, Cape Colony.
- 1390 1876 ATHERSTONE, HON. W. GUYBON, M.L.C., M.D., Grahamstown, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1885 ATHERTON, EBENEZER, M.R.C.S.E., Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1885 †ATKINSON, A. R., Nelson, New Zealand.
- 1880 †ATKINSON, HON. MR. JUSTICE NICHOLAS, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1887 ATKINSON, JOHN M., M.B., Civil Hospital, Hong Kong.
- 1395 1889 ATKINSON, LEWIS, Cape Colony.
- 1889 †ATKINSON, R. HOPE, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1882 †ATTENBOROUGH, THOMAS, Cheltenham, near Melbourne, Australia.
- 1878 †AUSTIN, CHARLES PIERCY, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1885 AUSTIN, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON F. W., M.A.
- 1400 1881 AUSTIN, HENRY W., Barrister-at-Law, Montreal, Canada.

Year of  
Election.

- 1877 AUSTIN, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM PERCY, D.D., Lord Bishop of Guiana,  
*Kingston House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1878 AUVRAY, P. ELICIO, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1885 BACK, FREDERICK, J.P., General Manager, Government Railways,  
*Launceston, Tasmania.*
- 1883 BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., Registrar and Master Eastern District  
Court, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1405 1884 †BAGOT, GEORGE, *Plantation Annandale, British Guiana.*
- 1889 †BAILEY, ABE, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 BAINBRIDGE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, *Union Steamship Company.*
- 1887 BAIRD, A. REID, *Leighton Hall, Wellington Street, Windsor, Victoria,  
Australia.*
- 1882 BAKEWELL, JOHN W., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1410 1876 BALDWIN, CAPTAIN W., *Chingford, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1884 †BALFOUR, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Tyalla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 BALL, CAPTAIN E., R.N.R.
- 1882 BALL, THOMAS J., J.P., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 †BALLARD, CAPTAIN HENRY, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1415 1887 †BALME, ARTHUR, *Walbundrie, near Albury, New South Wales.*
- 1875 BAM, J. A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 BANKART, FREDERICK J., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1879 BANNERMAN, SAMUEL, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1889 BAPTISTE, GEORGE A., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Rose Belle, Mauritius.*
- 1420 1884 BARCLAY, CHARLES J., *Commercial Bank, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1886 BARKER, CHARLES F., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1885 BARKLY, H. E. ARTHUR C. S., C.M.G., *Government House, Heligoland.*
- 1886 BARNARD, SAMUEL, J.P., *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
- 1887 BARNES, J. F. EVELYN, C.E., Assistant Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-  
General, *Natal Club, Durban, Natal.*
- 1425 1887 BARNETT, BARRON L., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1883 †BARNETT, E. ALGERNON, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1885 †BARR, HON. ALEXR., M.C.P., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1884 †BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, *Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1883 BARR-SMITH, THOMAS, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1430 1880 BARROW, H., *Colmar House, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1875 BARRY, HON. SIR JACOB D., Judge President, Eastern District Court, *Gra-  
hamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1875 BARTER, CHARLES, B.C.L., Resident Magistrate, *The Finish, Maritzburg,  
Natal.*
- 1886 BARTON, FREDERICK G., J.P., "Moolbong," *Booligal, New South Wales;  
and Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 BARTON, WILLIAM, Barrister-at-Law, *Trentham, Wellington, New  
Zealand.*
- 1435 1886 BATT, EDMUND COMPTON, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 BATTEN, H. J. L., *The Athenæum, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 BATTEN, HON. ROBERT, Collector-General, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1882 †BATTLE, FREDERICK, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1889 BATY, HAROLD J. L., *Mount Sebert Estate, Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1440 1889 BATY, SEBERT C. E., M.A., *Mahé, Seychelles.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1887 BAYLEY, CAPTAIN ARDEN L., *West India Regiment, Sierra Leone.*  
 1885 †BAYLEY, WILLIAM HUNT, *Pahiatua, Wellington, New Zealand.*  
 1885 †BAYNES, JOSEPH, J.P., *Nels Rest, Upper Umlass, Natal.*  
 1877 BAYNES, HON. MR. JUSTICE THOMAS, *St. John's, Antigua.*  
 1445 1880 BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN, *Solicitor-General, St. John's, Antigua.*  
 1885 †BEATTIE, JOHN ANDREW BELL, *Belize, British Honduras.*  
 1884 BEATTIE, WILLIAM COPLAND, *Toowoomba, Queensland.*  
 1889 BECK, A. W., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*  
 1889 †BECK, CHARLES PROCTOR, *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*  
 1450 1882 †BECK, JOHN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1886 †BECKETT, THOMAS WM., *Church Street East, Pretoria, Transvaal.*  
 1889 †BEDDY, WILLIAM HENRY, *Fauresmith, Orange Free State.*  
 1887 †BEDFORD, SURGEON-MAJOR GUTHRIE, *Hobart, Tasmania.*  
 1872 BEERE, D. M., *P.O. Box 345, Auckland, New Zealand.*  
 1455 1884 BEETHAM, GEORGE, M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1877 BEETHAM, WILLIAM H., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*  
 1887 BEILBY, EDWIN THOMAS, 91, *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1887 BEILBY, E. T. O'REILLY, 91, *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1888 BELISARIO, DR. JOHN, 4, *Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1460 1884 BELL, GEO. F., *care of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1882 BELL, GEORGE MEREDITH, *Wantwood, Gore, Otago, New Zealand.*  
 1889 BELL, HON. VALENTINE G., *M. Inst. C.E., Director of Public Works, Kingston, Jamaica.*  
 1886 BELL, JOHN W., *Attorney-at-Law, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*  
 1886 BELL, JOSHUA T., *Brisbane, Queensland.*  
 1465 1886 BELL, W. A. D., *Brisbane, Queensland.*  
 1882 †BELLAIRS, SEAFORTH MACKENZIE, *Chateau Margot, East Coast, British Guiana.*  
 1886 BELLAMY, GEORGE C., *Jugra, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*  
 1888 †BELLAMY, HENRY F., *A. Inst. C.E., Superintendent of Public Works, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*  
 1888 BELLAMY, JOSEPH, E. B., *C.E., Mullin's River, British Honduras.*  
 1470 1887 BELLEW, CAPTAIN WILLIAM SEPTIMUS, J.P., *Cape Police, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*  
 1885 BENINGFIELD, S. F., *Durban, Natal.*  
 1884 †BENJAMIN, LAWRENCE, *Nestlewood, George St. East, Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1885 BENNETT, ALFRED, *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1888 †BENNETT, CHRIS, *Rockmore, Sutton Forest, New South Wales.*  
 1475 1889 BENNETT, CLAYTON, *Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*  
 1885 BENNETT, COURTENAY WALTER, *H.B.M. Consul, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.*  
 1880 BENNETT, GEORGE, M.D., *Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1887 BENNETT, JOHN, *care of National Bank of Australasia, Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1880 BENNETT, SAMUEL MACKENZIE, *Assistant Colonial Treasurer, Sierra Leone.*  
 1480 1885 BENSON, WM., *Newtown, near Hobart, Tasmania.*  
 1875 BENSUSAN, RALPH, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1887 BENSUSAN, SAMUEL L., *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1878 BERKELEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE HENRY S., *Suva, Fiji.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1880 BERKELEY, CAPTAIN J. H. HARDTMAN, Vice-President, Federal Council of the Leeward Island, *Shadwell, St. Kitts.*
- 1485 1880 BERRY, ALEXANDER, *Kingston P. O., Jamaica.*
- 1885 BERTRAND, WM. WICKHAM, *Roy Cove, Falkland Islands.*
- 1887 †BETHUNE, GEORGE M., *Le Ressouvenir, East Coast, British Guiana.*
- 1888 †BETTELHEIM, HENRI, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 BEVERIDGE, GEORGE, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1490 1884 BEYNON, ERASMUS, *care of Messrs. Phillips & Co., Limited, Bombay India.*
- 1883 BEYTS, H. N. DUVERGER, C.M.G., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1884 †BICKFORD, WILLIAM, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1881 †BIDEN, A. G.
- 1889 †BIDEN, WILLIAM, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1495 1884 BIDWELL, JOHN O., J.P., *Pihautea, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1886 BIGGS, T. HESKETH, F.S.S., *Financial Department, Government of India, Calcutta, India.*
- 1884 BILLING, RICHARD ANNESLEY, *Seaforth, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1877 BIRCH, A. S., *Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1883 BIRCH, JAMES KORTRIGHT, *Butterworth, Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.*
- 1500 1873 BIRCH, W. J., *Stoneycroft, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1887 †BIRCH, WILLIAM WALTER, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1890 BIRD, S. DOUGAN, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *156, Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 BIRKETT, LT.-COLONEL ROBERT C., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1887 BLACK, HON. MAURICE HUME, M.L.A., *Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1505 1889 †BLACKBURN, ALFRED L., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 BLACKWOOD, ARTHUR R., *Mont Alto, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 BLACKWOOD, ROBERT O., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 †BLAGROVE, MAJOR HENRY JOHN (13th Hussars), *Muttra, N.W.P., India; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1888 BLAINE, CAPTAIN ALFRED E. B., C.M.R., *Umtata, Transkei, Cape Colony.*
- 1510 1881 BLAINE, GEORGE, *East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †BLAINE, HERBERT F., *Barrister-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †BLAINE, SIR C. FREDERICK, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 BLAIR, CAPTAIN JOHN, *Singapore.*
- 1884 †BLAIZE, RICHARD BEALE, *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1515 1889 BLAKE, ARTHUR P., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 †BLAKE, H.E. SIR HENRY A., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1886 BLAND, R. H., *Clunes, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1889 BLAND, R. N., *Collector of Revenue, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1886 BLANK, OSCAR, *6 gr. Bäckerstrasse, Hamburg.*
- 1520 1889 †BLOW, JOHN JELLINGS, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 BLUNDELL, M. P., *Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 †BODY, REV. C. W. E., D.C.L., *Vice-Chancellor, Trinity College, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1888 BOGLE, JAMES LINTON, M.B., *District Surgeon, Victoria West, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 BOIS, FREDERIC W., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*

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- 1525 1881 BOIS, HENRY, *Colombo, Ceylon.*  
 1889 BOLGER, FRANK L., J.P., *Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1879 BOMPAS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1889 BOND, HERBERT W., *Torrington, Toowoomba, Queensland.*  
 1890 BONNIN, ALFRED, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1530 1890 BONNIN, ALFRED, JUN., *Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1887 †BORLAND, ARCHIBALD M., *care of Messrs. Mutrie, Arthur & Currie, Belize, British Honduras.*  
 1885 †BORTON, JOHN, *Casa Nuova, Oamaru, New Zealand.*  
 1889 BOTSFORD, CHARLES S., *Toronto, Canada.*  
 1883 BOTTOMLEY, JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1535 1879 BOUCHERVILLE, A. DE, *Port Louis, Mauritius (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1883 BOULT, ARTHUR, *Strangways Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1888 BOULT, PERCY S., *Barberton, Transvaal.*  
 1883 BOURCHIER, GEORGE L.  
 1883 BOURDILLON, E., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
- 1540 1879 BOURKE, HON. WELLESLEY, M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*  
 1878 †BOUSFIELD, THE RIGHT REV. E. H., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Pretoria, Bishop's Cote, Pretoria, Transvaal.*  
 1887 BOVELL, HON. HENRY A., M.L.C., *Attorney-General, Barbados.*  
 1882 BOWEN, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, *Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1886 BOWEN, THOMAS, M.D., *Health Officer, Barbados.*
- 1545 1884 †BOWEN, THOMAS H., *Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1886 †BOWEN, WILLIAM, *Williams Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1885 BOWKER, HON. ROBERT MITFORD, M.L.C., *Glenavon, Somerset East, Cape Colony.*  
 1889 BOWKER, JOHN MITFORD, *Tharfield, Lower Albany, Cape Colony.*  
 1886 BOYLE, ARTHUR EDWARD, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1550 1885 BOYLE, FRANK, *Barberton, Transvaal.*  
 1889 BOYLE, HON. CAVENDISH, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.*  
 1881 †BOYLE, MOSES, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*  
 1879 BRADFIELD, JOHN L., *Dordrecht, Wodehouse, Cape Colony.*  
 1883 BRADFORD, W. K., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1555 1889 BRAITHWAITE, LOUIS G., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1886 BRANDAY, J. W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*  
 1890 BRASSEY, MAJOR W., *Wanganui, New Zealand.*  
 1884 †BRAUD, HON. ARTHUR, M.C.P., *Mon Repos, British Guiana.*  
 1884 BRAY, HENRY DAVID, *Concord, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1560 1885 †BRAY, HON. SIE JOHN COX, K.C.M.G., M.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1887 BREAKSPEAR, THOMAS J., *Mount Bay, Jamaica.*  
 1889 BREDELL, CHARLES, *Barberton, Transvaal.*  
 1888 BREITMEYER, LUDWIG, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1887 BRENTNALL, HON. F. T., M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1565 1889 BRETT, J. TALBOT, M.R.C.S., *Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1874 BRIDGE, H. H., *Fairfield, Ruataniwha, Napier, New Zealand.*  
 1881 BRIDGES, COMMANDER WALTER B., R.N., *Travalla, Victoria, Australia.*  
 1880 BRIDGES, W. F., *Berbice, British Guiana.*  
 1889 BRIGGS, WM. AITON, *P.O. Box 440, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

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- 1570 1890 BRINK, ANDRIES LANGE, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1886 BROADHURST, HENRY, *Sierra Leone.*  
 1886 BROADHURST, ROBERT, *Sierra Leone.*  
 1883 †BRODERICK, FREDERICK JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1883 †BRODERICK, GEORGE ALEXANDER, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1575 1883 BRODIE, JAMES CHURCH, *Colombo, Ceylon.*  
 1888 BRODRICK, ALAN, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*  
 1887 BRODRICK, ALBERT, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*  
 1889 BROOKS, DR. JAMES H., *Mahé, Seychelles.*  
 1885 BROOKS, WILLIAM HENRY, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1580 1885 BROOME, SIR FREDERICK NAPIER, K.C.M.G.,  
 1888 BROWN, CHARLES F. E., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*  
 1887 BROWN, EDGAR F., *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1890 †BROWN, GARRETT, J.P., *Cradock, Cape Colony.*  
 1884 BROWN, JOHN CHARLES, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1585 1888 BROWN, JOHN E., *Standard Bank, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*  
 1889 †BROWN, JOHN LAWRENCE, *Methden, Bowenfels, New South Wales.*  
 1882 †BROWN, HON. MAITLAND, M.L.C., J.P., *Geraldton, Western Australia.*  
 1889 BROWN, HON. RICHARD M., M.L.C., *District Judge, Mahé, Seychelles.*  
 1890 BROWN, WILLIAM, M.A., M.B., *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1590 1880 †BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULAY, M.L.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*  
 1888 BROWNE, LEONARD G., J.P., *Buckland Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1889 †BROWNE, THOMAS L., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide Club, South Australia.*  
 1886 †BROWNE, WILLIAM AGNEW, M.D., *Government Medical Officer, Bowen, Queensland.*  
 1884 BRUCE, HON. SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., *Lieut.-Governor and Government Secretary, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1595 1889 †BRUCE, GEORGE, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*  
 1890 BRUCE, J. R. BAXTER, *Brisbane, Queensland.*  
 1887 †BRUCE, JOHN M., J.P., *Wombalano, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1886 †BRUNNER, ERNEST AUGUST, *Eshowe, Zulu Native Reserve, South Africa.*  
 1889 BRUNSKILL, EDWIN T., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1600 1881 BUCHANAN, HECTOR CROSS, J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*  
 1880 BUCHANAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE E. J., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1886 BUCHANAN, HON. JAMES, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1883 BUCHANAN, WALTER CLARKE, M.H.R., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*  
 1881 BUCHANAN, WALTER CROSS, *Palmerston Estate, Lindula, Talawakele, Ceylon.*
- 1605 1886 †BUCHANAN, W. F., J.P., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1881 BUCKLEY, GEORGE, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*  
 1889 †BUCKLEY, MARS, J.P., *Beaulieu, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1882 BUCKLEY, W. F. McLEAN, *Christchurch Club, New Zealand.*  
 1881 BULLER, SIR WALTER L., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1610 1877 BULLIVANT, WILLIAM HOSE, *Yeo, near Colac, Victoria, Australia.*  
 1881 BULT, C. MANGIN, J.P., *Native Office, Kimberley, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1869 BULWER, H.E. SIR HENRY ERNEST LYTTON, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Cyprus.*  
 1888 BURDETT, FREDERICK D., *Kimberley, Western Australia.*



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Election.

- 1878 BURFORD-HANCOCK, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY J., *Gibraltar*.
- 1615 1888 BURGESS, HON. W. H., M.P., *Hobart, Tasmania*.
- 1883 BURGESS, THOS., J.P., *The Bowes, Geraldton; and Perth, Western Australia*.
- 1871 BURKE, SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, F.R.G.S., Assistant Attorney-General, *Kingston, Jamaica*.
- 1884 †BURKINSHAW, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., Advocate, *Singapore*.
- 1879 BURNSIDE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR BRUCE L., *Colombo, Ceylon*.
- 1620 1885 †BURSTALL, BRYAN C., *Melbourne, Australia*.
- 1888 BURT, EDWARD J., Submarine Telegraph Co., *San Thomas, West Africa*  
(*vid Lisbon*).
- 1882 BURT, HON. SEPTIMUS, Q.C., *Perth, Western Australia*.
- 1889 BURTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE, R.N.R., S.S. "*Coptic*."
- 1889 BURTT, MAURICE, care of Standard Bank, *Durban, Natal*.
- 1625 1889 BUSSEY, FRANK H., *Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1887 BUTCHER, SAMUEL, *Durban, Natal*.
- 1888 BUTLER, CHARLES A. V., M.E., F.G.S., care of H. Eckstein, Esq., P.O. Box  
149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1886 BUTLER, HENRY, *Melbourne, Australia*.
- 1883 BUTLER, VERE ALBAN, Chief Magistrate, *Diego Garcia*.
- 1630 1872 BUTLER, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR W. F., K.C.B., *Alexandria, Egypt*.
- 1888 BUTT, J. M., *Auckland, New Zealand*.
- 1889 BUTTERTON, WILLIAM, M. Inst. C.E., Government Railways, *Durban, Natal*.
- 1890 †BUTTERWORTH, ARTHUR R., Barrister-at-Law, *Sydney, New South Wales*.
- 1882 †BUTTON, FREDERICK, *Durban, Natal*.
- 1635 1882 BUZACOTT, HON. C. HARDIE, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland*.
- 1885 CADELL, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales*.
- 1883 CADIZ, CHAS. FITZ WILLIAM, B.A., *Maritzburg, Natal*.
- 1878 †CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., Member of the Divisional Council, *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony*.
- 1889 CALCUTT, THOMAS, J.P., *Goodwood, Otago, New Zealand*.
- 1640 1879 CALDECOTT, HARRY S., *Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1884 CALDER, WILLIAM HENDERSON, *Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia*.
- 1890 CALDICOTT, HARVEY, C.E., *Sungei Ujong, vid Singapore*.
- 1883 CALLCOTT, JOHN HOPE, *Penang, Straits Settlements*.
- 1885 CAMERON, HECTOR, Q.C., M.P., *Toronto, Canada*.
- 1645 1878 CAMPBELL, A. H., *Toronto, Canada*.
- 1873 CAMPBELL, CHARLES J., *Toronto, Canada* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1883 CAMPBELL, COLIN CHARLES, *Klerksdorp, Transvaal*.
- 1880 CAMPBELL, COLIN T., *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
- 1886 CAMPBELL, G. MURRAY, C.E., Government Railway, *Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements*.
- 1650 1883 CAMPBELL, GEORGE W. R., C.M.G., Inspector-General of Police, *Colombo, Ceylon*.
- 1888 CAMPBELL, JOHN A. G., *Selangor, Straits Settlements*.
- 1888 CANNING, M. F. ALFRED, *St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia*.
- 1889 CANTER, RICHARD A., *Sydney, New South Wales*.
- 1886 CAPE, ALFRED J., *Karoola, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales*.
- 1655 1880 CAPPER, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica*.
- 1883 CAREW, WALTER R. H., *Sungei Ujong, vid Singapore*.

Year of  
Election.

- 1877 CARGILL, EDWARD B., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †CARGILL, HENRY S., *Quamichan, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia.*
- 1889 †CARGILL, WALTER, *care of Colonial Bank, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1660 1884 CARLILE, JAMES WREN, *Barrister-at-Law, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1872 CARON, HON. SIR ADOLPHE P., *K.C.M.G., M.P., Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1886 †CAER, MARK WM., JUN., *M. Inst. C.E., Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1888 †CARRINGTON, COLONEL SIR FREDERICK, *K.C.M.G., Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
- 1883 †CARRINGTON, HON. J. W., *C.M.G., D.C.L. Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1665 1884 †CARRUTHERS, DAVID, *Plantation Waterloo, British Guiana.*
- 1886 CARTER, CHARLES C., *General Post Office, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1878 CARTER, HIS EXCELLENCY, GILBERT T., *C.M.G., Administrator of the Gambia, West Africa.*
- 1878 CASEY, HON. J. J., *C.M.G., Judge of the Supreme Court, 36, Temple Court, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 CASTELL, REV. CANON H. T. S., *Incumbent of St. Philip's, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1670 1887 CASTELLA, HUBERT DE, *Fribourg, Switzerland.*
- 1879 CASTOR, CHRISTIAN F., *M.B., Mahaica, British Guiana.*
- 1886 CATOR, GEORGE C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 CAULFIELD, H. ST. GEORGE, *General Manager, Railway Department, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1888 CAVE, HERBERT, B.A., *F.C.S., Croydon Goldfields, Queensland.*
- 1675 1889 CAVE, WM. RENDALL, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1884 CELLIERS, CHARLES ANDREAS, *Board of Executors, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †CENTENO, LEON, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1887 CHABAUD, JOHN A., *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1876 CHADWICK, F. M.
- 1680 1882 CHADWICK, ROBERT, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 CHAMBERS, JOHN, *Te Mata, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1886 CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE, *St. Kitts, West Indies.*
- 1888 CHANDLER, HON. WM. KELLMAN, *M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law, Barbados.*
- 1881 CHANTRELL, HON. HENRY W., *Auditor-General, Trinidad (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1685 1881 CHAPLEAU, HON. J. A., *M.P., Quebec, Canada.*
- 1879 CHAPMAN, JOHN, M.D., *224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.*
- 1890 CHAPMAN, GEORGE S., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1890 CHAPMAN, J. STANFORD, 189, *William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 CHASTELLIER, PIERRE L., *Q.C., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1690 1888 CHATER, HON. C. PAUL, *M.L.C., Hong Kong.*
- 1889 †CHAYTOR, JOHN C., *Tuamarina, Picton, New Zealand.*
- 1883 †CHEESMAN, ROBERT SUCKLING, *Eagle Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1874 †CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND (Political Agent for Native Princes).
- 1887 CHISHOLM, JAMES H., *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1695 1880 †CHISHOLM, W., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1876 †CHRISTIAN, HENRY B., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1884 †CHRISTIAN, OWEN SMITH, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election	
	1887 CHRISTIANI, HENRY L., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1888 CHRISTISON, ROBERT, <i>Lammermoor, Hughenden, Queensland.</i>
1700	1884 CHURCHILL, CAPTAIN JOHN SPENCER, <i>Commissioner, St. Kitts.</i>
	1889 †CHURCHILL, FRANK F., <i>Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.</i>
	1889 †CLARK, GOWAN C. S., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 CLARENCE, HON. LOVELL BURCHETT, <i>Judge of the Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1890 CLARK, JOHN, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1705	1889 CLARK, HON. JOHN P., M.L.C., <i>Shooter's Hill, Jamaica.</i>
	1887 CLARK, DOUGLAS, <i>Chapuguri Tea Company (Limited), Nagrakata P. O., Jalpaiguri, Bengal, India.</i>
	1887 CLARK, JAMES MCCOSH, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1889 CLARK, JAMES A. R., <i>care of Messrs. Dalgety &amp; Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882 †CLARK, WALTER J., <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1710	1880 CLARK, WILLIAM, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1888 CLARK, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, <i>90th Rifles, Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
	1885 †CLARKE, ALFRED E., <i>Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 CLARKE, FREDERIC J., <i>Coverley Plantation, Barbados.</i>
	1887 CLARKE, HON. MR. JUSTICE FIELDING, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
1715	1885 CLARKE, LIEUT.-COLONEL F. C. H., R.A., C.M.G., <i>Surveyor-General, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1884 CLARKE, GEORGE O'MALLEY, <i>Police Magistrate, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1890 CLARKE, LIEUT.-COLONEL H. A., J.P., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884 †CLARKE, JOSEPH, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 CLARKE, COLONEL SIR MARSHAL J., R.A., K.C.M.G., <i>The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.</i>
1720	1882 CLARKE, HON. SIR WILLIAM JOHN, BART., M.L.C., <i>Rupert's Wood, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882 †CLARKE, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, <i>Messrs. Da Costa and Co., Barbados.</i>
	1889 CLARKE, HON. WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1880 CLAYDEN, ARTHUR, <i>The Bungalow, Wakefield, New Zealand.</i>
	1888 †CLEVELAND, FRANK, <i>Guildford, Western Australia.</i>
1725	1882 CLIFFORD, GEORGE HUGH, <i>care of Messrs. Levin &amp; Co., Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1875 CLOETE, HENRY, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1888 COATES, JOHN, 8, <i>Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 COBB, HON. FREDERICK E., M.L.C., <i>Stanley, Falkland Islands.</i>
	1877 COCHRAN, JAMES, <i>Widgieva, Urana, New South Wales.</i>
1730	1889 COCK, CORNELIUS, J.P., <i>Peddie, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 COCKBURN, ADOLPHUS, <i>Cape Gracias á Dios, Republic of Nicaragua (viâ Grey Town).</i>
	1881 COCKBURN, SAMUEL A., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1880 CODD, JOHN A., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1889 COGHLAN, CHARLES P. J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1735	1889 COGHLAN, JAMES J., J.P., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888 COHEN, NAPH. H., <i>Barbérton, Transvaal.</i>
	1883 COHEN, NEVILLE D., <i>care of Messrs. D. Cohen &amp; Co., Maitland West, New South Wales.</i>
	1888 COLE, FREDERICK F.
	1886 COLE, ROWLAND, <i>Oni House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>



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- 1740 1885 COLEBROOK, GEORGE E., *Messrs. Lilley, Skinner & Colebrook, Melbourne Australia.*
- 1882 COLEMAN, WILLIAM J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 COLLEY, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1889 COLLIER, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Postmaster-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1885 COLLINS, ERNEST E., *Reuter's Telegram Co., Limited, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1745 1885 COLLINS, E. L. STRATTON, *Box 256, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1880 COLLYER, WILLIAM R., *Queen's Advocate, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1884 †COLQUHOUN, ROBERT A., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1883 COLTON, HON. JOHN, M.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 COMBES, HON. EDWARD, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1750 1876 COMMISSIONG, W. S., Q.C., M.L.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1881 COMPTON, LIEUT. J. N., R.N., *Commanding Colonial Steamer "Countess of Derby," Sierra Leone.*
- 1881 CONNOLLY, R. M., *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 CONNOR, EDWIN C., *Belize Estate & Produce Co., British Honduras.*
- 1889 COOK, FREDERICK, J.P., *Brooklyn, Tonteth Road, Glebe Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1755 1884 COOK, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN, *Trinidad.*
- 1885 COOKE, JOHN, *care of New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co, Limited, 555, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 COOLEY, WILLIAM, *Town Clerk, Durban, Natal.*
- 1889 COOPE, COLONEL WM. JESSER, *Rouwkoop House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 COOPER, EDWARD, *Grace Park, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1760 1888 †COOPER, HENRY W. A., *Advocate, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1888 COPE, THOMAS S., *Barrister-at-Law, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 COPLAND, WILLIAM, *Tufton Hall, Grenada.*
- 1890 CORBET, FREDERICK H. M., *The Museum, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1889 †CORDNER-JAMES, JOHN H., *P.O. Box 1156, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1765 1882 CORK, PHILIP C., *Immigration Agent-General, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1883 CORNWALL, MOSES, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1835 CORNWALL, WILLIAM DANIEL, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 COTTON, HON. GEORGE WITHERIDGE, M.L.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1886 COTTRELL, HENRY E. P., *care of H.M. Consul, Tamsui, Formosa, China.*
- 1770 1880 COURTNEY, J. M., *Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1889 COUSENS, R. LEWIS, *care of Post Office, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 COWDEROY, BENJAMIN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 COWEN, CHARLES, F.S.S., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 COWIE, THE RT. REV. WILLIAM GARDEN, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1775 1889 †COWIE, ALEXANDER, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 COWLISHAW, WILLIAM PATTEN, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1882 COX, CHARLES, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1882 COX, CHARLES T., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1877 †COX, HON. GEORGE H., M.L.C., *Mudgee, New South Wales.*
- 1780 1888 COYTE, REV. JAMES C., *Peddie, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 CRACE, EDWARD K., *Gungahleen Station, Gininderra, New South Wales.*
- 1889 CRAIG, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1889 CRANE, S. LEONARD, M.D., C.M.G., Surgeon-General, *Trinidad*.  
 1884 †CRAVEN, WILLIAM HENRY, *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.  
 1785 1875 CRAWFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES D., *Box 39, Montreal, Canada*.  
 1887 CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, ANTHONY P., *Mahagastolle, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon*.  
 1876 CRESWICK, HENRY, *Hawthorne, Melbourne, Australia*.  
 1884 †CREWEWELL, JACOB, *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.  
 1880 CRIPPS, THOMAS N., *Kingston, Jamaica*.  
 1790 1883 CROGHAN, E. H., M.D., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony*.  
 1882 CROOK, HERBERT, M.R.C.S.E., F.R.G.S., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony*.  
 1885 †CROSBY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania*.  
 1885 CROSSE, A. F., *French Diamond Mining Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony*.  
 1887 CUDDEFORD, WILLIAM, Auditor, *Lagos, West Africa*.  
 1795 1883 CULLEN, CHARLES EDWARD, *Belle Vue Lodge, Christchurch, Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T., Canada*.  
 1884 †CULMER, JAMES WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Nassau, Bahamas*.  
 1887 CUMMING, ARTHUR W., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony*.  
 1889 CUMMING, JOHN, *Plantation Blairmont, Berbice, British Guiana*.  
 1882 CUMMING, W. GORDON, District Magistrate, *Mount Frere, East Griqualand, Cape Colony*.  
 1800 1890 CUNNINGHAM, GRANVILLE C., 548, *Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada*.  
 1882 CURLING, REV. JOSEPH J., B.A., *St. Mary's Parsonage, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland*.  
 1874 CURRIE, JAMES, *Port Louis, Mauritius*.  
 1885 CURRIE, JOHN C., *Eildon, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia*.  
 1889 CURZON-HOWE, CAPTAIN THE HON. ASSHETON G., R.N., *H.M.S. "Boadicea," care of Postmaster, Aden*.  
 1805 1884 CUSCADEN, GEO., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., *Port Melbourne, Australia*.  
 1883 DACOMB, HENRY L. *Johannesburg, Transvaal*.  
 1885 DAcOSTA, JOSÉ S., *Georgetown, British Guiana*.  
 1878 DALE, SIR LANGHAM, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., Superintendent-General of Education, *Cape Town, Cape Colony*.  
 1879 DALTON, E. H. GORING, Registrar of the Supreme Court, *Georgetown, British Guiana*.  
 1810 1884 †DALTON, WILLIAM HENRY, 31, *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia*.  
 1879 DALY, THOMAS, *Lamaha House, Georgetown, British Guiana*.  
 1883 DALY, WILLIAM JOHN, 132, *Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia*.  
 1884 DAMIAN, FRANCIS, *Port of Spain, Trinidad*.  
 1882 DANBY, H. W., 38, *Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia*.  
 1815 1889 DANBY, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., *Hong Kong*.  
 1884 DANGAR, ALBERT AUGUSTUS, *Baroona, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales*.  
 1874 DANGAR, W. J., *Neotsfield, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales*.  
 1885 DANIEL, CAPTAIN ALFRED NORTH.  
 1886 DARE, JOHN JULIUS, *Georgetown, British Guiana*.  
 1800 1884 DARGAN, PATRICK, Barrister-at-Law, *Georgetown, British Guiana*.  
 1889 DARLEY, CECIL W., M.Inst.C.E., *Harbours and Rivers Department, Sydney, New South Wales*.  
 1877 †DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., *Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia*.

Year of  
Election.

- 1887 †DAVEY, THOMAS J., *Gresham Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 DAVIDSON, ANDREW, M.D., *Beau Bassin, Mauritius.*
- 1825 1880 DAVIDSON, JOHN, J.P., *Sherwood Forest, Jamaica.*
- 1889 †DAVIDSON, ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 †DAVIDSON, W. E., *Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1881 DAVIDSON, WILLIAM M., *Surveyor-General, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1830 1885 DAVIES, DAVID, J.P., *Prospect, near Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1886 †DAVIES, HON. SIR MATTHEW H., M.L.A., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 DAVIES, MAJOR J. G., M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1886 †DAVIES, MAURICE COLEMAN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1882 DAVIES, WILLIAM BROUGHTON, M.D., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1835 1889 DAVIS, H. E. HENDERSON, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1873 †DAVIS, N. DARNELL, *Controller of Customs, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1887 DAVIS, NUNA D., *Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1875 †DAVIS, P., JUN., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1888 DAVIS, WILLIAM HOLME, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1840 1878 DAVSON, GEORGE L., *British Guiana Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1889 DAWES, RICHARD ST. MARK, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., *Gawler, South Australia.*
- 1890 DAWSON, A. L. HALKETT, M.A., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1883 †DAWSON, RANKINE, M.A., M.D., *P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.*
- 1845 1884 DAWSON, WILLIAM, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1887 DAY, ARTHUR, *Luton Cottage, Brown Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1888 †DAY, CHARLES, J.P., *Glenelg, South Australia.*
- 1882 DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1883 DEAN, WILLIAM, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1850 1884 †DEBROT, JOHN FREDERIC, H. B. M.'s Consul, *Puerto Cortes, Spanish Honduras.*
- 1883 DE JOUX, CHARLES STAPYLTON.
- 1882 DE LAMARE, LOUIS BERT, *care of Messrs. F. H. Taylor & Co., Bridgetown Barbados.*
- 1878 DE LA MOTHE, E. A., *St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1887 DE LISSA, ALFRED, 313, *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1855 1885 DELY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1874 DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., *Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, Heydon Villa, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1883 DENISON, NOEL, *Superintendent of Lower Perák, Teluk Anson, Perák, Straits Settlements.*
- 1889 †DENNY, F. W. RAMSAY, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 DENNY, J. T., *Union Bank of Australia, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1860 1889 DENNY, THOMAS, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 DENTON, HON. CAPTAIN GEORGE C., *Colonial Secretary, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1881 DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S., *Box 2,924, New York.*
- 1881 DE PASS, JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 DESBOROUGH, L. V., *New Belgium Land Company, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1865 1889 DE SMIDT, ABRAHAM, *Surveyor-Genl., Highstead, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 DE SMIDT, ADAM GABRIEL, M.L.A., *George, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 DESPARD FITZHERBERT RUSTON, C.E., J.P., *Kimberley Water Works, Cape Colony.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1889 DE STEDINGK, HENRY, *Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1885 DES VAGES, JOHANNES, A. D., *Willowmore, Cape Colony.*
- 1870 1880 DES VŒUX, H.E. SIR G. WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Hong Kong.*
- 1883 DE VILLIERS, ISAAC HORAK, 2, *Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 DE VILLIERS, JOSIAS E., A.M. Inst. C.E., 2, *Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 DE VILLIERS, TIELMAN N., M.V.R., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1883 DE WET, SIR JACOBUS P.
- 1875 1887 DE WINTON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS W., R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B.,  
*British East Africa Co., Mombasa, East Africa.*
- 1887 DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, B.A., LL.B., *Barrister-at-Law, Muturwal, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1883 DICK, HON. THOMAS, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1888 †DICKSON, SIR J. FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Singapore.*
- 1888 †DICKSON, R. CASIMIR, 15, *Wilcox Street, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1880 1883 †DICKSON, R. W., *Arnside, Domain Road, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 †DICKSON, WILLIAM SAMUEL, *Fauresmith, Orange Free State.*
- 1890 DICKSON, HON. JAMES R., *Toorák, Brisbane, Queensland*
- 1887 DIGNAN, PATRICK L., *Hokitika, New Zealand.*
- 1881 DILWORTH, JAMES, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1885 1881 †DISTIN, JOHN S., *Tafelberg Hall, Middelburg, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 DOBBIE, A. W., *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1880 †DOBELL, RICHARD B., *Quebec, Canada.*
- 1889 DOBSON, HENRY, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1886 DOBSON, JAMES M., C.E., *care of Signor E. Madero, Calle Victoria, Buenos Ayres.*
- 1890 1886 †DOBSON, ROBERT, Manager, *Northern Investment Company of New Zealand, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1885 DOBSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR W. L., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1890 DOCKER, THOMAS L., *Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 DOCKER, WILFRED L., *Nyrambla, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †DONALD, JOHN M., *Robinson Gold Mining Co., Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 1885 DONALDSON, JAMES KENNEDY, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1889 †DONOVAN, JOHN J., M.A., LL.D., *Barrister-at-Law, 165, King Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 DOUGLAS, HON. ADYE, Q.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1884 DOUGLAS, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., *Government Resident, Thursday Island, Torres Strait.*
- 1887 DOUGLAS, J. H., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 1900 1890 DOUGLAS, CHARLES HILL, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 1875 DOUGLASS, ARTHUR, M.L.A., *Heatherton Towers, near Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †DOW, CAPTAIN W. KAY, *Jellalabad Villa, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1889 DOWLING, ALFRED, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 DOWLING, SAVILLE B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 1889 DRAGE, GEOFFREY, *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 DREYER, GEORGE CASPER, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 DRIBERG, JOHN J. S., *Deputy-Commissioner, Gauhati, Assam, India.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1881 †DRURY, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD R., C.M.G., Brisbane, Queensland.  
 1880 DUDLEY, CECIL, *Papho, Cyprus*.  
 1910 1889 DUFF, ROBERT, *Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana*.  
 1872 DUFFERIN & AVA, H.E. RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.P., G.C.B.,  
 G.C.M.G., *Rome*.  
 1889 DUMAT, FRANK CAMPBELL, *Barrister-at-Law, Durban, Natal*.  
 1879 DUNCAN, CAPTAIN A., *Georgetown, British Guiana*.  
 1888 †DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F., *Surveyor-General, Vryburg, British  
 Bechuanaland*.  
 1915 1883 DUNCAN, JAMES DENOON, *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony*.  
 1882 †DUNCAN, WALTER HUGHES, *Adelaide Club, South Australia*.  
 1890 †DUNCAN, JOHN J., *Hughes Park, Watervale, South Australia*.  
 1884 †DUNELL, OWEN ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony*.  
 1880 DUNEOP, CHARLES E., *Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon*.  
 1920 1890 DUNN, JOHN, JUN., *Park View, Hackney, Adelaide, South Australia*.  
 1889 DUPONT, MAJOR C. T., *Victoria, British Columbia*.  
 1884 DUPUCH, JOSEPH E., *Nassau, Bahamas*.  
 1885 †DU PREEZ, HERCULES PETRUS, J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony*.  
 1883 DU TOIT, THOMAS MELVILLE, *Barkly West, Cape Colony*.  
 1925 1883 DYASON, DURBAN, *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony*.  
 1887 DYER, CHARLES, *King William's Town, Cape Colony*.  
 1887 DYER, FREDERICK, *King William's Town, Cape Colony*.  
 1882 DYER, JOHN E., M.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony*.  
 1879 EAGLESTONE, WILLIAM, 120, *William Street, Melbourne, Australia*.  
 1930 1884 †EALES, WILLIAM JOHN, *Madras, India*.  
 1880 EASMON, J. FARRELL, M.D., F.R.C.S., *Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony*.  
 1880 EAST, REV. D. J., *Principal, Calabar College, Jamaica*.  
 1890 EASTON, CHARLES J., P.O. Box 346, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*.  
 1889 †EBERT, ERNEST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony*.  
 1935 1889 †ECKSTEIN, FREDERICK, P.O. Box 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*.  
 1889 †ECKSTEIN, HERMANN, P.O. Box 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*.  
 1889 †EDENBOROUGH, WELLESLEY M., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony*.  
 1890 EDGHILL, NATHANIEL, J., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Government Medical Officer,  
 Accra, Gold Coast Colony*.  
 1877 †EDWARDS, HERBERT, *Oamaru, New Zealand*.  
 1940 1889 EDWARDS, E. H., *Mahé, Seychelles*.  
 1886 EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., *Nelson, New Zealand*.  
 1874 †EDWARDS, DR. W. A., *Port Louis, Mauritius*.  
 1887 EGAN, CHARLES J., M.D., *King William's Town, Cape Colony*.  
 1883 EGERTON, WALTER, *Magistrate of Police, Penang, Straits Settlements*.  
 1945 1889 EICKE, ADOLPH, *Berg Street, Maritzburg, Natal*.  
 1886 ELDRED, CAPTAIN W. H., J.P., *Consul-General for Chili in Australia and  
 New Zealand, Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales*.  
 1889 ELIAS, LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT, *Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,  
 Mauritius*.  
 1882 ELLIOTT, REV. F. W. T., *New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana*.  
 1879 ELLIOTT, COLONEL JOHN, C.B., *Inspector-Gen. of Police, Barbados*.  
 1950 1884 ELLIOTT, J. BANKS, *Arim, Gold Coast Colony*.

Year of Election.	
1882	ELLIOTT, W. J. P., <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1882	ELLIS, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR ADAM GIB, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1886	ELLIS, J. CHUTE, <i>Invercargill, New Zealand.</i>
1885	ELSTOB, ARTHUR, <i>Beach Grove, Durban, Natal.</i>
1955 1888	ELWORTHY, EDWARD, <i>Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
1889	EMANUEL, SOLOMON, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	EMMERTON HARRY, <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	†ENGELKEN, EMIL WILLIAM, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	ENGLAND, EDWARD, <i>Genista, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1960 1886	ENGLISH, FREDERICK A., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1884	ERSKINE, W. C. C., J.P., <i>Inspector of Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1874	†ESCOMBE, HARRY, M.L.C., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1883	ESCOTT, E. B. SWEET, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1889	ESPEUT, HON. W. BANCROFT, M.L.C., <i>Spring Garden, Buff Bay, Jamaica.</i>
1965 1886	ESTILL, FREDERICK C., <i>Messrs. Blyth, Brothers &amp; Co., Mauritius.</i>
1886	ESTRIDGE, HENRY W.
1880	EVANS, HON. FREDERICK, C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1883	EVANS, GOWEN, "Argus" Office, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	EVANS, J. EMRYS., <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1970 1883	EVANS, WILLIAM, <i>Dindings, Straits Settlements.</i>
1890	EVANS, WILLIAM GWYNNE, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1878	FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1887	FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, JUN., <i>care of Union Mortgage and Agency Company, William Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	FAIRBRIDGE, RHYS S., <i>Government Surveyor, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1975 1880	FAIRFAX, JAMES R., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1879	FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., 43, <i>Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	FANNING, JOHN, <i>Collector of Customs, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1889	†FARQUHARSON, ARTHUR W., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1887	FARQUHARSON, HON. CHARLES S., M.L.C., <i>Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1980 1887	FARQUHARSON, J. M., Jun., <i>Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.</i>
1889	FARQUHARSON, WALTER H. K., J.P., <i>Elim, Balaclava, Jamaica.</i>
1881	FAUCETT, HON. PETER, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1886	FAULKNER, ENOCH, <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1880	FEGAN, J. C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1985 1888	FELL, HENRY, M.L.C., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1887	FENWICK, JOHN, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1884	FENWICK, THOMAS CAVENDISH, <i>Verulam, Natal.</i>
1886	FERGUSON, HON. DONALD, M.P.P., <i>Provincial Secretary, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.</i>
1880	FERGUSON, JAMES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1990 1889	FERGUSON, JAMES E. A., M.B., C.M., <i>Public Hospital, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1890	FERGUSON, JAMES, JUN., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	FERGUSON, JOHN, <i>Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon (Corresponding Sec.).</i>
1886	FERGUSON, JOHN, <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>



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	1883	FERGUSSON, MAJOR JOHN A., 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Jullundur, Punjab, India.
1995	1885	FERGUSSON, WILLIAM JOHN, M.P., 20, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1880	FIELD, WILLIAM HENRY, Montserrat, West Indies.
	1882	FILLAN, JAMES COX, Wall House Estate, Dominica.
	1881	†FINAUGHTY, H. J., Witwatersrand Gold Fields, Transvaal.
	1890	FINLASON, JAMES B., St. Augustine's Mine, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
2000	1889	FINLAYSON, DAVID, Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.
	1881	FINLAYSON, H. MACKENZIE, Richmond, Mackay, Queensland.
	1876	FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, Adelaide, South Australia.
	1889	FINLAYSON, HON. THOMAS A., M.L.C., Trinidad.
	1878	†FINNEMORE, ROBERT I., J.P., Collector of Customs, Durban, Natal.
2005	1878	FISCHER, C. F., M.D., F.L.S., Sydney, New South Wales.
	1884	†FISHER, JOSEPH, J.P., Adelaide, South Australia.
	1884	FISHER, R. H. U., Durban, Natal.
	1881	FISHER, WM., Esquimalt, British Columbia.
	1881	†FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.
2010	1886	FITZGERALD, LORD GEORGE, Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.
	1876	FITZGERALD, HON. NICHOLAS, M.L.C., Melbourne, Australia.
	1884	FITZGERALD, T. N., Surgeon, Melbourne, Australia.
	1876	FITZGIBBON, E. G., Town Clerk, Melbourne, Australia.
	1887	†FLACK, JOSEPH H., Gresham Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.
2015	1881	†FLEMING, HON. FRANCIS, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.
	1880	FLEMING, JOHN, Charlotte Town, Grenada.
	1878	FLEMING, SANDFORD, C.E., C.M.G., Ottawa, Canada (Corresponding Sec.).
	1888	FLETCHER, WILLIAM, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1875	FLOWER, JAMES, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
2020	1884	FLOYD, REV. WILLIAM, Levuka, Fiji.
	1889	FOLKES, VIVIAN, Durban, Natal.
	1886	FONCECA, RICHARD J., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E.,
	1885	FOOTE, HON. THOMAS D., Parham Hill, Antigua.
	1885	†FORBES, FREDK. WILLIAM, Barberton, Transvaal.
2025	1883	†FORBES, HENRY, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
	1879	FORD, DR. F. T. WEST, Melbourne, Australia.
	1887	†FORD, JAMES, Damaraland, via Walwich Bay, South Africa.
	1889	†FORD, JAMES P., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
	1889	FORD, JOSEPH C., 108, East Street, Kingston, Jamaica.
2030	1883	FORD, RICHARD, Victoria Railway Commission, Melbourne, Australia.
	1889	FORD, ROBERT, Water Works Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1884	FORDE, WILLIAM, Public Works Department, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1882	†FOREMAN, JOSEPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Athelstane, Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1881	FORREST, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., C.M.G., Surveyor-General, Perth, Western Australia.
2035	1881	FORREST, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., Brisbane, Queensland.
	1889	FORREST, MOWBRAY G. S., Burwood, New South Wales.
	1882	FORSAITH, REV. THOMAS SPENCER, Morton House, Parramatta, New South Wales.
	1885	FOSTER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, Medical Department, Kingston, Jamaica.

Year of Election.	
	1886 FOSTER, THOMAS T., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
2040	1883 FOWLER, ALPIN GRANT, M. Inst. C.E., <i>Ferro-Carril de Tehuantepec, Mexico.</i>
	1888 FOWLER, GEORGE M., <i>Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1883 †FOWLER, HON. HENRY, <i>Colonial Secretary, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
	1889 †FOWLER, JAMES, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1876 FOX, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., M.H.R., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
2045	1888 FRANCIS, DANIEL, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885 FRANKI, J. P., <i>care of Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort &amp; Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882 FRANKLIN, REV. T. AUGUSTUS, <i>The Parsonage, Cullen Front, Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
	1883 FRANKLIN, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886 FRASER, CHARLES A., <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
2050	1886 FRASER, JAMES L., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1878 FRASER, HON. SIR MALCOLM, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Colonial Secretary, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1879 FRASER, ROBERT S., <i>Kandanevera, Elkadua, Ceylon.</i>
	1881 FRASER, HON. CAPTAIN THOMAS, M.L.C., F.R.G.S., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1889 FRASER, HUGH, <i>Randarapolla Estate, Matale, Ceylon.</i>
2055	1883 FRENCH, JAMES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882 FRETZ, WILLIAM HENRY, M.R.C.S., <i>Molyneux, St. Kitts.</i>
	1884 FREYNE-FFRENCH, H. DE.
	1882 FROST, JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890 FRYE, MAURICE W., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
2060	1889 †FULLER, ALFRED W., <i>P.O. Box 163, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1884 †FULLER, WILLIAM, <i>Thomas River Station, viâ King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888 FULTON, ALEXANDER T., <i>Freehold Loan Co., Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1887 FULTON, BRIGADE-SURGEON JOHN, M.D., 188, <i>Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1878 †FYSH, HON. P. O., M.L.C., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
2065	1879 GADD, JOSEPH, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 GAISFORD, HENRY, <i>Oringi, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1886 GALGEY, OTHO, M.K.Q.C.P.I., &c., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
	1879 †GALLAGHER, DENIS M.
	1880 GALT, SIR ALEXANDER T., G.C.M.G., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
2070	1882 GARD'NER, MAITLAND, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1889 GARLAND, CHARLES L., M.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1887 GARLAND, WALTER F., M. Inst. C.E., <i>Public Works Department, Johore, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1887 GARNETT, HARRY, <i>Plantation Nonpareil, British Guiana.</i>
	1882 GARRAWAY, DAVID GLOSTER, <i>Treasurer, St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
2075	1882 GARRETT, G. H., <i>Travelling Commissioner, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1887 GARRICK, ALFRED C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1888 GASKIN, C. P., <i>Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1889 GASQUOINE, JAMES M., <i>Powers Street, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882 GAUL, THE VENERABLE W. T., M.A., <i>Archdeacon of Kimberley and Bechuanaland, St. Cyprians, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of  
Election.

- 2080 1889 †GAY-ROBERTS, J. H., *Newcastle, Natal.*  
 1880 †GEARD, JOHN, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*  
 1886 GEDDES, CHARLES W. B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1886 GENTLES, ALEXANDER B., *Chester, Trelawny, Jamaica.*  
 1886 GEORGE, ARTHUR, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 2085 1883 GEORGE, CHARLES J., M.L.C., *Pacific House, Lagos, West Africa.*  
 1885 GEORGE, EDWARD, *Hong Kong.*  
 1882 GIBBON, EDWARD, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1885 GIBBON, W. D., *Kandy, Ceylon.*  
 1882 GIBBS, J. F. BURTON, 70, *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 2090 1889 GIBSON, CHARLES HENRY, M.R.C.S.E., *Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta.*  
 1889 GIBSON, HARRY, *South African Association, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1882 GIFFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, V.C.  
 1886 GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1879 GILES, THOMAS, J.P., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 2095 1889 GILL, DAVID, LL.D., F.R.S., *Astronomer Royal, The Observatory, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1884 GILLARD, RICHARD.  
 1889 GILLES, ALFRED W., *Hinemoa, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1887 GILLESPIE, ROBERT, *National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1877 GILLMOR, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES T., *Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, Toronto, Canada.*
- 2100 1882 GILMOUR, ANDREW, *Burwood, near Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1885 GILZEAN, ALEXR. RUSSEL, *Anna Regina, British Guiana.*  
 1889 †GIRDLESTONE, NELSON S., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony*  
 1889 GITTENS, JOSEPH A., *Oughterson, St. Philip, Barbados.*  
 1886 GLANVILLE, DOYLE, F.R.G.S., *Bermuda.*
- 2105 1877 †GLANVILLE, THOMAS, *Manchester, Jamaica.*  
 1886 †GLEN, W. H., *Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1881 GLENNIE, THOMAS H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*  
 1884 GOCH, G. H., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1889 †GODDARD, WILLIAM, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 2110 1883 GODDARD, WILLIAM C., *Norwich Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1879 GODFREY, FREDERICK R., *Graylings, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1885 GODFREY, JOSEPH EDWARD, M.B., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*  
 1885 GOERTZ, ERNEST, *Brisbane, Queensland.*  
 1880 †GOLDNEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. TANKERVILLE, *Singapore.*
- 2115 1885 GOLDRING, A. R., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1880 GOLDSWORTHY, H.E. SIR ROGER T., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Belize, British Honduras.*  
 1890 GOLLIN, GEORGE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1889 GOODCHAP, C. A., M.P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1878 GOODE, CHARLES H., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 2120 1874 GOODLIFFE, JOHN, *Durban, Natal (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1885 GOODMAN, HON. WILLIAM MEIGH, *Attorney-General, Hong Kong.*  
 1869 GOODRICKE, G. D., *Durban, Natal.*  
 1885 GOODRIDGE, EDWARD W. G., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., *Union Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*  
 1888 GOOLD-ADAMS, MAJOR H., *Vryburg, British Bechuanaland.*



Year of Election.		
2125	1883	GORDON, THE HON. SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON, G.C.M.G.
	1885	GORDON, MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. A., Inspector of Prisons, <i>Hong Kong</i> .
	1889	GORDON, A. H. W., <i>Immigration Department, Port Louis, Mauritius</i> .
	1879	†GORDON, CHARLES, M.D., <i>Maritzburg, Natal</i> .
	1890	†GORDON, CHARLES GRIMSTON, C.E., 365, <i>Bolivar, Buenos Ayres</i> .
2130	1889	†GORDON, GEORGE, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony</i> .
	1889	†GORDON, HON. W. GORDON, M.L.C., <i>Knowlesly, Queen's Park, Trinidad</i> .
	1885	GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, <i>Government Offices, St. John's, Antigua</i> .
	1888	GORE, GERARD R., <i>Yandilla, Queensland</i> .
	1883	GORRIE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOHN, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad</i> .
2135	1887	GOSTLING, FRANCIS G., <i>Bolama, Portuguese Settlement, West Africa (viâ Lisbon)</i> .
	1883	†GOVETT, ROBERT, <i>Culloden Station, near Arramac, Queensland</i> .
	1878	GOYDER, GEORGE WOODROFFE, C.M.G., <i>Surveyor-General, Adelaide, South Australia</i> .
	1889	GRACE, HON. MORGAN S., C.M.G., M.L.C., M.D., <i>Wellington, New Zealand</i> .
	1889	GRAHAM, FRANCIS G. C., C.C. & R.M., <i>Dordrecht, Wodehouse, Cape Colony</i> .
2140	1873	GRAHAM, JOHN, 88, <i>Simcoe Street, Victoria, British Columbia</i> .
	1885	GRAHAM, ROBERT DUNDAS, <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
	1883	GRAHAM, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland</i> .
	1889	GRAHAM, WILLIAM H., <i>Albany, Western Australia</i> .
	1889	†GRAHAM, WOODTHORPE T., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
2145	1883	GRAINGER, RICHARD KEAT, <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony</i> .
	1890	GRANT-DALTON, ALAN, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Government Railway, Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
	1882	GRANT, ALEXANDER CHARLES, <i>Brisbane, Queensland</i> .
	1879	†GRANT, E. H., <i>Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana</i> .
	1889	GRANT, HENRY E. W., <i>Government House, Trinidad</i> .
2150	1880	GRANT, JAMES, <i>Tollochgorum, Tasmania</i> .
	1877	GRANT, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, <i>care of Wm. Bigsall, Esq., Quebec, Canada</i> .
	1888	GRANT, THE VERY REV. G. M., M.A., D.D., <i>Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada (Corresponding Secretary)</i> .
	1884	GRAY, GEORGE W., <i>Brisbane, Queensland</i> .
	1888	†GRAY, ROBERT, <i>Hughenden, Queensland</i> .
2155	1887	†GREATHEAD, JOHN BALDWIN, M.B., C.M.(Edin.), <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony</i> .
	1888	†GREEN, DAVID, <i>Durban, Natal</i> .
	1882	GREEN, GEORGE DUTTON, <i>Adelaide, South Australia</i> .
	1889	GREEN, JOHN E., P.O. Box 340, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal</i> .
	1884	†GREEN, RICHARD ALLAN, <i>Allanvale, Newcastle, Natal</i> .
2160	1877	†GREEN, ROBERT COTTLE, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal</i> .
	1880	†GREENACRE, B. W., M.L.C., <i>Durban, Natal</i> .
	1889	GREENE, EDWARD M., <i>Advocate, Maritzburg, Natal</i> .
	1884	GREENE, MOLESWORTH, <i>Greystones, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
	1883	GRENIER, HON. SAMUEL, <i>Attorney-General, Colombo, Ceylon</i> .
2165	1881	†GREY-WILSON, H.E. WILLIAM, <i>Government House, St. Helena</i> .
	1884	GRIBBLE, REV. J. B., <i>St. Paul's Parsonage, Temora, New South Wales</i> .
	1879	†GRICE, JOHN, <i>Messrs. Grice, Sumner &amp; Co., Melbourne, Australia</i> .
	1880	GRIEVE, DR. ROBERT, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana</i> .

Year of  
Election.

- 1885 GRIFFIN, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., I.R.C.P.E., Superintending Medical Officer,  
*Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 2170 1884 GRIFFITH, COLONEL CHARLES D., C.M.G., M.L.A., *East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †GRIFFITH, HORACE M. BRANDFORD, *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1881 GRIFFITH, HON. SIR SAMUEL W., K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1875 GRIFFITH, H.E. T. RISELY, Administrator of Seychelles.
- 1877 GRIFFITH, H.E. SIR W. BRANDFORD, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 2175 1883 †GRIFFITH, WILLIAM BRANDFORD, B.A., Resident Magistrate, *Malvern P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1886 GRIFFITH, W. C. E., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1889 †GRIFFITHS, THOMAS GRIFF, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 GRIMANI, EDMUND HORNBY, *Tamsiu, Formoso, China.*
- 1884 †GRIMWADE, F. S., *Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2180 1885 GRINLINTON, J. J., A. Inst. C.E., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1882 GRISDALE, VERY REV. JOHN, B.D., Dean of Rupert's Land, "*St. Johns, Winnipeg, Canada.*"
- 1884 GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDOE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1884 GUERITZ, E. P., *Jejebru, Straits Settlements.*
- 1884 GUGERI, PETER ANTHONY, J.P., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 2185 1889 GURDEN, R. L., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1884 GURNEY, PROFESSOR THEODORE T., M.A., *Sydney University, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †GUTHRIE, ADAM W., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1878 GUTHRIE, CHARLES, *London Chartered Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 GWYNNE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. W., 138, *Metcalf Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 2190 1877 †GZOWSKI, COLONEL SIR CASIMIR S., K.C.M.G. (A.D.C. to the Queen), *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1890 †HAARHOFF, DANIEL J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 HAARHOFF, J. C., Attorney-at-Law, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1874 HALDON, F. W., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 HAGUE, GEORGE, *Merchants' Bank, Montreal, Canada.*
- 2195 1879 HALCOMBE, ARTHUR F., care of Colonists' Land Corporation, *Feilding, New Zealand.*
- 1890 HALES, WILLIAM G., C.E., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1880 HALKETT, HON. CAPTAIN F. CRAIGIE, M.L.C., Inspector-General of Police, *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1888 HALL, JOHN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 HALL, MAXWELL, M.A., F.R.A.S., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 2200 1883 HALL, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1887 HALL, THOMAS S., Manager, *Queensland Bank, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1887 HALL, WALTER R., *Wildfell, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1878 †HALL, WILLIAM HENRY, *St. Kitts.*
- 1886 HALLIDAY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 2205 1885 HAMILTON, CHARLES BOUGHTON, Receiver-General, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1883 HAMILTON, CAPT. D. DOUGLAS, *Cabulture River, Brisbane, Queensland.*

Year of Election.	
1885	HAMILTON, JAMES, <i>Messrs. Rylands &amp; Sons, Limited, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	HAMILTON, JOHN T., <i>Mutual Provident Society, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	HAMILTON, LAUCHLAN A., <i>Assistant Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
2210 1881	HAMILTON, H.E. SIR ROBERT G. C., K.C.B., <i>Government House, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1884	HAMMERSLEY-HEENAN, ROBERT H., M. Inst. C.E., <i>Engineers' Office, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	HAMMOND, A. DE LISLE, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., <i>Samares, Yarra, near Goulburn, New South Wales.</i>
1889	HAMMOND, MARK J., J.P., <i>Ashfield, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1888	HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, <i>care of Messrs. Arbuthnot, &amp; Co., Madras.</i>
2215 1883	HAMPSHIRE, F. K., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1888	†HAMPSON, B., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	†HAMPSON, J. ATHERTON, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	HAMPTON, JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	HANBURY, THE REV. W. F. J., M.A.
2220 1889	HANCOCK, EDWARD, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1884	HANMER, EDWARD WINGFIELD, <i>Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1885	HANNAM, CHARLES, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	HANNAM, WILLOUGHBY, M. Inst. C.E., <i>Chief Engineer for Railways Cooktown, Queensland.</i>
1885	†HANNINGTON, ERNEST B. C., M.D., <i>Victoria, British Columbia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
2225 1889	†HANSEN, VIGGO J., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	HARDIE, GEORGE, <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1888	†HARDIE, WILLIAM, <i>Fairmont P. O., Kootenay Valley, British Columbia.</i>
1890	HARDING, HON. MR. JUSTICE GEORGE R., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1889	HARDING, MORGAN H., <i>Audit Department, Trinidad.</i>
2230 1875	HARDY, C. BURTON, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	HARDY, JAMES A., M.R.C.S., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1889	†HARDS, HARRY H., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	HAREL, PHILIBERT C., <i>Land of Plenty House, Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
1888	HARGER, F. ARNOLD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., <i>Tehuantepec Railway, care of Messrs. Martinez Hermanos, Vera Cruz, Mexico.</i>
2235 1886	HARLEY, JOHN, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1878	HARLEY, COLONEL SIR ROBERT W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
1882	†HARPER, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Guildford, Western Australia.</i>
1886	HARPER, LEONARD, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1884	HARPER, ROBERT, M.L.A., <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2240 1882	HARRAGIN, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1883	HARRHY, WILLIAM ROSSER, M.R.C.S., J.P., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	HARRICKS, FRANCIS M., F.R.C.S.I., <i>Alma Road, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	HARPER, WALTER A., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	HARRIS, D., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2245 1889	HARRIS, DAVID, M.R.C.S.E., J.P., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	HARRIS, ELIAS, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	†HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>



Year of  
Election.

- 1886 HARRISON, PROFESSOR J. B., *Government Laboratory, British Guiana.*  
 2250 1889 †HARRISON, J. SPRANGER, P. O. Box 17, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1889 HARROLD, MAJOR ARTHUR L., *Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1885 †HARROW, EDWIN, *Auckland, New Zealand.*  
 1881 †HARSANT, SIDNEY B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1885 HARTLEY, SURGEON-MAJOR E. B., V.C., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1889 HARTLEY, EDWIN J., *care of Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*  
 2255 1881 HARVEY, HON. A. W., M.L.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*  
 1884 HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1882 †HARVEY, THOMAS L., M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*  
 1882 HASTINGS, COMMANDER W. C. H., R.N., *Assistant Harbour Master, Hong Kong.*  
 1887 HATHORN, KENNETH H., *Advocate of the Supreme Court, Maritzburg, Natal.*  
 2260 1884 HAVELOCK, H.E. SIR ARTHUR E., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.*  
 1879 HAWDON, C. G., *Westerfield, Ashburton, New Zealand.*  
 1889 HAWKER, EDWARD W., M.A., LL.M., *Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1882 HAWKER, HON. GEORGE CHARLES, M.P., M.A., *Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1882 HAWKES, GEORGE WRIGHT, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 2265 1881 HAWTAYNE, GEORGE H., C.M.G., *Administrator-General, Georgetown, British Guiana (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1883 †HAY, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., *Linden, near Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1885 HAY, DAVID A., *Bunbury, Western Australia.*  
 1880 †HAY, HENRY, *Collindina, New South Wales.*  
 1885 †HAY JAMES, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 2270 1886 HAY, H.E. SIR JAMES SHAW, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Sierra Leone.*  
 1878 HAY, WILLIAM, *Boomdnoomana, via Wahanyah, New South Wales.*  
 1888 HAYDON, THOMAS, *Coronet Hill, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia; and Victoria Club.*  
 1887 HAYGARTH, JOHN, *Kooralbyn, Beaudesert, Queensland.*  
 1883 HAYNES, ROBERT, *Registrar in Chancery, Bridgetown, Barbados.*  
 2275 1879 HAYTER, H. H., C.M.G., *Government Statist, Melbourne, Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1882 HAYS, WALTER, *Rockleigh, Townsville, Queensland.*  
 1889 †HAZELL, CHARLES S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*  
 1884 HEAN, DAVID, *National Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.*  
 1883 HEARLE, ROBERT WALLER, *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 2280 1890 HEATH, COMMANDER GEORGE P., R.N., *Brisbane, Queensland.*  
 1886 HEBRON, A. S., *Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*  
 1888 HECTOR, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Bank of Africa, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1876 \*HECTOR, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.*  
 1882 HEDDING, E., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*  
 2285 1889 HELY-HUTCHINSON, H.E. THE HON. SIR WALTER F., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Grenada.*  
 1886 †HEMERY PERCY, *Receiver-General's Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.*  
 1881 HEMMING, JOHN, *Civil Commissioner, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*  
 1869 HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G., *Maritzburg, Natal.*  
 1889 HENDERSON, J. C. A., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.		
2290	1889	HENDERSON, SAMUEL, <i>Woodford Lodge, Trinidad.</i>
	1887	HENDERSON, WM., <i>care of J. W. Morris, Esq., P.O. Box 224, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	HENDERSON, WILLIAM JAMES, <i>care of Trustees and Executors Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1890	HENDERSON, WILLIAM R., M.D., <i>Acting Colonial Surgeon, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1875	HENNESSY, SIR JOHN POPE, K.C.M.G.
2295	1883	HENSMAN, ALFRED PEACH, M.L.C., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1887	HENTY, RICHMOND, 11, <i>Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	†HERVEY, DUDLEY FRANCIS A., <i>Resident Councillor, Malacca, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1887	HESS, ALBERT, C.E., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1873	HETT, J. ROLAND, <i>Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
2300	1875	HEWAT, CAPTAIN J., <i>Superintendent, Cape Town Docks, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	HEWISON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM FREDERICK, <i>Orient Steamship Company.</i>
	1884	HICKLING, FREDERICK J., <i>National Bank of Australasia, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1886	†HIDDINGH, MICHAEL, F.C.S., <i>Newlands, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	HIGGINS, HON. HENRY, <i>Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone.</i>
2305	1884	HIGGINS, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS WALKER, <i>Higginsbrook, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1883	†HIGHETT, JOHN MOORE, M.L.A., <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	†HIGHETT, WILLIAM E., 79B, <i>Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	HILDEBRAND, MAX, M.D., 555, <i>North Clark Street, Chicago, United States.</i>
	1882	HILL, CHARLES LUMLEY, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
2310	1887	HILL, EDWARD C. H., <i>Inspector of Schools, Singapore.</i>
	1883	HILL, JOHN S., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1887	HILL, LUKE M., A.M. Inst. C.E., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1887	HILL, STANLEY G., <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1888	†HILL, THOMAS HESLOP, <i>Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.</i>
2315	1884	HILL, THOMAS JAMES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1881	HILL, WILLIAM, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1888	†HILLARY, GEORGE, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1886	HILLMAN, GEORGE F., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1889	HILLS, TOM, 235, <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2320	1888	†HINRICHSSEN, RUDOLF, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	†HITCHINS, CHARLES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1886	HOAD, WILLIAM, <i>Colonial Surgeon, Malacca, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1889	HOBBS, THOMAS, <i>Church Street, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	HOCKING, HON. HENRY H., <i>Attorney-General, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
2325	1880	†HODGSON, EDWARD D., <i>Eton Vale, Cambooya, Queensland.</i>
	1884	HODGSON, HON. FREDERIC M., <i>Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1886	†HOFFMEISTER, HON. C. R., <i>Attorney-General, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1885	HOFMEYR, HON. J. H., M.L.C., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	HOHENLOHE OF LANGENBURG, H.S.H. PRINCE, <i>Langenburg, Wurtemberg, Germany.</i>
2330	1883	HOLBOROW, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1890	HOLDSHIP, GEORGE, J.P., <i>New Zealand Timber Co., Auckland, New Zealand.</i>

Year of  
Election.

- 1886 HOLE, WILLIAM, *Singapore.*
- 1889 HOLLAND, JOHN A., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HOLLIS, ALBERT E., *Potosi, Bath, Jamaica.*
- 2335 1889 HOLMES, JOHN R., *District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1880 HOLMESTED, ERNEST A., *Adelaide Station, Falkland Islands.*
- 1887 HOLT, BASIL A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1887 †HOLT, WALTER H., J.P., *Wealwandangie, Springsure, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1888 HOLWELL, CHARLES A., *care of Messrs. Savage & Hill, Durban, Natal.*
- 2340 1889 †HOMAN, L. E. B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 HONEY, RICHARD, 12, *San Juan de Letran, Mexico.*
- 1879 HONIBALL, OSCAR D., M.D., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1882 †HOOD, FRANK, *Danish Consul, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1884 HOPE, C. H. S., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 2345 1884 †HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, M.R.C.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1889 †HOPETOUN, H.E. THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 HOPKINS, J. CASTELL, *Imperial Bank, Galt, Canada.*
- 1888 HOPLEY, WILLIAM M., Q.C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 †HORDERN, EDWARD CARR, 211, *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 2350 1887 HORNABROOK, EDWARD G., P.O. Box 256, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1882 HORNE, JOHN, F.L.S., *Director, Royal Botanical Gardens, Mauritius.*
- 1885 HORSFALL, JOHN A., *Kent Road, Surrey Hills, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1884 HORSFORD, DAVID BARNES, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1881 HORTON, A. G., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 2355 1887 HOTSON, JOHN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 HOWATSON, WILLIAM, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1889 HOWDEN, J. MCA., *Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 HOWELL, JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 HUBBARD, THE HON. ARTHUR G., *Selwyn Castle, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 2360 1885 †HUDDART, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 HUDSON, GEORGE, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 HUDSON, G. WREFORD, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †HUGGINS, WILLIAM MAX, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1880 †HUGHES, COMMANDER R. JUKES, R.N., *Chief of Police, La R-traite, St. Lucia; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 2365 1887 †HUGHES-HUGHES, T. W., *Imperial Museum, Calcutta.*
- 1884 HULETT, HON. JAMES LIEGE, M.L.C., J.P., *Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.*
- 1887 HULL, GEORGE H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 †HULL, W. WINSTANLEY, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1886 HUMPHREYS, EDWARD W., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 2370 1880 HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS, *Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1889 HUNT, WALTER R., *Colonial Secretary's Office, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1883 HUNTER, CHARLES THOMSON, *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1889 HUNTER, DAVID, *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*
- 1884 HUNTER, HAMILTON, *Chief Police Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.*
- 2375 1882 HURLEY, D. R., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 HURLEY, EDWARD B., *Supt. of Government Telegraphs, Colombo, Ceylon.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1890 HUTCHINS, DAVID E., Conservator of Crown Forests, Knysna, Cape Colony.
- 1885 †HUTCHENS, WILLIAM H.
- 1889 HUTCHINSON, EDWARD OLIVER, Bedford, Cape Colony; and Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 2380 1887 HUTCHINSON, W., Messrs. Hutchinson, Bleasby & Co., 70, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1883 HUTTON, HON. CHARLES WILLIAM, M.L.A., Rondebosch, Cape Colony.
- 1883 HUTTON, HENRY, J.P., F.R.G.S., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
- 1887 †HUTTON, J. MOUNT, Damaraland, via Walwich Bay, South Africa.
- 1885 HYAM, ABRAHAM, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
- 2385 1884 IKIN, REV. DR. ALFRED, Point, Natal.
- 1880 IM THURN, EVERARD F., Pomeroon River, British Guiana.
- 1889 INGLIS, T. A. F., Melbourne, Australia.
- 1882 INNES, CHARLES ROSE, King William's Town, Cape Colony.
- 1889 INNES, HON. SIR GEORGE L., Judge of the Supreme Court, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 2390 1884 IRISH, GEORGE H., M.L.C., Montserrat, West Indies.
- 1886 †ISAACS, DAVID, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1884 ISAACS, JACOB, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1889 ISAACS, LIONEL A., Mandeville, Jamaica.
- 1883 ISEMONGER, HON. EDWIN E., Colonial Treasurer, Singapore.
- 2395 1883 JACK, A. HILL, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1879 JACKSON, DR. ANDREW C., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1881 JACKSON, CAPT. H. M., R.A., Commissioner for the Turks and Caicos Islands.
- 1883 JACKSON, RICHARD HILL, Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1883 †JACOBS, ISAAC, 72, Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.
- 2400 1884 †JAMES, EDWIN MATTHEW, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (Eng.), 171, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1876 †JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., Ostrich Kraal, Cook's River, near Sydney, New South Wales
- 1885 JAMES, P. HAUGHTON, Devon Lodge, Half Way Tree, Jamaica.
- 1881 †JAMESON, DR. L. S., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1886 †JAMIESON, M. B., C.E., 39, Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.
- 2405 1882 JAMISON, WILLIAM T., St. Catherine's, Spanish Town, Jamaica.
- 1884 JARDINE, C. K., Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1882 JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.B.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), British Sherbro, West Africa.
- 1883 JARVIS, E. W., A.M. Inst. C.E., Winnipeg, Canada.
- 1884 JEFFRAY, R. J., Devorgilla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.
- 2410 1872 †JENKINS, H. L., Indian Civil Service.
- 1889 †JEPPE, CARL, Barrister-at-Law, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1882 †JEPPE, JULIUS, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1889 JERNINGHAM, HON. HUBERT E. H., C.M.G., Colonial-Secretary, Port Louis, Mauritius.
- 1886 JOHNSON, ARTHUR E., Mount Peveril, Moka, Mauritius.
- 2415 1884 JOHNSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.Inst.C.E., Public Works Department, Kalawewa, Dumballa, Ceylon.

Year of  
Election.

- 1884 JOHNSON, HON. G. RANDALL, M.L.C., Wellington, New Zealand.  
 1883 †JOHNSON, JAMES ANGAS, Prospect, Adelaide, South Australia.  
 1889 †JOHNSTON, JAMES, J.P., Oakbank, Mount Barker, South Australia.  
 1888 JOHNSTON, H. H., F.R.G.S., H.B.M. Consul for Portuguese East Africa, Mozambique.
- 2420 1889 JOHNSTON, PERCIVAL, J.P., c/o Messrs. Jones & Jones, Lincoln's Inn Chambers, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.  
 1885 JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, Napier, New Zealand.  
 1881 JOHNSTON, THOMAS G., c/o W. D. Stewart, Esq., Dunedin, New Zealand.  
 1885 JOHNSTON, HON. WALTER WOODS, M.H.R., Wellington, New Zealand.  
 1889 JOHNSTON, W. H. J., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 2425 1890 JOHNSTONE, ROBERT, Board of Supervision, Kingston, Jamaica.  
 1881 JONES, HON. B. HOWELL, M.C.P., Plantation Hope, British Guiana.  
 1889 †JONES, CHARLES T., M.L.A., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.  
 1884 †JONES, EDWARD, C.E., Johannesburg, Transvaal.  
 1888 JONES, EDWARD, J.P., Commercial Bank of Australia, Brisbane, Queensland.
- 2430 1889 JONES, FRANK L., 64, Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.  
 1889 †JONES, EVAN H., J.P., Kimberley, Cape Colony.  
 1888 JONES, CAPTAIN HESKETH, Albany, Western Australia.  
 1882 JONES, J. THOMAS, Bradfield, Barbados.  
 1881 JONES, MATHEW, Assistant Colonial Surveyor, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
- 2435 1883 JONES, MURRAY J., Brocklesby, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.  
 1882 JONES, HON. OSWALD, M.L.C., Stockton, Barbados.  
 1884 JONES, OWEN FITZWILLIAM, Christchurch, New Zealand.  
 1884 JONES, PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., 16, College Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1887 JONES, R. F., Box 110, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 2440 1873 JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. TWENTYMAN, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.  
 1882 JONES, W. H. HYNDMAN, Police Magistrate, Bluefields P.O., Westmoreland, Jamaica.  
 1890 JONES, WM. HERBERT, 278, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.  
 1884 †JONES, HIS HONOUR W. H. QUAYLE, Chief Justice of the West African Settlements, Sierra Leone.
- 1889 JONES, WILLIAM T., 8, Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.
- 2445 1884 †JONSSON, F. L., Durban, Natal.  
 1885 JOREY, EDWARD BENJAMIN, Hong Kong.  
 1884 JOSEPH, HON. S. A., M.L.C., Sydney, New South Wales.  
 1887 †JOSEPHSON, JOSHUA F., St. Killians, Rose Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1889 JUSTICE, MAJOR-GENERAL W. CLIVE, C.M.G., Gordon Town, Jamaica.
- 2450 1886 JUTA, HENRY, Advocate, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1886 KARSLAKE, A. T., J.P., Madulkelly, Ceylon.  
 1888 KEANE, EDWARD, M.L.C., Perth, Western Australia.  
 1886 KEANE, JOHN R. R., Perth, Western Australia.  
 1885 KEELAN, REV. JOSEPH, Bartica Grove, Essequibo, British Guiana.
- 2455 1885 KEEP, JOHN, Sydney, New South Wales.  
 1889 †KEIGWIN, THOMAS HENRY, Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.  
 1889 †KEITH, JOHN T., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.  
 1884 †KELLY, JAMES JOHN, Ellimatta, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.

	Year of Election.	
	1884	KELLY, R. J., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2460	1889	†KELTY, WILLIAM, <i>British Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880	KEMP, HON. G. T. R., M.D., M.L.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1877	KEMSLEY, JAMES, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	KEMSLEY, JOHN C., J.P., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	KEMSLEY, JOHN, <i>Rus'enburg, Transvaal.</i>
2465	1883	KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1885	KENNEDY, WILLIAM, <i>Bank of British North America, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.</i>
	1884	KENNY, WILLIAM, M.D., 193, <i>Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales</i>
	1889	KENT, WILLIAM J., P.O. Box 294, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1885	KEOGH, EDMUND, <i>Alma Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2470	1886	KERMODE, ROBERT, <i>Mona Vale, Tasmania.</i>
	1886	KERR, ALEXANDER, <i>Australian Joint Stock Bank, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1884	KERR, JAMES KIRKPATRICK, Q.C., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1880	KERR, H.E. THOMAS, C.M.G., <i>Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands.</i>
	1888	†KERRY, T. C., <i>Sutton Lodge, Remmauaa, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
2475	1882	†KEYNES, RICHARD R., <i>Keyneton, South Australia.</i>
	1886	KILBY, HENRY G., <i>Labrena, Fern Bay Road, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	KILGOUR, GEORGE, J.P., M. Inst. C.E., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	KING, EMMANUEL, J.P., 311, <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1888	KING, HON. PHILIP G., M.L.C., <i>Banksia, Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2480	1882	†KING, THOMAS A., <i>Magistrate, Transkeian Territory, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	KINGSMILL, W. T., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	KINTORE, H.E. RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1886	†KIRK, WILLIAM, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
	1884	KISCH, DANIEL MONTAGUE, F.R.G.S., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
2485	1886	KITHER, WILLIAM, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1889	KNEE, PHILIP, <i>Durban Club, Natal.</i>
	1878	KNEYETT, J. S. K. DE, 2, <i>Rue de Lozum, Brussels; and British Columbia</i>
	1883	KNIGHT, ARTHUR, <i>Audit Office, Singapore.</i>
	1886	KNIGHT, J. CHARLES E., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
2490	1880	KNIGHTS, B. T., J.P., F.R.G.S., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	KNOTT, MICHAEL EDWARD, <i>Brooksmead, East London, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	KNOX, ALFRED, 30/1, <i>Natal Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1878	KNOX, EDWARD, <i>Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1887	KNOX, WILLIAM, 74, <i>Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2495	1877	KORTRIGHT, SIR CORNELIUS H., K.C.M.G., <i>Hillside, Barrie, Ontario, Canada.</i>
	1890	KOHLER, CHARLES W. H., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1890	†KOTHARI, JEHangir H., <i>Karachi, India.</i>
	1876	†KRIEL, REV. H. T., 41, <i>St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	KRONE, PERCY L., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2500	1889	†KUHR, HENRY R., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	KUMMERER, RUDOLPH, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>



Year of  
Election.

- 1884 KYNSEY, WILLIAM R., C.M.G., Principal Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1882 KYSHE, JAMES WM. NORTON, Registrar of the Supreme Court, *Malacca, Straits Settlements.*
- 1886 LABORDE, EDWARD D., JUN., *St. Vincent.*
- 2505 1889 LACY, ARTHUR G., *Warra Warra Station, Murchison District, Western Australia.*
- 1883 †LAGDEN, GODFREY YEATMAN, *The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
- 1887 LAILEY, THOMAS, *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1885 LAING, HON. JOHN, M.L.A., *Blackwoods, Seymour, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 LAMB, HON. WALTER, M.L.C., *Rooty Hill, New South Wales.*
- 2510 1880 LAMPREY, SURGEON-MAJOR, J. J., F.R.G.S., *Army Medical Staff, Sierra Leone.*
- 1880 LANDALE, ALEXANDER, *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1885 LANDALE, ROBERT H., *Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
- 1884 LANG, WILLIAM A., *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 LANGDON, HENRY J., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2515 1882 LANGE, J. H., M.L.A., J.P., *Barrister-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †LANGERMAN, J. W. S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1878 LARK, F. B., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 LARKINS, FREDERICK, *The Parsonage, Waitara, New Zealand.*
- 1878 †LARNACH, HON. WILLIAM J. M., C.M.G., *The Camp, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 2520 1889 †LAWLEY, ALFRED L., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 LAWRENCE, JAMES, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 LAYTON, A. L., *Airy Hall, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1886 LAYTON, BENDYSHE, *Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Hong Kong.*
- 1883 LEACOCK, HON. W. P., M.L.C., *Barbados.*
- 2525 1875 LEEB, P. G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †LEECH, H. W. CHAMBRE, LL.D., *Commissioner of Lands, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1883 †LEECH, JOHN BOURKE MASSEY, *Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1889 LEES, H.E. SIR CHARLES CAMERON, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Mauritius.*
- 1879 LEES, JOHN, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 2530 1880 LEGGE, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. VINCENT, R.A., *Cullenswood House, Fingal, Tasmania.*
- 1877 LEMBERG, P., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1883 LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., *Civil Service, Kalutara, Ceylon.*
- 1880 LE MIRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., *Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius.*
- 1888 LEMPRIERE, EVERARD P., B.A., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 2535 1887 LENNEBERG, THEODOR, *North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1890 LENNOX, ARKYL N. O., *Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1883 LEONARD, WILLIAM, *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1889 †LESLIE, J. H., *P.O. Box 894, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 LESLIE, WILLIAM, C.E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 2540 1889 LEUCHARS, JOHN W., *Durban, Natal.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1888 LEVER, GEORGE J., *Bank of New South Wales, Warwick, Queensland.*  
 1877 LEVIN, W. H., *Wellington, New Zealand.*  
 1882 LEVY, ARTHUR, *Mandeville, Jamaica.*  
 1889 LEVY, DAVID L., *122, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 2545 1883 LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, *Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada.*  
 1881 LEWIS, LOUIS LUCAS, *Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1880 †LEWIS, NEIL ELLIOTT, M.A., B.C.L., M.P., *Hobart, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1880 LEWIS, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., *Sierra Leone.*  
 1884 †LEWIS, THOMAS, *Hobart, Tasmania.*  
 2550 1889 LEZARD, FLAVIEN E., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1889 †LICHTHEIM, JACOB, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1888 LIDDELL, JOHN M., *P.O. Box 222, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1889 †LIDDLE, FREDERIC C., *Messrs. Liddle, Fletcher & Forbes, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1889 LIEBMANN, PROFESSOR JAMES A., *Diocesan College, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*  
 2555 1883 LILLEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR CHARLES, *Brisbane, Queensland.*  
 1883 LILLEY, E. M., *Barrister-at-Law, Brisbane, Queensland.*  
 1884 †LINTON, THE RT. REV. SYDNEY, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Riverina, Hay, New South Wales.*  
 1887 LISSNER, ISIDOR, M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*  
 1886 LITKIE, EMIL M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 2560 1888 LIVERMORE, EDWARD PIKE, *Rockhampton, Queensland.*  
 1879 †LIVERSIDGE, PROFESSOR A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1884 LLOYD, GEORGE, *c/o Standard Bank, Pretoria, Transvaal.*  
 1889 LLOYD, LEWIS, *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1889 LOCH, H.E. SIR HENRY B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., *Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 2565 1882 LOCKE, JOHN, *c/o Colonial Bank, Barbados.*  
 1888 LOFTIE, ROWLEY C., J.P., *Government Resident, Albany, Western Australia.*  
 1886 LOGAN, JAMES D., *Matjesfontein, Cape Colony.*  
 1889 LONG, EDWARD M., *Havana, Mackay, Queensland.*  
 1883 LOOS, F. C., *Colombo, Ceylon.*  
 2570 1889 †LOUBSER, MATTHEW M., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*  
 1888 LOVE, J. R., *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1884 LOVEDAY, RICHARD KELSEY, F.R.G.S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*  
 1878 LOVELL, DR. FRANCIS H., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*  
 1883 †LOVELY, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 2575 1884 †LOW, SIR HUGH, G.C.M.G.  
 1883 LOWE, MAJOR STANLEY JOHN, J.P., *Commissioner of Police, Taungs, Bechuanaland.*  
 1886 †LUARD, EDWARD CHAUNCY, *Plantation Peter's Hall, British Guiana.*  
 1883 LUCY, FREDERICK CORBETT, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*  
 1888 LUMB, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. F., M.A., L.L.M., *Trinidad.*  
 2580 1886 LUMGAIE, GEORGE, *Secretary to the Council of Government, &c. Curepipe, Mauritius.*  
 1889 †LUMSDEN, DAVID, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*  
 1886 †LYMAN, HENRY H., *74, McTavish Street, Montreal, Canada.*  
 1880 LYNCH, EDWARD B., *Spanish Town, Jamaica.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1883 LYONS, CHARLES, *Imperial Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 2585 1879 LYONS, FRANCIS B., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1882 LYONS, MAURICE, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883 LYTTTELTON, THE HON. AND REV. ALBERT VICTOR, M.A., *St. Augustine's Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 MAASDORP, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 MABEN, A. W., *Huntingdon Lodge, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
- 2590 1889 MACANDREW, ISAAC F., *Hawkes Bay Club, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1888 MACARTHUR, ARTHUR H., *Greenknowe, MacLeay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1881 MACARTHUR, DOUGLAS H., J.P., *Fielding, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1883 MACBAIN, HON. SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 MACBRIDE, ROBERT K., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Director of Public Works, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 2595 1888 MACDIARMID, ANDREW A., *Creek Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1887 MACDONALD, BEAUCHAMP R., *Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1883 MACDONALD, C. FALCONAR J., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
- 1885 MACDONALD, CLAUDE A., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
- 1880 MACDONALD, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN A., G.C.B., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 2600 1885 MACDONALD, THOMAS MORELL, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
- 1882 MACDOUGALL, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1884 †MACFARLANE, JAMES, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1889 †MACFARLANE, JAMES G., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 MACFARLANE, ROBERT, *Member of the Volksraad, Harrismith, Orange Free State.*
- 2605 1886 MACFARLANE, RODERICK, *Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1888 MACFARLANE, THOMAS, *Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1890 MACFEE, H. N., 45, *St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1889 MACFIE, MATTHEW, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 MACGLASHAN, HON. JOHN, *Auditor-General, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 2610 1885 MACGLASHAN, NEIL, J.P., *Natal Bank, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 MACGREGOR, WILLIAM *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 MACKAY, JOHN KENNETH, *Dungog, New South Wales.*
- 1887 MACKELLAR, HON. CHARLES K., M.L.C., M.B., 131, *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER, *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 2615 1884 MACKENZIE, JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 MACKENZIE, JOHN EDDIE, M.B., C.M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 MACKINTOSH, PETER A., C.E., *District Engineer, Haputale, Ceylon.*
- 1869 MACNAB, REV. A., D.D., *Rector of Darlington, Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1881 MACPHERSON, HON. J. A., *Winilba Diggers' Rest, near Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2620 1882 MACPHERSON, JOHN, *Aylesmore, Invercargill, New Zealand.*
- 1881 †MACPHERSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, *Devon Villa, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
- 1880 MCADAM, HON. ALEX., M.L.C., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1883 MCCALLUM, HON. MAJOR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., C.M.G., *Surveyor-General, Singapore.*



Year of Election.	
	1880 MCCARTHY, HON. JAMES A., <i>Queen's Advocate, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
2625	1886 McCAUGHAN, PATRICK K., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 †McCAUGHEY, SAMUEL, <i>Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.</i>
	1883 McCLOSKEY, JAMES HUGH, <i>Colonial Surgeon, Butterworth, Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1882 McCRAE, FARQUHAR P. G., <i>Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889 McCULLOCH, ALEXANDER (JUNR.), <i>Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
2630	1879 McCULLOCH, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887 †McDONALD, JOHN, <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
	1889 McEWEN, HON. ALEXANDER P., M.L.C., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1880 McFARLAND, ROBERT, <i>Barooga, Deniliquin, New South Wales.</i>
	1880 McFARLAND, THOMAS, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2635	1887 McGAVIN, E. W., 129, <i>Macquarie Street N., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1883 McGAW, JOSEPH, <i>Cuba, Narrandera, New South Wales.</i>
	1889 McGOWAN, ROBERT J., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1883 McGRATH, GEORGE, <i>Charlemont, Jamaica.</i>
	1887 †McGREGOR, ALEXANDER, J.P., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2640	1888 McHARDY, ALEXANDER, <i>Black Head, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1888 MCHARG, JAMES A., <i>Messrs. Brooks, McGlashan &amp; McHarg, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881 MCHATTIE, A. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1881 McILWRAITH, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1889 †McILWRAITH, JOHN, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
2645	1887 MCKAY, BENJAMIN, M.I.M.E., <i>Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1883 MCKINNON, NEIL R., <i>Barrister-at-law, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1883 †MCLEAN, GEORGE, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1878 †MCLEAN, R. D. DOUGLAS, <i>Marackakaho, Napier, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1882 McLENNAN, JOHN, <i>Oroua Downs, near Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
2650	1884 †MCLEOD, EDWIN, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1888 MCNESS, JAMES E., <i>Natal Government Railways, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1880 MAIN, GEORGE, <i>Adelaide Club, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884 MAIR, GEORGE, <i>Groongal, near Hay, New South Wales.</i>
	1887 MAITLAND, DAVID P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2655	1879 MALABRE, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1880 MALCOLM, HON. O. D., Q.C., <i>Attorney-General, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1886 MALET, FRANCIS B. W.
	1883 MALING, H. E. CAPTAIN IRWIN CHARLES, <i>Administrator of St. Vincent.</i>
	1889 MALLESON, ALFRED B., <i>Stonehenge, Church Street, Richmond, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2660	1887 MALPAS, WILLIAM JOHN, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia; and Gumbardo Station, Charleville, Queensland.</i>
	1887 MANIFOLD, JOHN, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1882 MANIFOLD, T. P., <i>Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1882 MANIFOLD, W. T., <i>Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1886 MANSEL, HERBERT, <i>Sullivan House, Falkland Islands.</i>
2665	1883 MANSFIELD, GEORGE ALLEN, 121, <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1890 †MARAIS, CHRISTIAN L., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890 †MARAIS, JOHANNES H., <i>Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of  
Election.

- 1887 †MARKS, ALEXANDER, J.P., Consul for Japan, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1884 MARKS, NEWMAN, King William's Town, Cape Colony.
- 2670 1885 †MARMION, WILLIAM E., J.P., M.L.C., Fremantle, Western Australia.
- 1878 MARRAST, LOUIS FERDINAND, J.P., Mount Helicon, Grenada.
- 1885 †MARSHALL, ALFRED WITTER, College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1889 †MARSHALL, HENRY B., Heidelberg, Transvaal.
- 1884 MARSHMAN, JOHN, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 2675 1886 MARSLAND, LUKE W., Charters Towers, Queensland.
- 1886 MARTIN, DELOS J., St. John's, Antigua.
- 1880 MARTIN, THOMAS M., Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1886 MARTIN, T. JAQUES, Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Co., Melbourne, Australia.
- 1879 MASON, E. G. L., Colonial Bank, Martinique, West Indies.
- 2680 1881 †MASON, F. A., Manager of the Demerara Railway, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1889 †MATCHAM, JOHN E., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
- 1885 MATSON, J. T., J.P., Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 1881 †MATTHEWS, J. W., M.D., c/o Messrs. Ross & Page, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1890 †MATHIESON, JOHN, Chief Commissioner of Railways, Brisbane, Queensland.
- 2685 1889 †MAVROGORDATO, THEODORE E., Kyrenia, Cyprus.
- 1886 MAWDESLEY, FREDERICK L., Bank of New Zealand, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1882 MAXWELL, HON. JOSEPH RENNER, M.A., B.C.L., Chief Magistrate, Gambia, West Africa.
- 1881 MAXWELL, MAJOR THOMAS, J.P., c/o Chartered Co., Tati, Matabeleland, viâ Mafeking, Bechuanaland.
- 1883 MAXWELL, WILLIAM EDWARD, C.M.G., The Residency, Selangor, viâ Singapore.
- 2690 1884 MAY, SURGEON-MAJOR WILLIAM ALLAN, J.P., Belize, British Honduras.
- 1882 MAYEBS, JOSEPH BRIGGS Plantation Wales, British Guiana.
- 1889 †MAYNARD, CAPTAIN J. G., The Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1883 MEARS, JAMES EDWARD, Sunnyside, Pretoria, Transvaal.
- 1880 MEIN, GEORGE A., M.D., Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.
- 2695 1882 †MELHADO, WILLIAM, H.B.M.'s Consul, Truxillo, Spanish Honduras.
- 1880 MELVILLE, HON. GEORGE W., Colonial Secretary, Belize, British Honduras.
- 1890 MENDELSSOHN, ISSIDOR, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1890 MENDELSSOHN, SIDNEY, Diamond Market, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1886 MENNIE, JAMES C., Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 2700 1884 †MEREDITH, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, Singapore.
- 1885 †MEREDITH-KAYE, CLARENCE KAY, Meiringen, Timaru, New Zealand.
- 1883 MEREWETHER, EDWARD MARSH, Penang, Straits Settlements.
- 1881 MERIVALE, GEORGE M., Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1884 MERRIMAN, HON. JOHN X., M.L.A., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 2705 1885 MESSERVY, ALFRED, M.A., Rector Royal College, Mauritius.
- 1889 MEUDALL, WILLIAM, Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1876 MEURANT, HON. LOUIS HENRY, J.P., M.L.C., Riversdale, Cape Colony.
- 1889 MICHAELIS, GUSTAVE E., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1890 MICHIE, ALEXANDER, Tientsin, China.

	Year of Election.	
2710	1882	MIDDLETON, JOHN PAGE, District Judge, Limasol, Cyprus.
	1883	MIDDLETON, W. H., Durban, Natal.
	1889	†MILES, CHARLES GEORGE, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
	1886	MILLS, JAMES, Dunedin, New Zealand.
	1887	†MILLS, THOMAS, Charters Towers, Queensland.
2715	1879	MILNE, SIR WILLIAM, Sunnyside, Adelaide, South Australia.
	1887	MINCHIN, EDWARD C., Christchurch, New Zealand.
	1889	†MILTON, ARTHUR C., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
	1883	MIRRIELES, JOHN D., Puerto Cortez, Spanish Honduras (via New Orleans).
	1886	MITCHELL, CHARLES, Protector of Immigrants, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
2720	1878	MITCHELL, H.E. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. H., K.C.M.G., Government House, Maritzburg, Natal
	1888	MITCHELL, HENRY, P.O. Box 720, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1885	MITCHELL, JAMES G., Etham, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1886	MITFORD, HON. C. BURNEY, Treasurer, Bathurst, Gambia.
	1883	MOGG, J. W., Pretoria, Transvaal.
2725	1885	MOIR, ROBERT N., c/o Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1886	MOIR, THOMAS W. G., Pretoria, Transvaal.
	1879	MOLONEY, H.E. SIR C. ALFRED, K.C.M.G., Government House, Lagos, West Africa.
	1889	MOLYNEUX, HERBERT, Maritzburg, Natal.
	1884	MONRO GIBSON, Plantation Blenheim, British Guiana.
2730	1884	†MONRO, MALCOLM, Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1889	†MOORE, ALBERT, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
	1888	MOORE, C. WILSON, C.E., F.R.G.S., The Club, Barberton, Transvaal.
	1889	MOORE, FREDERICK HENRY, c/o Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.
	1886	†MOORE, JAMES, Bunbury, Western Australia.
2735	1883	MOORE, THE REV. OBADIAH, Principal, Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
	1878	†MOORE, WILLIAM H., St. John's House, Antigua.
	1886	MOREHEAD, HON. B. D., M.L.A., Brisbane, Queensland.
	1890	MORGAN, HENRY FOSCUE, Croydon, Queensland.
	1876	*MORGAN, HENRY J., Ottawa, Canada.
2740	1884	MORGAN, JAMES VAUGHAN, Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.
	1880	†MORGAN, M. C., The Bamboos, Kingston, Jamaica.
	1881	MORRIN, THOMAS, J.P., Auckland, New Zealand.
	1888	MORRISON, ALEXANDER, Bank of Africa, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
	1881	†MORRISON, JAMES, J.P., Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).
2745	1887	†MORRISON, JOHN S., African Boating Company, Durban, Natal.
	1889	MORRIS, JOHN, 372, Little Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.
	1889	MORRIS, SAMUEL H., Blackheath Estate, Westmoreland, Jamaica.
	1889	†MORRIS, SYDNEY, Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1877	MORT, LAIDLEY, Sydney, New South Wales.
2750	1881	MOSELEY, C. H. HARLEY, Civil Commandant, British Sherbro', West Africa.
	1886	†MOSMAN, HUGH, J.P., Charters Towers, Queensland.
	1887	MOSSE, DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL CHARLES B., C.B., Kingston, Jamaica.
	1890	MOSS, ERNEST WHITAKER, Taiping, Perak, Straits Settlements.
	1885	†MOULDEN, BAYFIELD, Adelaide, South Australia.



Year of  
Election.

- 2755 1888 †MOYSEY, HENRY L., Assistant Government Agent, *Matale, Ceylon.*  
 1880 MUELLER, BARON SIR FERDINAND VON, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Government  
 Botanist, *Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1878 MUGGERIDGE, ARTHUR L., *Las Horquetas, Sauce Porto, Buenos Ayres,*  
*South America.*  
 1886 MULLANE, J., M.D., Surgeon Indian Army, *Gauhati, Assam, India.*  
 1881 †MULLIGAN, HON. THOMAS, M.C.P., *Plantation Vive la Force, British*  
*Guiana.*
- 2760 1883 MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, M.A., 97, *MacLeay Street, Sydney, New*  
*South Wales.*  
 1882 MULLINS, GEORGE LANE, M.A., M.D., 209, *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New*  
*South Wales.*  
 1889 MUNRO, DONALD, 42, *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1885 †MUNRO, HON. JAMES, M.L.A., *Armdale, Victoria, Australia.*  
 1880 †MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., *Menzies' Hotel, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2765 1887 MURE, JOHN S., *New Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay.*  
 1880 MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., *Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1886 MURPHY, WILLIAM, M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1886 MURRAY, ALEXR. KEITH, *Hamilton, Mackay, Queensland.*  
 1883 MURRAY, CHARLES F. K., M.D., *Claremont, Cape Colony.*
- 2770 1888 MURRAY, HON. DAVID, M.L.C., *Adelaide, South Australia*  
 1888 †MURRAY, GEORGE J. R., B.A., LL.B., *Magill, viâ Adelaide, South*  
*Australia.*  
 1888 †MURRAY, JAMES, *St. Catharine's, Ontario, Canada.*  
 1888 MURRAY, RICHARD WILLIAM, JUN., "*Cape Times*," *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1886 MURRAY, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD.
- 2775 1882 †MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*  
 1886 MURRAY-PRIOR, HON. THOMAS L., M.L.C., *Maroon, Logan River, Ipswich,*  
*Queensland.*  
 1888 MURTON, WILLIAM A., J.P., *Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1887 MUSGRAVE, ANTHONY, *Port Moresby, British New Guinea.*  
 1886 MYERS, HERMAN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 2780 1875 NAIRN, CHARLES J., *Pourere, Napier, New Zealand.*  
 1886 NASH, FREDERIC W., *Oriental Bank Estates Company, Port Louis,*  
*Mauritius.*  
 1883 NASH, WILLIAM GILES, *Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.*  
 1885 NATHAN, ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Trevennion Lodge, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*  
 1879 NATHAN, D. P., Advocate, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 2785 1889 †NATHAN, GEORGE J., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*  
 1887 †NATHAN, JOSEPH E., *Wellington, New Zealand.*  
 1886 †NEAME, ARTHUR, *Macknade, Herbert River, Townsville, Queensland.*  
 1885 NEETHLING, HON. M. L., M.L.C., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony*  
 1884 NEIL, PERCEVAL CLAY, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 2790 1888 †NEISH, WILLIAM, *Durban, Natal.*  
 1880 NESBITT, MAJOR RICHARD A., J.P., *Port Alfred, Cape Colony.*  
 1888 NEUMANN, SIGMUND, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1888 NEVILL, THE RT. REV. S. T., D.D., Lord Bishop of *Dunedin, New*  
*Zealand.*  
 1889 †NEWBERRY, CHARLES, *Prynnburg, Orange Free State.*

Year of Election.		
2795	1888	†NEWBERY, JAMES COSMO, C.M.G., Melbourne, Australix.
	1883	†NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN, Singapore.
	1889	†NEWLAND, SIMPSON, Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.
	1884	NEWMAN, HENRY WILLIAM, M.E., J.P., Lucknow, New South Wales.
	1885	NEWMAN, WALTER L., Arlington, Napier, New Zealand.
2800	1888	†NEWMAN-WILSON, J. R., Selbourne Chambers, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.
	1884	NEWTON, CHARLES READ, F.R.M.S., Kurseong, Darjeeling, India.
	1882	†NICHOLS, ARTHUR, Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.
	1886	†NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, Hanford, Julare Co., California, U.S.A.
	1879	NIGHTINGALE, PERCY, Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
2805	1876	NIND, PHILIP HENRY, Better Hope House, British Guiana.
	1889	†NIND, CHARLES E., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1879	NITCH, GEORGE H., Standard Bank, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1888	NOAD, WELLESLEY J., Government Railways, De Aar, Cape Colony.
	1879	NOBLE, JOHN, Clerk of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).
2810	1889	†NOBLE, JOHN, J.P., Shellbank, St. Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1873	†NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, Toronto, Canada.
	1883	NORMAN, H.E. GENERAL SIR HENRY W., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., C.I.E., Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.
	1886	†NORRIS, CAPTAIN R. J., West India Regiment, Jamaica.
	1889	NORRIE, WILLIAM, M.A., P.O. Box 697, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
2815	1882	NORTH, HARRY, Board of Executors, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1879	NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., Grenada.
	1886	NOTT, RANDOLPH, Silwood, Strathfield, New South Wales.
	1888	†NOURSE, HENRY, Pretoria, Transvaal.
	1888	NOWELL, THOMAS B., Ferro-Carril de Tehuantepec, Mexico.
2820	1882	†NOYCE, F. A., Durban Club, Natal.
	1887	NOYES, EDWARD, Melbourne, Australia.
	1883	O'BRIEN, HENRY ARTHUR, Singapore.
	1882	O'BRIEN, H.E. COLONEL SIR JOHN TERENCE N., K.C.M.G., Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland.
	1883	O'BRIEN, LUCIUS R., President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, 20, College Street, Toronto, Canada.
2825	1883	O'CALLAGHAN, CAPTAIN CORNELIUS C., Chief of Police, Mahé, Seychelles.
	1882	O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, F.R.Met.Soc., Curepipe, Mauritius.
	1886	O'DRISCOLL, FLORENCE, Brisbane, Queensland.
	1885	O'FLAHERTY, THOMAS AUGUSTUS, Durban, Natal.
	1882	OFFICER, WILLIAM, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.
2830	1885	OGILVIE, HON. EDWARD D. S., M.L.C., Yulgilbar, Clarence River, New South Wales.
	1885	OGILVIE, REV. CANON GEORGE, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.
	1886	OGILVIE, WILLIAM F., Yulgilbar, Clarence River, New South Wales.
	1884	OLDHAM, JOHN, 51, Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.
	1885	OLIVER, HON. RICHARD, M.L.C., Dunedin, New Zealand.
2835	1882	O'MALEY, MICHAEL R., Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1876	O'MALLEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE EDWARD L., Singapore.

Year of  
Election.

- 1886 O'MOLONY, C. K., R.N., J.P., Town Treasurer, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1889 ONSLOW, H.E. RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., Government House, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1887 ORGILL, B. C., Kingston, Jamaica.
- 2840 1886 ORKNEY, JAMES, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1881 †ORMOND, GEORGE C., Napier, New Zealand.
- 1879 ORPEN, FRANCIS H. S., J.P., Douglas, Cape Colony.
- 1879 †ORPEN, JOSEPH MILLERD, M.L.A., Barkly East, Cape Colony.
- 1880 ORRETT, JOHN, Halfwaytree Post Office, St. Andrew, Jamaica.
- 2845 1888 OSBORNE, GEORGE, Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1886 OSBORNE, GEORGE E., Mahadawa, Lunugalla, Ceylon.
- 1881 OSBORNE, HAMILTON, Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1886 †OSBORNE, JAMES, Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1889 †O'SHANASSY, MATTHEW, Melbourne, Australia.
- 2850 1886 †OSWALD, HERM E., Belize, British Honduras.
- 1887 OWEN, MAJOR PERCY, Woollongong, New South Wales.
- 1886 OWEN, SAMUEL, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1890 OWEN, P. BERRY, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1886 PAGE, ARTHUR E., P.O. Box 523, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 2855 1889 PAIN, HENRY, 448, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1872 †PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., M.P., Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- 1889 PALING, WILLIAM H., J.P., Woerden, Stanmore, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1889 PALACHE, J. THOMSON, Advocate, Mandeville, Jamaica.
- 1889 PALMER, HERBERT, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 2860 1885 PALMER, JOSEPH, Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.
- 1885 PARFITT, P. T. J., care of Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1884 PARKE, EDMUND WILLIAM, Alice Springs, Northern Territory, South Australia.
- 1890 PARKER, THE HON. EDMUND WILLIAM, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 1882 †PARKER, FRED HARDYMAN, M.A., F.R.G.S., J.P., Barrister-at-Law, Registrar of the Courts, Belize, British Honduras.
- 2865 1890 PARKER, GILBERT, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1888 PARKER, JOHN H., Lydenburg, Transvaal.
- 1883 PARKER, STEPHEN STANLEY, J.P., Perth, Western Australia.
- 1890 †PARKER, STEPHEN HENRY, Q.C., M.L.C., Perth, Western Australia.
- 1884 PARKIN, J. W., Catherine Mount Estate, Montego Bay, Jamaica.
- 2870 1879 †PARSONS, CECIL, Mossgiel Station, via Booligal, New South Wales.
- 1886 PARSONS, HON. J. LANGDON, Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1883 PARSONS, THOMAS, 8, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1889 PARSONSON, JOSEPH M., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1882 PATERSON, GEORGE H., Freetown, Sierra Leone.
- 2875 1884 PATTERSON, HON. JAMES B., M.L.A., Melbourne, Australia.
- 1887 PATTERSON, MYLES, JUN., Barrister-at-Law, care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Perth, Western Australia.
- 1888 PAULING, GEORGE, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1887 †PAWSEY, ALFRED, Winchester Park Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1889 †PAWLEY AUGUSTUS G., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
- 2880 1889 †PAYN, PHILIP FRANCIS, F.R.G.S., Box 92, Maritzburg, Natal.



Year of  
Election.

- 1880 †PAYNE FREDERICK W., JUN., Barrister-at-Law, *Maritimo, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 †PAYNE, JOHN A., *Orange House, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1878 †PEACOCK, CALEB, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 †PEACOCK, HON. J. T., M.L.C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 2885 1889 †PEACOCKE, A. W. H., *Queenstown, Cape Colony, and Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1877 †PEARCE, E., M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1884 PEARSON WALTER HENRY, Commissioner for Crown Lands, P.O. Box 346, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1880 †PELLEREAU, HON. MR. JUSTICE ETIENNE, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1883 PEMBERTON, SHOLTO R., Barrister-at-Law, *Vancourt House, Dominica, West Indies.*
- 2890 1886 †PENNEFATHER, F. W., Barrister-at-Law, *Adelaide University, South Australia.*
- 1889 †PENTLAND, ALEXANDER, M.B., *Jamestown, South Australia.*
- 1888 PEPPIN, FREDERICK, *Keroongola, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 PERCIVAL, EXLEY, B.A., *Queen's College, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1888 PEREGRINE, LAWSON N., District Commissioner, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 2895 1886 PERKINS, HON. PATRICK, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1887 PERKS, THOMAS, P.O. Box 897, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 PERRIN, HARRY W., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 PERRY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1883 PERSE, DE BURGH F., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 2900 1888 PETCHELL, WILLIAM C., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1885 PETER, HON. FRANK, M.L.C., *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
- 1884 PETER, HON. WILLIAM SPENCER, M.L.C., *Anama, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1889 PETERKIN, THOMAS, M.L.A., *Edgeton, Barbados.*
- 1878 PETERSON, WILLIAM, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2905 1889 †PETTIT, ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 PHARAZYN, CHARLES, J.P., *Lingwood, Featherston, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1879 PHARAZYN, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., *Boulcott Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1883 PHILBEN, GEORGE, *Manley Beach, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1871 PHILLIPPO, SIR GEORGE.
- 2910 1879 PHILLIPPO, HON. J. C., M.D., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1887 PHILLIPS, CHARLES H., Registrar-General, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1875 PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, *Dry River Station, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1882 PHILLIPS, GEORGE BRAITHWAITE, Superintendent of Police, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1878 PHILLIPS, HON. J. H., M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 2915 1884 PHILLIPS, LIONEL, P.O. Box 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 PHILLIPS, LOUIS C., P.O. Box 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 PICKERING, FRANCIS HENRY, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1884 PICKERING, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, C.M.G., Protector of Chinese, *Singapore.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1887 PIGOTT, WALTER HENRY, *Alicedale, Albany, Cape Colony.*
- 2920 1879 PIKE, HON. CHARLES, C.M.G., *Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1885 PIKE, STEPHEN, *Watersmeet, near Ladysmith, Natal.*
- 1886 PILCHER, CHARLES E., Q.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 †PILE, HENRY ALLEYNE, *Warleigh, St. Peter, Barbados.*
- 1889 PILE, HON. A. JONES, *Speaker of the House of Assembly, Grenes, St. George's, Barbados.*
- 2925 1889 PILE, THEODORE C., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1890 PINNOCK, CAPTAIN, A. H., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1884 PINNOCK, PHILIP, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1875 PINSENT, HON. SIR ROBERT J., D.C.L., *Senior Puisne Judge, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1889 PIRIE, GEORGE, *Leopard's Vley, Richmond, Cape Colony.*
- 2930 1886 PITTENDRIGH, W. M., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1878 PLEWMAN, THOMAS, *Colesberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 PLEYDELL, T. G., *Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1880 POGSON, EDWARD, *St. Kitts, West Indies.*
- 1885 †POLLARD, W. F. B., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., *Buxton District, East Coast, British Guiana.*
- 2935 1885 POLLEN, HENRY, M.D., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
- 1889 POLLOK, MORRIS, JUN., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1879 POOLF, J. G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 POPE, CHARLES ERNEST, M.L.A., *Breakfast Vlei, viâ Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †PORTER, GEORGE E., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 2940 1885 PORTER, HON. NEALE, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1886 POTTS, MOSES A., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1883 †POWELL, FRANCIS, *Assistant Protector of Chinese, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1880 POWELL, WILFRID, H.B.M. Consul, *Stettin, Germany.*
- 1889 POWER, HERBERT, *Moonga, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2945 1883 POWNALL, ROBERT EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A.
- 1886 PRELL, STEWART H., "Iona," *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 PRENDERGAST, ROBERT, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1872 PRESTOE, HENRY, *Government Botanist, St. Ann's, Trinidad.*
- 1883 PRICE, CHARLES CHICHELEY, C.E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 2950 1889 PRICE, L. E., *New Oriental Bank, Tamatave, Madagascar.*
- 1884 PRICE, R. M. ROKEBY, *Melvin, Sittee River, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1887 PRIESTLEY, A., *Federal Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 PRILLEVITZ, JOHAN M., *Mining Commissioner's Office, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 PRINCE, FREDK. ARTHUR, *Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony.*
- 2955 1888 †PRINCE, J. PERROTT, M.D., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1890 PRINGLE, HON. JOHN, M.D., *Aquata Vale, Annotta Bay, Jamaica.*
- 1879 PROWSE, HON. MR. JUSTICE, D.W., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1887 PURVES, J. M., M.A., J.P., 88, *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †PURVIS, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Kukuihaele, Hawaii.*
- 2960 1879 QUIN, GEORGE, *General Post Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 QUIN, WILLIAM J., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1884 RÁMA-NÁTHAN, HON. P., C.M.G., M.L.C., Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1889 RAMSAY, ALEXANDER, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1887 RANCE, THOMAS A., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 2965 1887 RANDALL, ALFRED B., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1880 RANNIE, D. N., St. John's, Antigua.
- 1882 RAPHAEL, H. J., P.O. Box 806, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1889 RAT, J. NUMA, M.D., Medical Officer, Dominica.
- 1889 RAUCH, T. VIVIAN, Seafield Tower, Seawall, Glenelg, South Australia.
- 2970 1885 †RAW, GEORGE HENRY, Maritzburg, Natal.
- 1888 RAWLINS, CHARLES C., M.E., F.G.S., Urangan, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1885 RAWLINS, F., F.S.S., Brisbane, Queensland.
- 1880 RAWSON, CHARLES C., The Hollow, Mackay, Queensland.
- 1888 RAY, JAMES R., Melbourne, Australia.
- 2975 1888 RAYNER, THOMAS C., District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1880 READ, HORATIO, Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1888 REDMOND, LEONARD, M.D., Charters Towers, Queensland.
- 1889 REDWOOD, CHARLES L., Maritzburg, Natal.
- 1890 REES, FRANK, Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 2980 1888 REES, WILLIAM LEE, Gisborne, New Zealand.
- 1883 REID, JOHN, Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.
- 1881 REID, J. STUART, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1886 REID, ROBERT, 27 & 29, Little Flinders Street East, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1890 REID, ROBERT DYCE, Armidale, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.
- 2985 1882 REID, WALTER, Rockhampton, Queensland.
- 1889 REID, W. J. G., Funchal, Madeira.
- 1889 †REINERS, AUGUST, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
- 1888 RENDALL, PERCY J., M.D., Assistant-Colonial Surgeon, Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.
- 1886 RENNER, PETER A., Barrister-at-Law, Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.
- 2990 1885 RENNER, W., M.D., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
- 1881 REVINGTON, ALFRED, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
- 1889 REYNOLDS, LESLIE H.
- 1874 RHIND, W. G., Bank of New South Wales, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 1881 RHODES, A. E. G., Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 2995 1880 RHODES, HON. CECIL J., M.L.A., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1886 RHODES, ERNEST T., Hadlow, Timaru, New Zealand.
- 1888 †RHODES, GEORGE H., Claremont, Timaru, New Zealand.
- 1883 RHODES, R. HEATON, Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 1883 RICE, LIONEL K., The Rocks, Mackay, Queensland.
- 3000 1881 RICH, FRANCIS DYER, J.P., Bushey Park, Palmerston, S. Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1887 RICHARDS, EDWARD H., District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.
- 1884 RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON, Government House, Port Moresby, British New Guinea.
- 1882 RICHARDS, WILLIAM S., Albion Estate, St. David's P.O., Jamaica.
- 1889 RICHARDSON, CHARLES J., Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.
- 3005 1887 †RICHARDSON, HORACE G., Queensland.
- 1874 RICHMAN, H. J., Lincoln Gap, Port Augusta, South Australia.
- 1878 RICHMOND, JAMES, Southdean, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.



Year of  
Election.

- 1886 RICHMOND, HON. JAMES CROWE, M.L.C., *Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 1888 RICHTER, G. H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 3010 1890 RICKETTS, D. POYNTZ, A.M. Inst. C.E., *c/o H. B. M. Consul, Tientsin, China.*
- 1882 RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., *Woburn Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1885 †RIDDOCH, GEORGE, *Glencoe, Mount Gambier, South Australia.*
- 1886 RIDDOCH, JOHN, *Yallum, Penola, South Australia.*
- 1886 RIGDEN, J. LAMBE, A.M. Inst. C.E., *Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 3015 1881 †RIMER, J. C., *Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1885 †ROBERTS, HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.P., *Chatsworth, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1890 †ROBERTS, COLONEL CHARLES F., C.M.G., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1880 †ROBERTS, RICHARD M., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †ROBERTS, R. WIGHTWICK, *Valparaiso, Chili.*
- 3020 1890 ROBERTS, HON. WILLIAM H., M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 †ROBERTSON, ALFRED GEORGE, M.L.A., *The Lakes, George, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER DUNDAS, *Connewarran, Hexham, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1876 ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER W., *Ontario, Balaclava, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 ROBERTSON, GEORGE P., *Colac, Victoria, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
- 3025 1887 ROBERTSON, H. F., *Ontario, East St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 ROBERTSON, JAMES, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 ROBERTSON, JOHN, *Mount Abundance, Roma, Queensland.*
- 1876 ROBERTSON, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1884 ROBERTSON, W. ST. L., *The Hill, Colac, Victoria, Australia.*
- 3030 1888 †ROBINOW, HENRY, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 ROBINS, EDWARD, C.E., *Dominica, West Indies.*
- 1889 ROBINSON, ARNOLD E., *Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1882 ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS F., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 ROBINSON, GEORGE, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 3035 1869 †ROBINSON, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1888 ROBINSON, HON. JOHN BEVERLEY, *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1886 ROBINSON, JAMES, J.P., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 ROBINSON, ROSS, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1883 ROBINSON, THOMAS, Messrs. *Perdue, & Robinson, Winnipeg, Canada*  
(Corresponding Secretary).
- 3040 1889 †ROBINSON, THOMAS B., *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1879 ROBINSON, H.E. SIR WILLIAM C. F., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1878 ROBINSON, H.E. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Trinidad.*
- 1882 ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P.
- 1886 ROCKE, GEORGE WM., 3, *Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 3045 1882 ROCKSTROW, JOHN FREDERICK, J.P., *Palmerston, near Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1885 ROCKWOOD, WILLIAM GABRIEL, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1889 RODGER, J. P., *British Resident, Pahang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1884 ROGERS, HENRY ADAMS, P.O. Box 310, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 ROGERS, J. W. F., *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*

	Year of Election.	
3050	1887	ROGERS, WM. HEYWARD, <i>P.O. Box 310, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1877	ROMILLY, ALFRED, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1883	†ROSADO, J. M., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1883	ROSE, HENRY, JUN., <i>care of Messrs. Rose, Wilson &amp; Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	ROSS, ARTHUR W., <i>Plaisand, Grenada.</i>
3055	1885	ROSS, DAVID PALMER, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., <i>Colonial Surgeon, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1889	ROSS, F. LEITH., <i>New Oriental Bank, Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
	1885	†ROSS, JOHN K. M., <i>District Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.</i>
	1882	ROSS, REGINALD, J.P., <i>Regalia, British Honduras.</i>
	1890	ROSS, ROBERT McMILLAN, <i>Ednam, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
3060	1883	ROSS, HON. W., M.L.C., J.P., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	ROSS, W. O., <i>West India and Panama Telegraph Company, St. Thomas, West Indies.</i>
	1887	ROTHER, WALDEMAR H., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1883	†ROTHSCHILD, A. A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	ROW, FREDERICK, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
3065	1888	ROWAN, CAPTAIN FREDERICK C., <i>Consul-General for Denmark, Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
	1887	ROWE, W. J. VIVIAN, <i>Government Medical Officer, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.</i>
	1883	ROWLAND, J. W., M.D., <i>Colonial Surgeon, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1885	ROYLE, CHARLES JOHN, <i>Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1881	†RUDALL, JAMES T., F.R.C.S., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
3070	1881	RUDD, CHARLES D., J.P., <i>Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	RUMSEY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1883	RUNCHMAN, M. S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1871	RUSDEN, GEORGE W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1877	RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., <i>Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.</i>
3075	1879	RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., <i>Chateau de Perroy, Rolle, Vaud, Switzerland.</i>
	1875	RUSSELL, G. GREY, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1876	RUSSELL, HENRY ROBERT, <i>Mount Herbert, Waipukurau, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1889	RUSSELL, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JAMES, C.M.G., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1885	RUSSELL, JOHN BENJAMIN, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
3080	1883	†RUSSELL, JOHN PURVIS, <i>Wangai, Moana, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1875	RUSSELL, PHILIP, <i>Carngham, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1877	RUSSELL, CAPT. WILLIAM R., M.H.R., <i>Flammere, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1889	†RUTHERFOORD, ARTHUR F. B., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1888	†RUTHERFORD, HENRY, J.P., <i>Controller of Excise, Durban, Natal.</i>
3085	1889	RUTHERFORD, H. K., A.M. Inst. C.E., <i>Rosebank, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.</i>
	1876	RYALL, R.
	1882	RYAN, CHARLES, <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1881	†SACHSE, CHARLES, <i>Wall Street 93, Berlin, Germany.</i>
	1890	SACKE, SIMON, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3090	1886	SAALFELD, ALFRED, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	SADLER, E. J., J.P., <i>Westmoreland, Jamaica.</i>

Year of  
Election.

- 1889 SADLER, FRANK, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1873 †ST. GEORGE, HENRY Q., *Oakridges, Ontario, Canada; and Montpelier, France.*
- 1886 †ST. HILAIRE, N. A., *Immigration Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 3095 1883 ST. LEGER, FREDERICK LUKE, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 ST. LEGER, FREDERICK YORK, M.A., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 SALAMAN, FREDERICK N., 9, *Castle Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 SALIER, FREDK. J., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1884 SALIER, GEORGE W., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 3100 1882 SALMON, CHARLES S.
- 1882 SALMOND, CHARLES SHORT, *Norman Creek, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1884 SALOM, HON. MAURICE, M.L.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1887 SALOMON, MAX G., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 SALOMONS, FREDERICK B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 3105 1890 SAMWELL, NICHOLAS, 9D, *Almeida Street, Singapore.*
- 1883 SANDEMAN, HON. GORDON, M.L.C., *Burenda, Queensland.*
- 1886 SANDOVER, WILLIAM, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1886 SANDOVER, WILLIAM, JUN., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1886 SANDS, ROBERT, *Marmion, Waverley, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 3110 1882 SANDWITH, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. H., R.M.L.I., *Head Quarter Staff, Cairo, Egypt.*
- 1889 SARAM, F. J. DE, J.P., *Proctor, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1887 SARAM, J. H. DE, *Registrar-General, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1880 SARGOOD, HON. LIEUT. COLONEL SIR FREDERICK T., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1876 SARJEANT, HENRY, *Fordell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 3115 1886 SAUER, HANS, M.D., *District Surgeon, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1877 SAUER, HON. J. W., M.L.A., *Aliwal North, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 SAUNDERS, HENRY W., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1881 SAUNDERS, JAMES R., J.P., *Tangaati, Natal.*
- 1880 SAUNDERS, JOHN, *Secretary, Table Bay Harbour Board, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 3120 1881 SAUNDERS, REV. RICHARDSON, *Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1881 SAUNDERS, S. P., M.L.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1885 SAVAGE, WILLIAM, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 †SAWYER, ERNEST EDWARD, M.A., C.E., *Lourenço Marques, Delagoa Bay, East Africa.*
- 1885 †SAWYER, HON. T. J., M.L.C., *Sierra Leone.*
- 3125 1885 SAYCE, EDWARD, *Riversdale Road, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1884 †SCANLEN, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 SCARD, FREDERIC I., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1882 SCARTH, WILLIAM B., *Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1883 †SCHAPPERT, W. L., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 3130 1885 SCHERMBRUCKER, HON. COLONEL FREDERIC, M.L.A., *Cape Town; and King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 SCHËPS, MAX, *Sofala, East Coast of Africa.*
- 1889 †SCHOLEFIELD, WALTER H., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1878 SCHOOLLES, HON. HENRY R. PIPON, *Attorney-General, St. George's, Grenada.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1889 SCOTT, JOHN E., *P.O. Box 367, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 3135 1884 SCHUTE, FREDERICK, F.G.S.
- 1882 SCHWABACHER, S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1876 SCOTT, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 SCOTT, WALTER H., M.Inst.C.E., *Great Southern Railway, Buenos Ayres.*
- 1883 SEALY, THOMAS H., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 3140 1888 †SEDGWICK, CHARLES F., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 SEGRE, JOSEPH S., J.P., *Savannah La Mar, Jamaica.*
- 1885 SELWYN, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN RICHARDSON, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Melanesia, Norfolk Island, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1885 SENDALL, H.E. SIR WALTER J., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Barbados.*
- 1889 SERRET, HON. EUGENE, M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 3145 1881 †SERVICE, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 †SEWELL, HENRY, *Trelawny, Jamaica.*
- 1880 SHAND, HON. CHARLES ARTHUR, M.E.C., *Fitebes Creek Estate, Antigua.*
- 1886 †SHARP, EDMUND, *Hong Kong.*
- 1888 †SHARP, GRANVILLE, J.P., *Hong Kong.*
- 3150 1882 SHAW, HENRY B.
- 1883 †SHAW, THOMAS, *Woorwyrite, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1883 SHEA, H.E. SIR AMBROSE, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1885 †SHENTON, EDWARD, J.P., *Winchester House, Geraldton, Western Australia.*
- 1884 †SHENTON, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., J.P., *Crawley, Western Australia.*
- 3155 1889 SHEPHERD, JAMES, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 SHEPHERD, SOLOMAN, *Corozal, British Honduras.*
- 1869 SHEPSTONE, SIR THEOPHILUS, K.C.M.G., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1885 SHERLOCK, WILLIAM HENRY, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1879 SHERIFF, HON. R. FFRENCH, *Attorney-General, Gibraltar.*
- 3160 1875 SHERIFF, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE W. MUSGRAVE, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1880 †SHIPARD, H.E. SIR SIDNEY G. A., K.C.M.G., M.A., D.C.L., H.M.'s *Administrator of Government, Vryburg, British Bechuanaland.*
- 1881 †SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER C., *Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1884 SHRIMPTON, WALTER, *Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1886 SILLITOE, RIGHT REV. A. W., D.D., *Lord Bishop of New Westminster, British Columbia.*
- 3165 1886 SIM, PATRICK, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 SIMEON, REV. PHILIP B., M.A., *St. Paul's Mission House, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 SIMS, GEORGE J., *Burford, Brighton, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1884 SIMMS, ALFRED, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1877 SIMMS, HON. W. K., M.L.C., J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 3170 1883 SIMON, MAXIMILIAN FRANK, *Colonial Surgeon, Singapore.*
- 1889 SIMPSON, DUNDAS, *P.O. Box 1028, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 †SIMPSON, EDWARD FLEMING, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1883 SIMPSON, SURGEON-MAJOR FRANK.
- 1885 SIMPSON, GEORGE, *Lockerville, Western Australia.*
- 3175 1889 †SIMPSON, JAMES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1881 SIMSON, COLIN WILLIAM, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*  
 1884 SIMSON, R. J. P., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*  
 1888 †SINCLAIR, AUGUSTINE W., *Residency Surgeon, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
- 3180 1890 SINCLAIR-STEVENSON, E., M.D., *Strathallan House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*  
 1885 SINCLAIR, SUTHERLAND, *Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1885 SIVEWRIGHT, HON. JAMES, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1882 †SKARRATT, CHARLES CARLTON, *Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1883 †SKINNER, HON. ALLAN MCLEAN, *Resident Councillor, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 3185 1885 SLADEN, DOUGLAS, B.W., *Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1880 †SLOANE, ALEXANDER, *Mulwala Station, New South Wales.*  
 1887 SMELLIE, ROBERT R., *Mayfield, Brisbane, Queensland.*  
 1885 SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALFRED V. W. LUCIE, *Famagusta, Cyprus.*  
 1888 SMITH, H.E. SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Singapore.*
- 3190 1882 SMITH, CHARLES, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*  
 1889 SMITH, CHARLES GEORGE, *Durban, Natal.*  
 1873 †SMITH, HON. SIR DONALD A., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Montreal, Canada.*  
 1883 †SMITH, HON. SIR EDWIN THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1887 SMITH, EUSTACE A., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 3195 1882 SMITH, HON. FRANCIS, *Puisne Judge, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1886 SMITH, FRANCIS GREY, *National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1890 SMITH, F. JAGO, *Hawthorne, Bathurst, New South Wales.*  
 1885 SMITH, GEORGE, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*  
 1888 †SMITH, HON. H. G. SETH, *Chief Judge, Native Land Court, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 3200 1886 SMITH, H. HAVELOCK, *Townsville, Queensland.*  
 1888 †SMITH, HENRY FLESHER, *Kyogle, Richmond River, New South Wales.*  
 1887 SMITH, JAMES, *Barrister-at-Law, Dunedin, New Zealand.*  
 1884 †SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, M.L.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*  
 1885 SMITH, JAMES TREVOR, *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 3205 1885 SMITH, JOHN G., *Madras Club, Madras, India.*  
 1888 SMITH, JOSEPH H., *South Australian Railway Commission, Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1887 SMITH, HON. OLIVER, M.A., *Queen's Advocate, Lagos, West Africa.*  
 1886 †SMITH, HON. R. BURDETT, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1882 SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 3210 1889 SMITH, R. TOTTENHAM, *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1887 SMITH, THOMAS, *Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department, Ceylon.*  
 1887 †SMITH, WILLIAM, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*  
 1887 SMITH, CAPTAIN WILLIAM J., *Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.*  
 1877 †SMITH, H.E. SIR W. F. HAYNES, K.C.M.G., *Governor of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 3215 1882 †SMITH, W. H. WARRE, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1885 †SMUTS, C. PETER, M.L.A., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), *Mowbray, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.	
1881	SMUTS, J. A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	SMYTH, WILLIAM, M.L.A., <i>Gympie, Queensland.</i>
1886	SNEDDON, W. D., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
3220 1889	SNELL, EDWARD, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1881	SNELL, GEORGE, M.R.C.S.E., <i>New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1883	SNEYD-KYNNERSLY, C. W., <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1886	SNOWDEN, ARTHUR, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	SOILLEUX, MONTAGU, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
3225 1877	SOLOMON, HON. GEORGE, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1876	SOLOMON, HON. MICHAEL, C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Seville, St. Ann, Jamaica.</i>
1883	SOLOMON, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	SOLOMON, RICHARD, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	†SOMERSHIELD, OSCAR, <i>Delagoa Bay, East Africa.</i>
3230 1889	SOMMERS, WILLIAM, <i>Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	SORAPURE, J. B., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1884	SOUTHEY, HON. RICHARD, C.M.G., <i>Southfield, Plumstead, Cape Colony ; and Civil Service Club, Cape Town.</i>
1879	SOUTHGATE, J. J., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1882	SPAINE, JAMES H., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
3235 1889	SPENCE, EDWIN J., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1877	†SPENCE, HON. J. BRODIE, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	SPENCER, FRANCIS HENRY, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	SPENCER, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Bunbury, Western Australia.</i>
1886	SPICER, KENNETH J., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
3240 1880	SPOONER, JOHN C., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1881	SPRIGG, HON. SIR J. GORDON, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	SPROULE, JAMES H., J.P., <i>Kandy, Ceylon.</i>
1881	SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, <i>Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
1881	STABLES, HENRY L., C.E., <i>c/o Messrs. Eckersley, Godfrey &amp; Liddeton, Athens.</i>
3245 1888	STAIB, OTTO, <i>The French Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	STANCLIFFE, F., 175, <i>St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.</i>
1883	STANDING, JOHN WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Santa Rita, Corosal, British Honduras.</i>
1882	STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1886	†STAUGHTON, S. T., M.L.A., <i>Eynesbury, Melton, Victoria, Australia.</i>
3250 1882	STEERE, HON. SIR JAMES G. LEE, M.L.C., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1880	STEIBEL, GEORGE, <i>Devon Penn, Kingston Post Office, Jamaica.</i>
1888	†STEVENS, DANIEL C., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	†STEPHEN, HON. SEPTIMUS A., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1880	STEPHENS, HAROLD, F.R.G.S., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3255 1873	†STEPHENS, ROMEO, <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>
1879	STEPHENS, LIEUT.-GENERAL W. F. (India), <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1887	†STEVENS, FRANK, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1887	STEVENS, HILDEBRAND W. H., <i>Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.</i>
1882	STEVENSON, GEORGE, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
3260 1889	STEVENSON, HERBERT, <i>Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	STEVENSON, JOHN, M.L.A., <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1884	STEWART, GEORGE, JUN., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Litt., F.R.G.S., F.R.S. (Canada), 146, <i>St. Augustin Street, Quebec, Canada</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1888	STEWART, MCLEOD, <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>



Year of Election.	
	1882 STOCKDALE, R. H., <i>Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
3265	1889 †STOKES, STEPHEN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882 STONE, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD ALFRED, <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1889 STONE, HENRY, <i>Ingham, Herbert River, Queensland.</i>
	1881 STONE, ROBERT S., <i>Mauritius.</i>
	1882 STOW, FREDERICK, <i>Steenbokpan, Hoopstadt, Orange Free State.</i>
3270	1888 STRACHAN, CAPTAIN JOHN, F.R.G.S.A., <i>care of R. E. Begg, Esq., Lyndhurst Court, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1881 STRANACK, J. W., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1884 †STRICKLAND DELLA CATENA, HON. COUNT, C.M.G., <i>Chief Secretary, Villa Bologna, Malta.</i>
	1881 STROUSS, CARL, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1888 †STRUBEN, FREDERICK P. T., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3275	1880 †STRUBEN, H. W., <i>Westoe, Mowbray, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880 STRUTT, DR. CHARLES EDWARD, <i>Swedish and Norwegian Railway, Luleå, Sweden.</i>
	1889 STUART, GEORGE, 7, <i>Benson Road, Bangalore, India.</i>
	1888 STUART, J. PERCY, <i>c/o Messrs. Hill &amp; Rathborne, Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1880 STUART, M. V. D., <i>Collector of Customs, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
3280	1884 STUART, RICHARD WINGFIELD, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1886 †STUART, WALTER, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1875 STUDHOLME, JOHN, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1883 †STUDHOLME, JOHN, JUN., <i>Coldstream, Hinds, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1889 STURDEE, H. KING, <i>care of British North Borneo Company, Sandakan, North Borneo.</i>
3285	1881 STURRIDGE, GEORGE, J.P., <i>Mandeville, Jamaica.</i>
	1889 SULLY, WALTER, <i>Broken Hill, New South Wales.</i>
	1882 SUNTER, REV. M., M.A., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1889 SUTTON, GEORGE M., M.L.C., <i>Fair Fell, Howick, Natal.</i>
	1887 SUTTOR, HON. FRANCIS B., M.L.C., <i>Bradwardine, Bathurst, New South Wales.</i>
3290	1883 SWAIN, CHARLES S. DE P., <i>The Priory, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1881 SWAN, ROBERT A., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1884 SWAYNE, JOSEPH QUICKE, <i>Mullens River, British Honduras.</i>
	1883 SWETTENHAM, FRANK A., C.M.G., <i>The Residency, Kuala Kangsa, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1881 †SYMON, J. H., Q.C., M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
3295	1885 †SYMONS, DAVID, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888 SZCZEPANOWSKI, S. A. PRUS, <i>Lemberg, Austria.</i>
	1879 TAIT, M. M., <i>Stanmore House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 TALBOT, ARTHUR PHILLIP, <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Singapore (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1883 TALBOT, COLONEL THE HON. REGINALD, C.B., <i>The British Embassy, Paris.</i>
3300	1886 TALBOT, GEORGE, J.P., <i>Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.</i>
	1888 †TAMPLIN, HERBERT T., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889 TANCRED, AUGUSTUS F., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888 TANNER, J. EDWARD, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Director of Public Works, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
	1877 †TANNER, THOMAS, <i>Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.</i>

	Year of Election.	
3305	1883	TAPSCOTT, GEORGE A. M., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	TATE, C. J., <i>National Bank, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>
	1889	TATE, FREDERICK, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889	TAYLER, J. FRED J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	TAYLOR, ALFRED J., <i>The Public Library, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
3310	1879	TAYLOR, HON. E. B. A., C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1887	TAYLOR, GEORGE WILLIAM, J.P., 20, <i>Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1890	TAYLOR, HENRY, <i>Willow Park, Zeerust, Transvaal.</i>
	1887	TAYLOR, HENRY WM., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1889	TAYLOR, H. HOWARD, <i>New Oriental Bank, Tamatave, Madagascar.</i>
3315	1888	†TAYLOR, JAMES B., Messrs. H. Eckstein & Co., P.O. Box 149, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1886	TAYLOR, JOSEPHUS S., <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1882	†TAYLOR, WILLIAM, <i>Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	TAYLOR, W. F., M.D., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1881	TAYLOR, W. P., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
3320	1890	TAYLOR, W. T., <i>Chief Collector of Customs, Larnaca, Cyprus.</i>
	1885	TEBBS, REV. WILLIAM, <i>St. Matthew's Vicarage, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1872	†TENNANT, THE HON. SIR DAVID, M.L.A., <i>Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	TESCHEMAKER, CHARLES DE V., <i>Avondale Station, Renwick, Marlborough, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
3325	1883	THIBOU, JOSEPH T., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1887	THOMAS, JAMES, J.P., <i>Coromandel, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	†THOMAS, JOHN DAVIES, M.D., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1886	†THOMAS, JAMES J., <i>Broad Street, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1882	THOMAS, M. H., <i>Oonoonagalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.</i>
3330	1883	†THOMAS, RICHARD D., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	THOMAS, ROBERT KYFFIN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	THOMPSON, ALEXANDER J., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1889	THOMPSON, E. RUSSELL, <i>Oceana Land Co., Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1881	THOMPSON, GEORGE A., <i>Union Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
3335	1884	THOMPSON, T. A., M.L.A., <i>Police Magistrate, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1884	THOMPSON, WILLIAM, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1886	THOMSON, ALPIN F., <i>Works and Railway Dept., Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1885	THOMSON, ARTHUR H., <i>Administrator-Gen.'s Dept., Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1886	THOMSON, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
3340	1879	THOMSON, JAMES, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1886	THOMSON, SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN, M.B., <i>Queensland Defence Force, Inchcome, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1873	THOMSON, MATTHEW C., <i>Maldon Downs, Capella, via Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1880	THOMSON, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Oficinas del F. C. de Aljeciras, Aljeciras, Spain.</i>
	1888	†THOMSON, WILLIAM CHARLES, <i>Roburate Factory, Russell Road, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
3345	1882	THOMSON, W. K., <i>Kamesburgh, Brighton, Victoria, Australia.</i>

Year of  
Election.

- 1872 THORNE, CORNELIUS, *Messrs. Maitland & Co., Shanghai, China.*  
 1882 THORNE, HENRY EDWARD, *Barbados.*  
 1889 THORNTON, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*  
 1884 THORNTON, S. LESLIE, *Registrar, Supreme Court, Malacca, Straits Settlements.*  
 3350 1885 †THURSTON, H.E. SIR JOHN BATES, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Suva, Fiji.*  
 1882 THWAITES, HAWTREY, *Registrar, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*  
 1875 TIFFIN, HENRY S., J.P., *Napier, New Zealand.*  
 1884 TILLEY, H.E. SIR LEONARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick.*  
 1886 †TINLINE, JOHN, *Nelson, New Zealand.*  
 3355 1879 TOBIN, ANDREW, *Wingadee, Balaclava, Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1879 TOBIN, P. J., *Wingadee Station, Coonamble, New South Wales.*  
 1888 TOD, PERCY, B., *Maritzburg, Natal.*  
 1885 TODD, CHARLES, C.M.G., F.R.S., *Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1889 TODD, HON. EDWARD G., M.E.C., *St. Kitts.*  
 3360 1890 TOLHURST, GEORGE E., *Grant Road, Wellington, New Zealand.*  
 1884 TOOTH, R. LUCAS, *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1883 †TOPP, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.*  
 1884 TORROP, EDWARD C., *Restigonche Spool Co., Jacquet River, New Brunswick.*  
 1879 TOSSWILL, CAPTAIN R. G. D., *Highfield, Kirwee, Canterbury, New Zealand.*  
 3365 1888 TOUSSAINT, CHARLES W., *Mackay, Queensland.*  
 1887 †TOZER, HORACE, *Gympie, Queensland.*  
 1877 TRAFFORD, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE G., *St. Vincent, West Indies.*  
 1889 †TRAILL, GILBERT F., *Kandapolla Estate, Ceylon.*  
 1884 †TRAVERS, BENJAMIN, *District Magistrate, Toledo, British Honduras.*  
 3370 1888 TRAVERS, CAPTAIN H. DELA COUR, *Union Steamship Company.*  
 1889 TRAYLEN, WILLIAM, *Perth, Western Australia.*  
 1888 TREACHER, W. H., C.M.G., *Thaiping, Perak, Straits Settlements.*  
 1888 TREGARTHEN, WM. COULSON, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1883 †TRELEAVAN, CHARLES W., *Bogul, Balaclava P.O., Jamaica.*  
 3375 1890 TREMLETT, HORACE S., *P.O. Box 11, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1890 TRENCHARD, HENRY, *Bank of Australasia, Maitland, New South Wales.*  
 1886 TRIMMINGHAM, J. L., *Hamilton, Bermuda.*  
 1880 TRIMMINGHAM, WILLIAM P., *The Grange, St. Michaels, Barbados.*  
 1883 TRIMMER, ALEXANDER, 55, *Calle Rio Bamba, Belgrano, Buenos Ayres, South America.*  
 3380 1884 †TRIPP, C. H., *Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.*  
 1883 TRIPP, L. O. H., *Barrister-at-law, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.*  
 1883 TROTTER, NOEL, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*  
 1886 TROWER, HERBERT A., *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1869 TRUTCH, HON. SIR JOSEPH W., K.C.M.G., *Victoria, British Columbia.*  
 3385 1882 TRUTER, JAMES LIONEL, *Resident Magistrate, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1888 †TUCKER, GEORGE ALFRED, Ph.D., J.P., *Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1883 TUCKER, HENRY, *West End, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1883 TUCKER, KIDGER, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*



Year of Election.	
3390	1883 TUCKER, WILLIAM KIDGER, <i>Klerksdorp, Transvaal.</i> 1888 TULLOCH, C. G., <i>Launceston, Tasmania.</i> 1887 TULLY, W. ALCOCK, B.A., <i>Land Board, Brisbane, Queensland.</i> 1883 TURNBULL, JAMES THOMSON, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i> 1889 TURNER, DUNCAN, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 90, <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i> 1882 †TURNER, LIEUT.-COLONEL G. NAPIER, <i>care of Union Mortgage &amp; Agency Co., Ltd., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
3395	1885 TURNER, HARRY, J.P., <i>Somerton, near Glenelg, South Australia.</i> 1882 †TURNER, HENRY GYLES, <i>Commercial Bank, Melbourne, Australia.</i> 1883 TURNER, JOHN HERBERT, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i> 1879 †TURNER, WILLIAM S., <i>Chief Commissary of Taxation, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
3400	1882 †TURTON, C. D., <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i> 1889 TWEEDIE, W. K., <i>Jaboka Tea Estate, Sonari, Sibsagar, India.</i> 1886 TWYNAM, GEORGE E., M.D., 38, <i>Bayswater Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i> 1881 TYSON, THOMAS G., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
3405	1889 UNDERWOOD, EDWARD WILLIAM, <i>Tallandoom, Koogong-Koot Road, Hawthorne, Melbourne, Australia.</i> 1885 UPINGTON, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i> 1883 USHER, CHARLES RICHARD, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i> 1881 USHER, HENRY CHARLES, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
3410	1889 VAN BREDa, SERVAAS, <i>Wynberg, Cape Colony.</i> 1887 VAN DER RIET, THOMAS F.B., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i> 1890 VAN REESEMA, JOHN S., J.P., <i>Sultan's Battery, South Wynaad, India.</i> 1885 VAN RENEN, HENRY, <i>Government Land Surveyor, Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i> 1884 VAN-SENDEN, E. W., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i> 1889 †VARDY, JOHN EYRE, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i> 1890 VARLEY, HIROM W., <i>Waymouth Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i> 1887 †VAUGHAN, J. D. W., <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
3415	1887 VAUTIN, CLAUDE, <i>Technological Museum Laboratory, Melbourne, Australia.</i> 1881 †VEENDAM, J. L., M.D., <i>Essequibo, British Guiana.</i> 1883 †VELGE, CHARLES EUGENE, <i>Registrar Supreme Court, Singapore.</i> 1888 VENN, H. W., M.L.C., <i>Dardanup Park, near Bunbury, Western Australia.</i> 1869 VERDON, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2420	1883 VERLEY, JAMES LOUIS, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i> 1877 VERLEY, LOUIS, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i> 1886 †VERSFELD, DIRK, J.P., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Riversdale, Cape Colony.</i> 1889 VICKERS, HUGH A., <i>Fontabelle, Jamaica.</i> 1881 †VILLIERS, HON. FRANCIS JOHN, C.M.G., <i>Auditor-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
3425	1889 VINCENT, GEORGE, <i>Land and Survey Office, Perth, Western Australia.</i> 1889 †VINCENT, MAJOR WILLIAM SLADE, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i> 1882 VINTCENT, LEWIS A., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i> 1880 VOHSEN, ERNST, <i>Koniggratzer Strasse, 124, Berlin, Germany.</i> 1886 VOSS HOULTON, H., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>

	Year of Election.	
3430	1884	WACE, HERBERT, <i>Civil Service, Ratnapura, Ceylon.</i>
	1885	WADDELL, GEORGE WALKER, J.P., <i>Australian Joint Stock Bank, Orange, New South Wales.</i>
	1887	WAGNER, JOHN, <i>care of Messrs. Cobb &amp; Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887	WAGHORN, JAMES, <i>District Surgeon, Upper Umkomanzi, Natal.</i>
	1890	WAIT, JOHN STUBBS, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
3435	1885	†WAITE, PETER, <i>Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885	WAKEFIELD, ARTHUR, <i>Walilabo, St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
	1889	†WAKEFORD, GEORGE C., <i>Niekvijs Rush, Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890	WAKELY, R. T., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	WALDRON, DERWENT, M.B., C.M., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
3440	1880	WALDRON, JAMES L., J.P., <i>Falkland Islands.</i>
	1884	WALKER, CRITCHETT, <i>Principal Under-Secretary, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1876	†WALKER, HON. SIR EDWARD NOEL, K.C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1886	WALKER, JOHN, <i>care of Messrs. Mason Brothers, Limited, Kent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1881	†WALKER, JOSEPH, <i>Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
3445	1874	†WALKER, R. B. N., M.A., F.R.G.S., <i>British Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
	1883	†WALKER, MAJOR R. S. F., <i>Chief Commissioner of Police, Thaiping, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1882	WALL, T. A., <i>Supervisor of Customs, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1887	WALPOLE, ROBERT S., <i>Secretary to the Wool Growers' Association, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889	WALSHE, ALBERT PATRICK, <i>Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony</i>
3450	1889	†WALSHE, ALBERT, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890	WALSHAM, WALTER E., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1881	†WALTER, HENRY J., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1881	†WANLISS, THOMAS D., <i>Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1879	WARD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES J., M.L.C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
3455	1881	WARD, WALTER, J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1873	WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1885	WARE, JERRY GEORGE, <i>Koort, Koortnong Station, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1879	†WARE, JOHN, <i>Tatyoon, Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1886	†WARE, JOSEPH, <i>Minjah, Carramat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
3460	1880	†WARE, J. C., <i>Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1889	WARING, FRANCIS J., M. Inst. C.E., <i>Haputale Railway Extension, Nanu, Oya, Ceylon.</i>
	1886	WARMINGTON, ARTHUR, <i>Porns P.O., Manchester, Jamaica.</i>
	1882	†WARNER, OLIVER W., <i>Emigration Agent for Trinidad, 11, Garden Reach, Calcutta.</i>
	1880	WARREN, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES, R.E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., <i>Singapore.</i>
3465	1890	WARTON, MAJOR R. GARDNER <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1889	†WATERHOUSE, ARTHUR, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1882	WATERHOUSE, HON. G. M., M.L.C., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	WATERS, WILLIAM, <i>Addah, Gold Coast Colony.</i>

Year of  
Election.

- 1888 WATERS, WILLIAM DE LAPPE, *New Street, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 3470 1883 WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1885 WATSON, FRANK DASHWOOD, *Nazira, Assam, India.*  
 1887 †WATSON, H. FRASER, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1882 WATSON, ROBERT, C.E., *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*  
 1886 †WATSON, T. T., *Govt. Surveyor, Mutual Buildings, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 3475 1887 WATT, WILLIAM HOLDEN, *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1889 WATTS, HENRY JAMES, *Durban, Natal.*  
 1881 WAY, E., *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1885 WAYLAND, CHARLES F. B., P. O. Box, 19, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1882 WAYLEN, ALFRED R., M.D., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 3480 1885 WEARS, WM. E. LIVINGSTONE, *care of R. A. Robinson, Esq., Empire Buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1887 †WEAVER, HENRY E., C.E., *Club da Engenharia, 6, Rua d'Alfandeya, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*  
 1889 WEBB, ALFRED, *Somerset East, Cape Colony.*  
 1882 WEBB, THE RIGHT REV. ALLAN BECHER, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 3485 1890 WEBB, DOUGLAS HENRY, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1880 WEBB, HON. MR. JUSTICE GEORGE H. F., *Melbourne, Australia.*  
 1881 WEBB, HON. J. H., M.L.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*  
 1890 WEBB, EDWARD, *Ceylon.*  
 1890 WEBBER, LIONEL H., *care of Post Office, Victoria, British Columbia.*  
 1883 WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 3490 1885 WEBSTER, A. SPEED, 3, *Gresham Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1886 WEBSTER, CHARLES, J.P., *Mackay, Queensland.*  
 1885 WEBSTER, WILLIAM, *Brisbane, Queensland.*  
 1880 WEGG, JOHN A., M.D., J.P., *Colreville, Spanish Town, Jamaica.*  
 1884 WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
- 3495 1883 WEIL, JULIUS, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*  
 1884 WEIL, MYER, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*  
 1881 WEIL, SAMUEL, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*  
 1888 WELCH, EDWIN J., *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1889 WEMYSS, ALEXANDER, *New Oriental Bank, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 3500 1889 †WEST, FREDERICK G., C.E., *Kuala Lumpor, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*  
 1878 †WESTBY, EDMUND W., *Pullitop & Buckaginga Station, New South Wales.*  
 1876 †WEST-ERSKINE, HON. W. A. E., M.L.C., M.A., *Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1887 †WESTGARTH, GEORGE C., 2, *O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1889 WETZLAR, CHARLES N. B., *Jamaica.*
- 3505 1888 †WHITE, COLONEL F. B. P., *West India Regiment, Jamaica.*  
 1881 WHITE, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON H. MASTER, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*  
 1881 WHITE, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1880 WHITE, MONTAGUR W., *Cedar Hill, Antigua.*  
 1886 †WHITE, HON. ROBERT H. D., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 3510 1885 †WHITE, REV. W. MOORE, LL.D., *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1890 WHITE, W. KINROSS, *Napier, New Zealand.*  
 1889 WHITEHEAD, HENRY, C., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*  
 1876 WHITEHEAD, PERCY, *Durban, Natal.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1881 WHITEWAY, SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 3515 1875 WHITMORE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. S., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1878 WHYHAM, HON. WILLIAM H., M.L.C., *St. John's, Antigua (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1886 †WHYTE, W. LESLIE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1884 †WICKHAM, H. A., J.P., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1883 WIENER, LUDWIG, M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 3520 1884 WIGHT, HENRY LUCIEN, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1883 WILKINSON, W. BIRKENSHAW, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1882 WILLCOCKS, EDWARD J. R., *Principal of the Training Institution, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1889 WILKINSON, RICHARD G., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1888 WILLCOX, JOHN SYMS, J.P., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 3525 1888 WILLIAMS, CHARLES RIBY, *District Commissioner, Akuse, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1890 †WILLIAMS, E. VAUGHAN, J.P., *Gong Gong, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 WILLIAMS, FRANK, *Frere Villa, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 WILLIAMS, G. BLACKSTONE, J.P., *Assistant Resident Magistrate, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 WILLIAMS, HON. MR. JUSTICE HARTLEY, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 3530 1881 WILLIAMS, H. WYNN, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1888 †WILLIAMS, THOMAS D., 3, *Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 WILLIAMS, WM. BEUNO, *care of Messrs. John Parry & Co., 66, Chapel Street, Prahran, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 †WILLIAMS, ZACHARIAH A., *Manchester House, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1882 WILLIAMSON, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 3535 1879 WILLIAMSON, HON. GEORGE WALTER, M.L.C., *Grenada.*
- 1879 WILLIAMSON, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 WILLIAMSON, SAMUEL, *care of Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 WILMAN, HERBERT, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1876 WILMOT, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., J.P., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 3540 1883 WILSON, ALEXANDER, *Mount Emu, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1890 WILSON, ALEXANDER, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 WILSON, DAVID, *Commissioner Northern Province, &c., Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1883 WILSON, FREDERICK H., *Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1885 WILSON, JAMES, *Bimbirrim, Maryborough, Queensland.*
- 3545 1887 WILSON, JAMES, *Oriental Diamond Mining Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 WILSON, JOHN, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1883 WILSON, JOHN CRACROFT, *Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1875 WILSON, HON. JOHN N., M.L.C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1884 WILSON, ROBERT, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 3550 1889 WILSON, ROBERT F., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 †WILSON, HON. W. HORATIO, M.L.C., *Selbourne Chambers, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland; & Queensland Club (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1880 WILSON, HON. WILLIAM, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 WILSON, WILLIAM, *Hart's Wharf, Brisbane, Queensland.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1889 †WILSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, 39, *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 3555 1887 WILTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. R. H., *West India Regiment, Barbados.*
- 1885 WINCKLER, A. R., *care of Messrs. Hardie & Gorman, 131, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 †WINDEYER, HON. MR. JUSTICE W. C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 WINDSOR, PETER F., *Hebron, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
- 1877 WING, EDGAR, 424, *Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 3560 1880 WINTER, CHARLES T., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 †WINTER-IRVING, HON. WM., M.L.C., *Noorilim, Murchison, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1889 WIRGMAN, REV. A. T., M.A., D.C.L., *Vice-Provost St. Mary's Collegiate Church, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 WITTENOOM, FREDERICK F. B., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1886 WITTS, BROOME LAKE, *Seven Hills, near Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 3565 1882 WOLLASTON, CHARLTON F. B., J.P., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †WOLSELEY, FREDERICK Y., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 WOLSELEY, W. A., *Plantation Lusignan, British Guiana.*
- 1884 WOOD, B. C., J.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1873 WOOD, J. DENNISTOUN, *Barrister-at-Law, c/o Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
- 3570 1879 WOOD, JOHN EDWIN, M.L.A., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1878 WOOD, READER GILSON, *Auckland, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1887 WOODHOUSE, ALFRED., M.E., *P.O. Box 759, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 †WOODHOUSE, EDMUND BINGHAM, *Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, New South Wales.*
- 1885 †WOODHOUSE, HENRY MARRIOTT (Persian Consul), *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 3575 1889 WOODS, JOHN, *Fairlight, Manley, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 †WOODS, SYDNEY GOWER, *The Treasury, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1886 WOODWARD, R. H. W., M.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1889 WOODYATT, JOHN, *Maryborough, Queensland.*
- 1884 †WOOLLAN, BENJAMIN MINORS, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 3580 1890 †WOOLLAN, FRANK M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 WRIGHT, A. E., *Brunswick Estate, Maskeliya, Ceylon.*
- 1887 WRIGHT, ARTHUR JAMES, 79, *Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 WRIGHT, J. B., J.P., *Bendoo, Sherbro', West Africa.*
- 1886 WRIGHT, WILLIAM FREDERICK, *H.M.'s Customs, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 3585 1884 WYATT, ALFRED, *Police Magistrate, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1872 WYATT, CAPTAIN W. J. (late Cape Mounted Rifles).
- 1882 WYLLIE, J. C., *Lisbon-Berlyn, Lydenburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 WYLLIE, BRYCE J., *Haldummulla Estate, Ceylon.*
- 1887 WYNDHAM, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, H.B.M. Consul, *Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.*
- 3590 1883 WYNNE, AGAR, *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1888 YATES, LEOPOLD, *District Stipendiary Magistrate, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 YEARWOOD, HON. TIMOTHY, M.L.C., *Edghill, Barbados.*
- 1887 YOCKMONITZ, ABRAHAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

Year of  
Election.

- |      |      |  |
|------|------|--|
|      | 1887 | †YONGE, CECIL A. S., M.L.C., <i>Furth, Dargle, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>                                    |
| 3595 | 1888 | †YOUNG, CHARLES G., M.A., M.D., District Medical Officer, <i>New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.</i> |
|      | 1884 | YOUNG, DAVID ALEXANDER, <i>Jonesville, Corosal, British Honduras.</i>                                    |
|      | 1883 | †YOUNG, HORACE E. B., <i>Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.</i>   |
|      | 1882 | †YOUNG, JAMES H., M.L.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>  |
|      | 1888 | YOUNG, JOHN, J.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>   |
| 3600 | 1883 | YOUNG, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>   |
|      | 1887 | †ZEAL, HON. WILLIAM AUSTIN, M.L.C., <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>                                 |
|      | 1890 | ZIERVOGEL, CAREL F., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>   |
|      | 1881 | ZOCHONIS, GEORGE B., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>  |
|      | 1881 | ZWEIFEL, JOSUA, <i>The Royal Niger Company, River Niger, West Africa.</i>                                |



INSTITUTE " ARE PRESENTED.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.  
 „ Anthropological Institute, London.  
 „ Athenæum Club, London.  
 „ Bodleian Library, Oxford.  
 „ British Museum, London.  
 „ Brown's Free Library, Liverpool.  
 „ Cambridge University Library.  
 „ Carlton Club, London.  
 „ Castle Mail Packets Co., London.  
 „ City Liberal Club, London.  
 „ Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.  
 „ Colonial Office, London.  
 „ Crystal Palace Library.  
 „ East India Association, London.  
 „ Free Public Library, Barrow-in-Furness.  
 „ „ Birmingham.  
 „ „ Bradford.  
 „ „ Bristol.  
 „ „ Chelsea.  
 „ „ Darlington.  
 „ „ Derby.  
 „ „ Dumbarton.  
 „ „ Dundee.  
 „ „ Kensington.  
 „ „ Leeds.  
 „ „ Manchester.  
 „ „ Norwich.  
 „ „ Nottingham.  
 „ „ Oldham.  
 „ „ Plymouth.  
 „ „ St. Margaret and St. John, West-  
 „ „ Sheffield. [minster].  
 „ „ Swansea.  
 „ Guildhall Library, London.  
 „ House of Commons, London.  
 „ House of Lords, London.  
 „ Imperial Institute, London.  
 „ India Office Library, London.  
 „ Institute of Bankers, London.  
 „ Institution of Civil Engineers.  
 „ Intelligence Department, War Office.  
 „ London Institution.  
 „ London Library.  
 „ Mitchell Library, Glasgow.  
 „ National Club, London.  
 „ Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., London.  
 „ Peoples' Palace Library, London.  
 „ Reform Club, London.

- The Royal Asiatic Society, London.  
 „ Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham.  
 „ Royal Gardens, Kew.  
 „ Royal Geographical Society, London.  
 „ Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.  
 „ Royal Statistical Society, London.  
 „ Royal United Service Institution, London.  
 „ Science and Education Library, South Kensington Museum.  
 „ Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh.  
 „ Society of Arts, London.  
 „ Stirling and Glasgow Public Library.  
 „ Trinity College, Dublin.  
 „ Victoria Institute, London.

## COLONIES.

## BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

- The Houses of Parliament, Ottawa.  
 „ Legislative Assembly, Halifax, Nova Scotia.  
 „ Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick.  
 „ „ „ Newfoundland.  
 „ „ „ Ontario.  
 „ „ „ Prince Edward Island.  
 „ „ „ Quebec.  
 „ „ „ Victoria, British Columbia.  
 „ Bureau of Statistics, Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
 „ Canadian Institute, Toronto.  
 „ Council of Arts and Manufactures, Montreal.  
 „ Geographical Society, Quebec.  
 „ Geological Survey of Canada.  
 „ Hamilton Association.  
 „ Historical & Scientific Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg.  
 „ Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.  
 „ Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa.  
 „ MacLeod Historical Society, Alberta, N.W.T.  
 „ McGill University, Montreal.  
 „ Mechanics' Institute, Victoria, British Columbia.  
 „ Mercantile Literary Association, Montreal.  
 „ Nova Scotia Historical Society.  
 „ „ Institute of Natural Science.  
 „ Public Library, Toronto.  
 „ Queen's University, Kingston.  
 „ University of Toronto.  
 „ University Library, Winnipeg.

## AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

*New South Wales.*

- The Australian Museum, Sydney.  
 „ Engineering Association of New South Wales.  
 „ Free Public Library, Bathurst.  
 „ „ „ Newcastle.  
 „ „ „ Sydney.  
 „ Geographical Society of Australasia.  
 „ Houses of Parliament, Sydney.  
 „ Mechanics' Institute, Albury.  
 „ Royal Society of New South Wales.  
 „ School of Art, Grafton.  
 „ „ „ Maitland West.  
 „ „ „ Wollongong.

*Queensland.*

- The Houses of Parliament, Brisbane.
- „ School of Art, Bowen, Port Denison.
- „ „ Brisbane.
- „ „ Ipswich.
- „ „ Rockhampton.

*South Australia.*

- The Houses of Parliament, Adelaide.
- „ Philosophical Society, Adelaide.
- „ Public Library, Adelaide.

*Tasmania.*

- The Houses of Parliament, Hobart.
- „ Mechanics' Institute, Launceston.
- „ Public Library, Hobart.
- „ „ Launceston.
- „ Royal Society of Tasmania.

*Victoria.*

- The Houses of Parliament, Melbourne.
- „ Athenæum and Burke Museum, Beechworth.
- „ Geographical Society of Australasia.
- „ Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum, Melbourne.
- „ Mechanics' Institute, Sale.
- „ „ Sandhurst.
- „ „ Stawell.
- „ Public Library, Ballarat.
- „ „ Castlemaine.
- „ „ Geelong.
- „ „ Melbourne.
- „ Royal Society of Victoria.

*Western Australia.*

- The Houses of Parliament, Perth.

NEW ZEALAND.

- The Houses of Parliament, Wellington.
- „ Auckland Institute.
- „ Canterbury College, Christchurch.
- „ New Zealand Institute, Wellington.
- „ Public Library, Dunedin.
- „ „ Wellington.

CAPE COLONY.

- The Houses of Parliament, Cape Town.
- „ Chamber of Commerce, Cape Town.
- „ „ „ Port Elizabeth.
- „ Public Library, Cape Town.
- „ „ Grahamstown.
- „ „ Kimberley, Griqualand West.
- „ „ Port Elizabeth.

NATAL.

- The Houses of Parliament, Pietermaritzburg.
- „ Public Library, Durban.
- „ „ „ Pietermaritzburg.



## WEST INDIES.

- The Free Public Library, Antigua.  
 „ Free Library, Barbados.  
 „ Court of Policy, British Guiana.  
 „ Houses of Parliament, Grenada.  
 „ Jamaica Institute.  
 „ Victoria Institute, Jamaica.

## MAURITIUS.

- The Public Library, Port Louis.

## INDIA.

- The Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras.

## CEYLON.

- The Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch).

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

- The Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch).

## AUSTRIA.

- The Geographical Society, Vienna.

## GERMANY.

- The Imperial German Government.  
 Deutschen Kolonialvereins.

## HOLLAND.

- Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde  
 Van Nederlandsch-Indië.

## ITALY.

- Società Africana d' Italia.

## UNITED STATES.

- The Department of State, Washington.  
 „ Smithsonian Institution „

## APPENDIX.

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### FORM OF CANDIDATE'S CERTIFICATE.

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#### CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION.

---

Name

Title

Residence

a British subject, being desirous of admission into the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, we, the undersigned, recommend him as eligible for Membership.

Dated this

day of

18

} from personal knowledge.

Proposed

18

Elected

18

## FORM OF BEQUEST.

---

I bequeath the sum of £                      to the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882, and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Corporation shall be an effectual discharge for the said Bequest, which I direct to be paid within                      calendar months after my decease, without any reduction whatsoever, whether on account of Legacy Duty thereon or otherwise, out of such part of my estate as may be lawfully applied for that purpose.

*Those persons who feel disposed to benefit the Royal Colonial Institute by Legacies, are recommended to adopt the above Form of Bequest.*



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